



PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL
OF
VITICULTURE



VOL. XL, No. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

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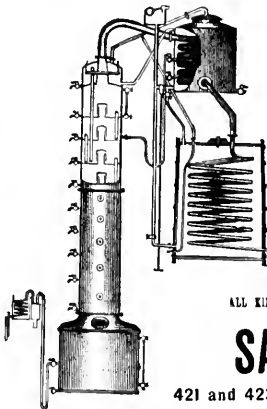
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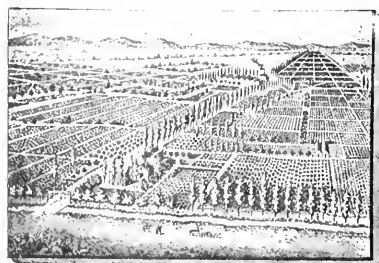
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W. A. GEFT, Manager, Room 33, No. 78 Park Place, New York City.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The situation, taken from any point of view, is not encouraging, although there has been a large movement of wines during the past month, particularly by sea. The statistics of rail shipments are not at hand, but, on account of the sharp advance in the freight tariff, it is to be presumed that the volume is not up to the average at this time of the year. The exportation by sea aggregated nearly a half million gallons and 845 cases in January.

While there is no particular shake-up in jobbers' prices, the prospects are good for troublous times, especially for the grower. For, if there is to be a battle to the finish, which there should not be, the producer is the man who will pay for the music, as a drop in competitive prices hits him first. The Corporation is now busily engaged in obtaining assignments of wine, on the theory that if it can corner the price of the large outstanding lots they can control the price of wines arbitrarily. At the same time, the Association has well fortified itself in this same direction, and there you are. Another feature of the fortnight is the fact that there is a now a vessel being nearly fully loaded with California wine for dispatch to Hamburg in March. This wine goes over for blending purposes, and can well be spared:—the only complaint is that there are not several shiploads going into foreign markets. Also, that the Wine Corporation received transfers of Sonoma county wines, aggregating 1,600,000 gallons, of the 1897 vintage. There are no developments reported looking to an adjustment

of the present disagreement, and we do not expect any to materialize in this direction for some time to come. Sweets are doing fairly well, but there is not the life in the trade that there ought to be.

Eastern advices are that during the past fortnight business has been very quiet; the numerous lots offered from the dock could only be sold after quite some concessions had been made by the holders. The fact that the freight from California has advanced 2½ cents has had no effect on prices, and will probably not be felt for some time to come.

The exports of California wine by sea from San Francisco in January, 1898, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York.....	18	423,927	\$129,187
Central America.....	634	19,512	10,843
Mexico.....	55	9,134	3,976
Hawaii.....	97	12,260	6,182
Japan and China.....	18	2,581	1,062
British America.....	21	2,364	1,167
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....
Other European.....	.....	.....	.....
Tahiti.....	.....	5,602	1,765
All other foreign.....	2	5,756	3,178
Total.....	845	481,136	\$157,360

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—We hear of nothing of particular moment in the brandy market, the situation continuing in the same monotonous way. The regulation of production depends largely on whether or not the conditions in the wine market remain unchanged. At best there is small inducement to distill for speculation, and we do not think much of that is being done at present.

The exports of brandy from San Francisco in January, 1898, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports.....	..	48	\$ 96
Germany.....	..	..	..
Great Britain.....	..	..	..
All other foreign.....	6	259	292
Total.....	6	307	\$388

WHISKIES.—Business is neither good nor bad, but it does not possess the life it should at this season, or what was expected earlier in the season. However, this is largely due to the unprecedented cold, dry spell, which has given the city and country a bad scare. Of course, this tightened up the purse strings, and they will remain that way till prospects are good for sufficient rain to mature crops. This should be a prosperous year for whisky men in California, and particularly in San Francisco, on account of the tremendous movement towards the Alaska mines, and the immense amount of money

placed in circulation thereby. About three more good storms would start the song of prosperity throughout the State, and they will probably arrive in due season. Some exceptionally strong houses report trade very good, while others complain. Owing to delay in obtaining the data, we give both January tables of whisky imports by rail in this issue.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in January were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	24	2	..	..
“ re-imported.....	575	..	..	..
By rail overland.....	1,348	1,386	135	3
Total.....	1,348	1,985	137	3

The receipts of alcohol overland in January were 360 barrels and 2 half-barrels; of spirits, 1972 barrels, 82 half-barrels and 98 kegs.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in January were 1093 cases and 1222 gallons valued at \$9092.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The number of gallons of re-imported whiskies remaining in bond in San Francisco on January 31st, 1898, was 160,132.

IMPORTATIONS.—The importers do not find any particular degree of activity this month, but on standard lines trade proceeds on about the usual basis. Business could improve considerably, without causing any serious disturbance, and the same may be said even of Klondike outfitters.

The principal importations at San Francisco in January were:

Foreign Whisky—585 cases, 37 casks, 8 quarter-casks, 5 octaves and 102 packages.

Champagne and Sparkling Wine—175 cases.

Still Wine—241 cases, 10 casks, 5 octaves, 113 packages.

Brandy—115 cases; also from overland, 25 barrels and 15 half-barrels.

Gin (from overland)—42 cases, 40 barrels, 80 half-barrels, 50 kegs.

Vermouth—1000 cases.

Absinthe—200 cases.

Kirsch—15 cases.

Bitters—50 cases.

Rum—5 octaves; also from overland, 67 barrels.

Undesignated Spirits—175 cases.

Undesignated Liqueurs—136 cases.

Ale (by sea)—215 cases, 8 hogsheads, 75 barrels.

Stout (by sea)—500 cases, 200 barrels.

Foreign “Beer” (by sea)—1339 cases and 375 casks.

Mineral Water—1442 cases and 70 half-barrels.

Ginger Ale—1 case, 450 barrels, 60 half-barrels.

Cider (by sea from Atlantic ports)—60 cases.

Bulk Beer (overland)—450 barrels, 427 half-barrels, 175 quarter-barrels, 140 kegs.

Bottled Beer (overland)—425 cases, 230 casks, 249 barrels; also via Cape Horn, 30 barrels.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer in January by sea from San Francisco to foreign ports were:

Bottled—929 cases, 278 casks, 96 barrels, 105 packages.

Bulk—10 barrels, 114 half-barrels, 150 third third-barrels, 40 sixth-barrels.

Total Value—\$10,048.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Swell Restaurant Prejudice.

Anyone who has adequate knowledge of the consumption of wine in this city would naturally think that the time has long since passed when local swell restaurants would refuse to list first-class wines made in this State. Surprising as it may seem, they do it just the same. In this metropolis of California—a State in which wine producing is destined to be the most important industry—they will not recognize even the rights of their customers. It is partly prejudice, and the rest is cold business. For instance, the explanation given by the proprietors of a high-toned Stockton-street restaurant shows the situation. He was asked by a prominent producer of high-grade California wines why he persistently declined to list such wines. He asserted that he could not make any profit on them, whereas he made large profits on the imported brands. The average consumer, he said, did not appreciate the quality of the wines he drank, and that he would not undertake to deceive him. Wine that cost the house \$1.25 a bottle he sold for \$3, giving a profit of 140 per cent. California wines that cost the house 37½ cents per bottle sold for \$1.50, or a profit of 300 per cent. These figures tell the plain story, and it would seem that, in view of the small capital required to be invested, and the rights of customers, these places ought at least to give their patrons the opportunity to drink the native wines if they desire them. California must certainly be regarded as a “wine State.” Now, let us suppose that any leading restaurant keeper in any French city should refuse to list French wines. The natural result would be that he would soon retire from business. The illustration applies to this State and city as well. As long as this state of affairs exists there will be little chance of success for the local producer. Many who have worked faithfully for years to make and develop choice wines have grown tired of this handicap and lack of encouragement, given up in disgust, and returned to the producing of common wines for better profits.

However, after all is said, it is largely the province of the consumer to adjust the matter in a proper and patriotic way, and without prejudice to foreign brands. The domestic wines are certainly entitled to a fair running chance and no unjust handicap.

Large Transfers of Wine.

On the 10th inst, at Santa Rosa, transfers of 1897 wines were made to the Wine Makers' Corporation as follows: Italian-Swiss Colony, dry red, 555,000 gallons; dry white, 150,000; — Miller & Hotchkiss, dry red, 475,000; white, 25,000; — Horace B. Chase, dry red, 270,000; white, 30,000; — E. A. Reiners, dry red, 60,000; white, 40,000; — Cloverdale Wine Company, dry red, 95,000; white, 5,000. The aggregate was 1,600,000 gallons, and this action ties up a considerable percentage of the Sonoma county wines.

WANTED—To exchange house 948 Georgia Bell st., at Los Angeles, valued at \$2,700, for wine at the current rate: house brings \$20 rent per month, and is in good, fine condition. Address Paul Wack, 1959 Wyoming st., St. Louis, Mo.

Just a Little Encouragement.

The London trade papers have nothing commendatory to say regarding California wines, but the annual edition of *Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular* contains a small grain of encouragement as to the future of our wines there. In its annual review *Ridley's* has the following:

"There is, on the contrary, a deficiency in what are described as wines from other countries, which include those of California; which probably constitute the major part. Of these the arrivals amounted to 357,718 gallons, as compared with 23,704 gallons, and this notwithstanding the consignments which have been made to sale by auction with a view of giving them publicity on this side. That most of these have been brought with disappointment to the consignors we have little doubt, but nevertheless the wines are by no means devoid of merit, and with time and a little more care in the manufacture should claim the attention of merchants on this side."

The *Wine Trade Review* speaks in a more encouraging way on the same subject, saying:

"If one may judge by the evidence which meets him on every side in all parts of the country, it may safely be said that the trade in the dry wines of California is undergoing rapid expansion. The chief firm connected with the trade has displayed great intelligence and enterprise, and, as the result of its efforts, Californian wine is to be prominently seen in nearly every hotel and restaurant of any importance in the country. What the actual clearances, or even the imports, are it is impossible to say, since Californian wines are lumped with those coming from "other countries." Any ordinary observer, however, would come to the conclusion that the trade is undoubtedly improving."

However, if the efforts to promote the sale of California wines in England are to be practically confined to one house, it is not to be expected that the growth of demand will be particularly striking. Still, some day England ought to become a good customer.

California Wine to Germany.

Messrs. William Wolff & Co. notify us that they have chartered the German bark "Philip Nelson" for Hamburg direct, and that she is now loading for dispatch in March. We understand that the larger part of the space has been engaged for the transportation of California wines to Germany. Prominent shippers are sending these wines across the waters to be used for blending purposes. There should certainly be a good market for wines of this grade, and, considering the present lamentable condition in the home market, it is to be hoped that a good part of the surplus may be disposed in foreign markets, to the end that the schedule of prices may be not further butchered. Values are the soul of the industry, and they should be protected at all hazards. The export proposition will help.

Let the good work go on.

To Wine Makers.

WANTED—A trustworthy and competent wine maker in all its branches. Apply in writing to Colonel H. TREVELYAN, Barton Estate Company, Fresno, with references and terms.

Napa Valley Wine Growers.

On the 12th inst. a meeting of wine growers was held at St. Helena, which was attended by H. J. Crocker and J. W. Hotchkiss, President and Secretary, respectively, of the California Wine Makers' Corporation. The meeting was for the purpose of inducing outside growers to join and pool their wines with the others. Addresses to this end were made by C. A. Wetmore, H. W. Crabb, J. H. Wheeler and J. W. Hotchkiss. Fifty-three growers were found to be out of the organization in the Valley, and special efforts will be further made to bring them in.

Not Quite Correct.

"The California Wine-Makers' Corporation is now making a bid for the trade, soliciting business direct from the small dealers, forcing sales, which means low figures. It is a known fact that, owing to the dry season, the vintage of '97 was but small, and the shortage was still further increased by an unusually large quantity having been absorbed for raisins. In view of the shortage which is imminent, it seems strange that the wine-makers should resort to the policy of forcing sales, particularly since they claim to have such strong financial backing.

"It is to be regretted, indeed, that the breach between two factions cannot be mended in the common interest."

The foregoing is from the *Chicago Criterion*. We would respectfully inform the esteemed editor thereof that the vintage of '97 was one of the largest in the history of the industry, and there was no shortage.

The Deadly Trading Stamp.

Tom Gilmore, when he has anything to say, usually says it in a way that no one can mistake, and he has locked horns with the trading stamp fraud in a manner that makes his remarks well worth reproducing. In this connection we would suggest to the retail trade that the ordinary free lunch proposition is bad enough, and they would like to get rid of it if "The other fellow" would "stand in," but if they want to increase the burden the scheme in question will do it. Gilmore says:

"This is the question in some localities. It has been brought about by saloonists giving trading stamps to their customers in lieu of free lunch. Of the two evils, the trading stamp is palpably the worst; but in the words of Artemus Ward, the 'dem fool' saloonkeepers never know when to let well enough alone. The trading stamp is a snare and delusion and has been so decreed by merchants who do not drink during business hours. It's a barnacle on legitimate American commerce, and therefore illegal without judicial procedure. Commercial law being so elastic, it would hardly come within its province; yet, to preserve commercial law from disintegration, or, rather, from degenerating into a mere form of conscience, the trading stamp should be eschewed by every self-thinking merchant. Its principle is wrong; it makes you subservient to a cause ulterior to your business routine; it robs you of your originality; it places the embargo of dependence upon you. The trading stamp is an excrescence of the department store; it was born in the same hoggish atmosphere. Don't give it any sway. Kill it, or help to kill it, and if you have any sacrifices or compliments to make in order to be *au fait* with your trade, the revenue you now pay to the trading stamp schemers will make you a prince of good fellows in the eyes of those who are always looking for something they didn't pay for, or if they did, are happily ignorant of it.

Bioletti on Pruning.

PRUNING FOR WOOD AND FOR FRUIT.

One of the chief aims of pruning is to maintain a just equilibrium between vegetative vigor and fertility. We must, then, prune for both wood and fruit. A vine which has become enfeebled by over-bearing should be pruned for wood. By this is meant that only a small number of buds should be left. As all the energies of the vine have to be expended on a small number of shoots, these shoots grow with more than ordinary vigor. Under these conditions the vine bears little; first, because the eyes near the bases of the canes, which are the only ones left in very short pruning, are naturally less fruitful than those farther removed from the main body of the vine; and second, because an exceptionally vigorous shoot is generally sterile. The vine is thus strengthened, and as the stores of nutriment provided by a vigorous vegetation are not drawn upon by a heavy crop, the increased vigor of the vine is more marked the second year. The second year, therefore, more wood may be left and the crop increased without detriment to the vine.

On the other hand, a vine which "goes to wood" must be pruned for fruit. For this purpose we increase the number of buds left and choose the most fruitful wood. The largest canes are the least fruitful, while the smallest have not the necessary vigor to support a large crop. The best cane to leave for fruit then is one of medium size, with well-formed eyes.

PROPER METHOD OF MAKING CUTS.

It is by no means a matter of indifference just where the cut is made in removing a cane or arm. It will be noted that at each bud on a spur there is a slight swelling of the cane. This is called a node, and the space between an internode. The internodes are filled with soft pith, but at each node there is a growth of hard wood extending through the cane. Now, if the cane be cut off in the middle of an internode, the pith will shrink away and leave a little hollow in which the rain collects. This is an excellent breeding place for fungi and bacteria, which cause rotting of the pith and frequently kills the bud. If, on the contrary, the cane be cut through a node, a protecting cover of hard wood is left, which is an effectual barrier against decay organisms. If a spur projects too far from the vine and it is desirable to make it as short as possible in order not to interfere with cultivation, it should be cut and the cut made as nearly vertical as possible. This allows the water to run off, and leaves less pith to foster the growth of fungi.

At the base of the cane is a slight enlargement. In removing a cane completely the cut should be made just above this enlargement. This is the most favorable place for healing, as it makes the smallest possible wound and does not leave a projecting stump of dead wood to prevent the healing tissues from closing over the wound. In removing a piece of older wood, it is advisable not to cut too close for fear of injuring the spur by the drying out of the wood. The projecting pieces of dead wood left in this way should be carefully removed the next year in order to allow the wound to heal over. The large cuts which are thus occasionally necessary are most easily performed by means of a well made and well sharpened pair of two-hand pruning shears. These shears are often to be preferred to the ordinary one-hand shears because they render the cutting through the nodes easier and do away almost entirely with the necessity of a saw. Of course, a careless workman may split and injure vines seriously by using long-handled shears clumsily, but the bending of arms to facilitate cutting with the one-hand shears often results in the same evil. The one-hand shears, however, are more convenient when many

long fruiting canes are left, as the necessary trimming off of tendrils and laterals is more easily performed with them.

SYSTEMS OF PRUNING.

The systems of pruning adapted to vineyards in California may be divided into six types according to the form given to the main body of the vine and the length of the spurs and fruiting canes, says F. T. Bioletti in University Bulletin No. 119.

a—Vine pruned to a head, with short arms. 1 With spurs of two or three eyes only (short pruning). 2 With wood spurs of one or two eyes and fruit spurs of four to six eyes (half-long pruning). 3 With wood spurs of one or two eyes and long fruit canes (long pruning).

b—Vine with a long horizontal branch or continuation of the trunk. 4 With spurs of two or three eyes only (short pruning). 5 With wood spurs of one or two eyes and fruit spurs of four to six eyes (half-long pruning). 6 With wood spurs of one or two eyes and long fruit canes (long pruning).

These types are applicable to different varieties of vines according—1 To the natural stature of the vine. That is to say, whether it is a large or small grower and tends to make a large, extended trunk or a limited one. 2 To the position of the fruit buds. In some varieties all the buds of the canes are capable of producing fruitful shoots, while in others the one, two or three buds nearest the base produce only sterile shoots. 3 To the size of the individual bunches. It is necessary in order to obtain a full crop from a variety with small bunches to leave a larger number of eyes than is necessary in the case of varieties with large bunches.

What type or modification of a type shall be adopted in a particular instance depends both on the variety of vine and on the nature of the vineyard. A vine growing on a dry hillside must not be pruned the same as another vine of the same variety growing on rich bottom land. In general, vines on rich soil, where they tend to grow large and develop abundant vegetation, should be given plenty of room and allowed to spread themselves, and should be given plenty of fruiting buds in order to control their too strong inclination to "go to wood." Vines on poor soil, on the contrary, should be planted closer together and pruned shorter, or with fewer fruiting buds, in order to maintain their vigor.

Good Move to Push Along.

The real cause of old whiskies having gone into disuse is the fact that their aging becomes very expensive after the fourth year, when the tax representing several times over the cost of the merchandise is added for goods that have vanished. This is the crux of the whole question. This heavy burden created by unjust legislation places the cost of old whiskies beyond the limits fixed by the mass of consumers.

If the attainment of lower tax is outside the range of probability, which seems to be the case at present, why not make a concerted move to relieve the trade of this oppressive burden? It can easily be made obvious to every legislator that it is neither just to the trade nor in the best interest of the people to so increase the cost of matured whiskies as to place them out of the reach of the masses. If it is right to allow for inevitable evaporation up to the end of four years, it is surely just to allow for the equally inevitable evaporation for the subsequent four years, especially in view of the fact that the evaporation takes place while the goods are in the custody of the government.

For the redress of this evil, all interests could stand on the same platform—distiller, jobber, retailer and consumer alike.—*Mida's*.

Scientific Dice Shaking.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Most of the old sports are superstitious, especially when it comes to shaking poker dice. Some have a favorite "fill" which they never go back on; others, favorite pairs which are always lucky, and though the systems are all different, the boys stay with them, and they all seem to win.

But outside of this there is a certain element which is not all luck, and that is gravity; not to the extent of helping the die to turn right by having it loaded with steel and a magnet below, but a certain slight difference in the six sides of the cube.

The spots are marked by rounded indentations on the sides of the die. These indentations, though small, have an appreciable effect on the center of gravity of the die, which is not in the actual center of the cube, but a trifle below; nearer to the ace side than to the six side; nearer to the deuce side than to the five side, and nearer to the tray side than to the four side. Now, all things being even, the six should come up when the dice are well shaken and lightly dropped out, the five requires a little more of a rattle, the tray and four a medium amount of throw, and to get a deuce or an ace, the die must be well shaken in the box, and then rattled out well, so as to overcome the natural tendency of the ace to stay underneath.

Of course, when the dice are all in the box, there is almost altogether a question of luck, as the box is so full of dice that they cannot settle down as they would if there were more room, but after two dice are out, the applied principle of controlled gravity can be made a great help in getting just the man you want.

Dice boxes differ also. To shake properly a medium sized box of stiff thin leather should be used. A thick clumsy box will ruin any shaking except cowboy luck. The box should be such as to place the dice on the board as nearly as possible as they are in the box after shaking.

Try an experiment: The average value of a face die is $3\frac{1}{2}$; the average amount of three dice faces would be $10\frac{1}{2}$. Put three dice in the box, shake them well, and you will rarely get under 10.

Luck will "bust" anything, but when you meet an old sport who has been shaking dice all his life, you will always see him shake with a certain peculiarity, and he is the boy who has the money at the end of the game.

We shake so many ways now that it is hard to keep up to the times—razzle-dazzle, one thousand, forty-one-Irish, and so many others that a barkeeper has to meet a new lot of drummers every month to keep posted.

But, for steady shaking, poker dice is the shake, and if there is even a small percentage in favor of the man who shakes system, why that is all a faro game has. Try system.—*C. W., in Saloon Man's Journal for January.*

Let us see: A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whisky, does it? Then the Government levies a tax of \$4.40 on that single bushel of corn, for which the poor farmer receives 40 cents, the poor distillers transports it; distills it in time; stores the liquor from three to five years to ripen it; loses 20 per cent. by evaporation; pays the government tax of \$4.40, less 20 per cent., say \$3.62, and then sells it for \$7, less the leakage, say \$5.60. Thus, so far, the farmer has received 40 cents for his bushel of corn, the Government \$3.52 and the distiller \$2.08. Who has made the most money out of the operation? Tell us, esteemed cold water contemporary. What lots of money there is in the liquor trade to be sure.—*Justice, (Orange, New Jersey.)*

Scientific Dice Shaking.

[ANOTHER LOOK AT IT.]

To the Editor:—I read the article in your last issue which was signed "C. W.," and was on the subject of "Scientific Dice Shaking." I should like to know "C. W." I can picture him, in my mind, an inveterate shaker, "stuck" fully two-thirds of the time and standing it philosophically—always maintaining perfect faith in his pet system, and rejoicing extravagantly on the rare occasions when it works. Also, a great hand for narration, and when a suitable victim is button-holed up against the bar, I can imagine "C. W." expatiating on his system, with all its dreary mass of illogical reasoning and faulty mathematics, until the victim's eyes roll helplessly in his head, and the only escape is to suggest putting the system to a practical test—conversation barred. And then "C. W." doubtless, is promptly stuck for another round.

Undoubtedly the subject may be treated mathematically. Given n dice in a box, and letting i represent the inclination from the perpendicular of the arm wielding the box, and t the number of times the box is shaken: then, according to Napier's Analogies, and applying the logarithms of the radius-vector of the arm, the result plainly comes out *nit*. In other words, the success of such a system is inversely proportional to the number of times it is tried, and varies directly as the cube root of the number of people in the shake. (The necessity for including the cube root in this last equation becomes evident when it is remembered that somebody has to dig.)

Your correspondent spoke of the center of gravity of the dice as affecting the shake. Now, in my opinion, the only gravity that enters into this question is the gravity of the situation when you are elected to assuage the thirst of five or six gentlemen in a long bit house, and only have four nickels in your pocket. In such a case, when the rotund and gentlemanly proprietor behind the bar politely asks, "Who's the Indian?" it becomes necessary to either draw him into earnest conversation near the slate, or else play the machine. If "C. W." really desires to try system as a means of escaping taxation for his drinks, let me cordially suggest to him to try the machine. Anyone who tries system with a set of dice may be only harmlessly affected—but anyone who systematically plays the machine needs police protection and a straight-jacket.

It is said that every man is the architect of his own fortunes," but "C. W." builded his house on sand if he expects to shake dice with a "system." The only system that works with dice is a de-sist'em. Desist, "C. W.," take my advice and desist altogether, and you will die rich and respected. Meanwhile, have one with me!—*Arcturus, in Saloon Man's Journal for February.*

Things To Think About.

In commenting on the situation in the whisky market, our esteemed contemporary, *Bonfort's*, has the following pointed remarks to make:

"Distillers report withdrawals good, and it is encouraging to know that dealers are forcing their '92s and '93s into consumption rapidly. This is the proper thing to do beyond question. When the '92s and '93s are reduced to reasonable proportions, the market will doubtless right itself, but hardly before.

"Efforts are still being made to bring the distilleries of Kentucky into a single combination, but there are so many difficulties in the way that success seems hardly probable.

"The future of the Bourbon business is problematical and the outcome may surprise us, but at the present time it looks as if the survivors will consist of two classes, viz., those who

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened
branch in New York as above, for the sale
of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit
Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you
may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY
of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descrip-
tions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY
IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

can make whisky cheapest, and those who sell in glass and do
business through agents.

"There is so much capacity in Kentucky, and those who
control it are so loth to destroy or suspend it that we can fig-
ure out no future for the distiller who cannot make whisky at
the minimum cost, unless he takes a single brand and adver-
tises it on a large scale and with unwearying persistency.

"Reports from Kentucky in regard to production would seem
to indicate a crop of between 10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 gal-
lons of '98s.

"A bill, said to be drawn up by John B. Thompson, of
Harrodsburg, has been introduced into the Kentucky Legisla-
ture that will be found a drastic and far-reaching measure,
should it become a law. It is entitled a Pure Food bill, and
provides that all blended or compounded spirits shall be
marked 'adulterated,' and that all dealers who handle such
goods shall have a sign over their place of business to that
effect. The bill also provides that a dealer may not handle
both 'pure' and 'adulterated' articles. The scope of the bill
is great, and includes State supervision over everything manu-
factured or sold. We are not sufficiently posted in regard to
the present Legislature of Kentucky to hazard an opinion as
to the probability of this bill becoming a law; but if it does,
it will create a commercial revolution in that State."

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1898.

The following is the list of importations during the fort-
night ending January 31, 1898:

Per "Aug. Victoria," Jan. 17th, 28 barrels Barbera wine,
Grasso brand; 60 cases Valtellus wine, De Giacomi; 1 case
Saffron, in powder.

Per "Victoria," 24th, 20 cases Lucca olive oil, Fortuna.

Per "St. Louis," 22nd, 27 cases cognac brandy, A. Dubois.

Per "Sunset Route," 24th, 55 barrels Sherry and Port
Wines, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per "Ems," 27th, 20 bbls. Parmesan cheese, Cantarelli.

From the P. W. Engs & Sons Co.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1898.

DEAR SIR: We beg, through your paper to give formal
notification to the trade that we are beginning a systematic
prosecution of counterfeiters of Messrs. Sir Robert Burnett
& Co.'s goods.

The well-known policy of this house is to be conservative,
and to give proper consideration to the trade's interests
throughout the country, and the intention of this communica-
tion is to give those who have in any manner countenanced
fictitious goods ample time to discontinue such business and
save us the disagreeable necessity of including them in our
efforts to suppress counterfeiting. Very truly yours,

THE P. W. ENGS & SONS CO.

By E. L. SNYDER, President.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
January 3.....	58,950	11,700
4.....	43,900	4,080
5.....	62,800	2,200
6.....	66,600	13,400
7.....	35,600	11,500
8.....	50,400	6,400
10.....	89,600	2,480
11.....	72,500	1,000
12.....	64,100	.....
13.....	56,950	1,800
14.....	88,850	.....
15.....	77,450	4,800
17.....	65,400	.....
18.....	54,500	4,150
19.....	53,000	.....
20.....	70,300	.....
21.....	90,500	.....
24.....	75,500	.....
25.....	86,850	.....
26.....	136,900	.....
27.....	72,200	1,600
28.....	70,900	.....
29.....	78,900	.....
31.....	67,600	.....
Total	1,690,250	65,110

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity
in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and
also the efficiency given by their use. Every well
regulated Winery should have power; the most
economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have
adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we
have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of
these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Herenles
Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some
years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its
kind known. The Engine is made by the Herenles Gas
Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will
be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules"
Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the
best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market.
See page 15.

OAK COOPERAGE FOR SALE.—About 16,000 gallons
oak cooperage, in first-class condition—from 900 to 1200 gal-
lons each. For particulars address "Herald of Trade and
Finance," 403 Market street, San Francisco.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

The last steamer via Panama to New York carried 305 barrels of wine shipped by the Italian-Swiss Colony.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. received a lot of 70 barrels of the celebrated "Cutter" whisky by rail during the past fortnight.

The Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company shipped 250 barrels of wine to New York, per Steamer Colon, via Panama, on January 28th.

The Steamer Colon carried nearly 2,300 barrels of wine for New York via Panama on her last trip. The shipment aggregated 114,676 gallons.

Alec Wilberforce, the importer, has gone to Fresno on a business trip. During his stay there he will visit the famous Barton Vineyard, for which he is Pacific Coast agent.

Mr. Theodore Blackenburg has retired from the firm of Dresel & Co., wine dealers at Sonoma, Sonoma county, California, but the business will be continued under the old name by Mr. Carl Dresel, who assumes all obligations and collects all outstanding accounts.

Good old Cresta Blanca, "drink it down," is keeping up its forward stride, not only at home but abroad. Elmer De Pue, the Chicago agent for the Wetmore-Bowen Company, reports a good and growing demand in his entire territory. All of which is as it should be.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some rooted *Rupestris* de St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price, \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, of Stockton, have made heavy shipments of sweet wines of the '97 vintage, recently, to the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, of New York. Their product is largely disposed of, and they are not in a position to do much worrying about the present unsettled condition of the market.

Mr. James P. Edoff, California's end of the firm of Dallemand & Co., is in Chicago. Mr. Max Oberfelder, the New York end of the firm, is also here. The year just closed was a satisfactory one in all respects, and the house is contemplating still further additions to its already tremendous operations.—*Bonfort's*.

Although the per capita consumption of beer and spirituous liquors has increased 15 per cent. since 1870, Sir Robert Rea, secretary of the British National Temperance League, says there is less excessive drinking than formerly, fewer drunken men on the streets, and that "it is not good form for a gentleman to get drunk any more." The number of total abstainers in the United Kingdom is estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000.

The saloon law now in effect in Arkansas prohibits the keeping and use in saloons and dramshops of musical instruments or gambling tables or devices, fencing, boxing, wrestling, sparring or other exhibitions or contests of dexterity or strength; billiard and pool tables, bowling or ten-pin alleys; cards, dice, or any device commonly used for gaming or playing any game of chance for amusement or chance. The penalty for the violation of this statute is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and, in addition thereto, the offender shall forfeit his license, and shall not again be allowed to hold license for a period of three years.

Charlie Kapp is meeting with a large chunk of success in the sale of his latest novelty, canned tamales. This delicacy "caught on" at once, and the sales are far beyond the expectation of the manufacturers. It is as carefully prepared with respect to material and cleanliness as though prepared by the most particular housewife. The canned tamale is a fast seller in saloons and groceries, and fills a long-felt want for travelers and campers. If you are uncertain about it, try one.

Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood report, amongst recent arrivals of their fine agency lines, some very heavy shipments of Burke's Guinness Porter, Bass Ale, Three-star Irish and Garmkirk Scotch Whiskies, Old Tom Gin and Sloe Gin, Dewar's celebrated Scotch whiskies, Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale, Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass, and Gooderham & Worts' Canadian Rye Whisky. They also announce the receipt of another shipment of the famous O. F. C. bottled in bond at the distillery in Kentucky.

There is no little satisfaction in times like these, when quality is almost lost sight of in the eagerness to sell goods cheap, to find such houses as C. P. Moorman & Co., of Louisville, standing like so many stone walls in the pathway of the panic-stricken multitude.

It is true that C. P. Moorman & Co. are strong enough financially to be independent, and it is also true that their famous Cutter whiskies are staple articles in many sections of this country, but aside from this Mr. Moorman contends that a fine whisky, properly aged and properly handled, cannot be sold at cheap prices.

He declares his eternal opposition to cheap whisky, and says he would retire from business before he would sell it. Mr. Moorman is a man of deeply rooted prejudices and very firm opinion regarding the whisky business in general. He contends that whisky must be blended before it becomes a fine article, and that it must be blended with consummate judgment and skill. In producing the Cutter whiskies he combines for bourbons the distillations of various distillers located in different sections of Kentucky, and for ryes the product of several Maryland and Pennsylvania distilleries. By this means he develops those characteristics for which the Cutter brands are famous. After being blended all Cutter whiskies are stored away in new charred barrels on upper floors for months before being shipped, the idea being to permit a complete amalgamation of the various constituents and the development of all the desired characteristics.

The strongest point in favor of the Cutter whiskies, however, is the fact that during all of these dull times, and amid all of the demoralization in prices, the demand for them continues to grow, and they bring the same prices they did a quarter century ago.—*Bonfort's*.

ESTABLISHED 1724

TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC (FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET

See quotations on page 31.

New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

Roberti Dennis, 528 Pacific.
 Busch Francisca, S. cor. Beale-Folsom.
 Charles D. Mangels, E. cor. Sixth and Mission.
 George H. Herrick, 33 Third.
 Otto S. Carlson, 26 Stuart.
 Wilson & Mulerevy, 522 Hayes.
 Robert Simpson, 350 Braunan.
 Meyers & Turner, 131½ Sixth.
 Thomas R. Williams, SW. cor. Devisadero and Ellis.
 Alfred Jobling, 137 Fifth.
 Daniel Del Carlo, 72 Jackson.
 Mary E. Miller, 1034 Howard.
 George Brown, 443 Bush.
 John H. Bernhardt, 818 Clay.
 Julius H. Amme, 215 Montgomery ave.
 Fortunato Tofanelli, 124 Washington.
 Peter P. Flood, 120 California.
 Man Fong & Co., 714 Washington.
 Grasso & Carli, 625 California.
 Victor Wenes, 532½ Pine.
 John Dreyer, 242 Fourth.

Scotch Whisky.

The Jubilee year, now past and gone, was a period of phenomenal progress in the Scotch whisky trade, alike as regards demand and production, and marked an era of still further developments for the future. It was a year full of alarmist predictions; but, as a prominent broker said the other day, "Some people have been boding evil for the last eight or ten years, but every year seems to be better than the last." For some years there has been literally no going back, and the end is not yet. It is needless to take too hopeful and roseate a view of the position; but the facts are plain before us that those who run may read them, and the leading fact to be observed is, that whereas Scotch distilling some twenty years ago was regarded as a very doubtful speculation; it is now looked upon as the principal industry in the North in which it is possible to make money quickly. In the year 1897 it may be said to have reached the zenith of its prosperity. We would not say that it has now reached the top and is about to go down, but we can safely affirm that it has touched the highest point so far attained, and that there is every evidence of further progress and enlargement. This statement is fully justified in a general sense by the large number of capitalists desirous of going into the trade—not only those who have experience and are already connected with it, but a great crowd of outsiders who wish to have a hand in the game, either in the way of active enterprise or as the usual five per cent. preference sleeping partners.—*Wine Trade Review.*

Somebody must have had some real old fun, if we judge by the fact that there were over 200,000 cases of champagne imported last year.

"The sales of our filters to the liquor trade are constantly increasing," Charles Loew, of the Loew Filter Company, Cleveland, said. "Besides, every user is ready to attest its superiority for all purposes to which we specialize it. And that's the filtered truth." From gleanings of my own, I would judge that the "Loew boys" have discovered the long missing filter, and have also made practical the theories of filtration advanced by modern thinkers.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.

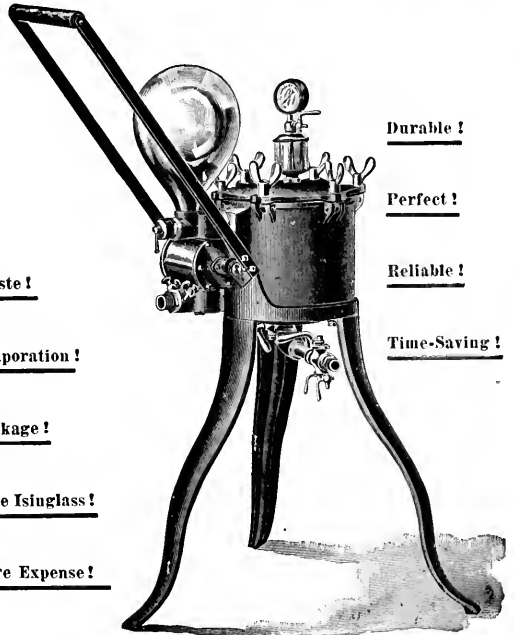
No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!



Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

WINES, WHISKIES, ETC.

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. PERU, Jan. 26, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Kobe	Woods, Maillard & S.	5 barrels	250	\$ 62
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	3 cases		19
Nagasaki	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	1 bbl 1 keg.	61	55
Hongkong	Cal Wine Association.	12 barrels	600	200
Total amount 5 cases and			911	\$336

TO CENTRAL AMERICA VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, Jan. 28, 1898.

Champerico	Castle Bros.	85 cases		\$ 327
"	"	65 kegs.	811	430
"	C Schilling & Co	10 cases		35
"	"	43 kegs.	430	215
"	Gaddini & Cioeca	18 bbls 10 kegs.	1,013	263
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	50 kegs	250	130
La Libertad	"	5 bbls 10 hf-bbls.	528	331
Corinto	H Levi & Co.	3 barrels	165	60
"	F S Kordt	2 hf-barrels.	56	20
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	3 hf-barrels	135	73
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	6 barrels	312	152
"	Cal Wine Association	68 cases		244
"	"	2 casks	120	50
Champerico	Crown Dist Co.	90 cases		450
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	81 cases		367
"	"	24 bbls 3 hf-bbls	2,043	1,097
"	"	51 kegs		
Total amount 354 cases and.			5,863	\$4,272

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, Jan. 28, 1898.

New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	250 barrels	12,637	\$ 3,418
"	Cal Wine Association	1500 barrels.	75,000	29,700
"	T H Froelich	50 barrels	2,500	410
"	Pac M S S Co.	15 barrels.	754	382
Newark, N. J.	Putzman & Schurman.	4 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	255	86
New York	Vine Distillery	50 barrels	2,500	750
White Plains, N. Y.	Pierre Klein	18 cases		98
New York	It-Swiss Colony	205 barrels	15,860	4,979
"	F Chevalier & Co.	50 barrels	2,550	765
Boston	"	50 barrels	2,550	1,275
Total amount 18 cases and.			114,676	\$41,863

TO HONOLULU—PER SCHR. ALICE COOK, Jan. 29, 1898.

Honolulu	Eisen Vineyard Co.	2 hf-bbls 125 kegs.	805	\$ 434
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 bbls 60 kegs.	555	240
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	10 bbls 10 hf-b.		
"	"	345 kegs.	2,791	1,135
"	"	2 hf-casks.		
Total amount			4,151	\$1,829

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Jan. 30, 1898.

Comox	Schlesinger & Bender.	1 barrel	50	\$ 16
"	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	50	10
Union	Pac Transfer Co.	1 bbl 1 hf-bbl.	75	40
Victoria	It-Swiss Colony	3 cases.	12	
"	"	3 barrels.	207	50
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	1 barrel	52	35
Vancouver	"	12 hf-barrels	323	
"	"	5 cases.		150
Total amount 8 cases and.			757	\$313

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP CLAN GALBRAITH, Jan. 26, 1898.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	7 casks Whisky.	
	5 octaves Whisky.	
	140 cases Whisky.	
	8 casks Whisky.	
	1 case Gingo A.C.	
	350 barrels Ginger Ale.	
	65 cases Ale.	
	4 hogsheds Ale.	
	500 cases Stout.	
	575 casks Beer.	
	70 hf-bbls Mineral Water.	

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, Jan. 22, 1898.

	300 cases Whisky	
Chapman & Flint	60 cases Cider	J F Chapman & Co.
"	25 cases Mineral Water	"
"	30 barrels Bottled Beer	"
"	24 barrels Whisky	"
"	2 hf-bbls Whisky	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP W. J. RITCH, Jan. 29, 1898.

Chapman & Flint	60 cases Cider	J F Chapman & Co.
"	25 cases Mineral Water	"
"	30 barrels Bottled Beer	"
"	24 barrels Whisky	"
"	2 hf-bbls Whisky	"

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

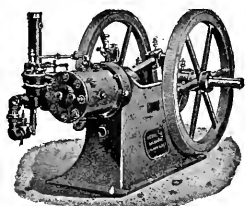
SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
From Liverpool	15 cases Wine.	Order marked S R.
" Bremen	70 barrels Whisky	C C D & Various
" Liverpool	25 cases Sparkling Wine	William Wolf & Co.
" Europe	10 casks Wine	Order
"	65 cases Wine	William Wolf & Co.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney	San Blas.	Anheuser-Busch Co	100 cases bottled.	\$ 500
"	Ocos.	"	50 cases bottled.	200
"	Acapulco.	S F Breweries, Ltd.	25 cases bottled.	93
"	Champerico	"	10 cases bottled.	37
Roderick Dhu	Hilo	Buffalo Brewing Co	100 casks bottled.	340
C D Bryant	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	105 packages bottled.	660
"	"	Am Brewing Co.	80 barrels bottled.	
"	"	"	35 cases bottled.	925
San Jose	San J de Guat'la	Anheuser-Busch Co	50 cases bottled.	250
Australia	Honolulu	Enterprise Brew Co	10 barrels bulk.	
"	"	"	110 hf-bbls bulk.	
"	"	"	100 third-bbls bulk.	1,000
"	"	"	40 sixth-bbls bulk.	
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	50 third-bbls bulk.	155
"	"	"	20 casks bottled.	210
W G Irwin	"	"	50 casks bottled.	510
Peru	Yokohama	"	125 cases bottled.	806
"	Hongkong.	"	100 cases bottled.	1,050
"	Kobe.	"	3 barrels bottled.	30
Colon	Champerico	Castle Bros.	25 cases bottled.	75
"	"	C Schilling & Co.	25 cases bottled.	90
"	Corinto	S F Breweries, Ltd	64 cases bottled.	321
"	Acajutla	"	50 cases bottled.	262
"	Champerico	"	40 cases bottled.	150
"	Corinto	Buffalo Brewing Co	77 cases bottled.	535
"	"	Wetmore-B Co	10 cases bottled.	40
Cy of Paapeete	Tahiti.	S F Breweries, Ltd	8 cases bottled.	79
"	"	B E Ayer	1 barrel bottled.	9

Total amount 681 cases, 278 casks, 84 barrels, 105 packages bottled; 10 bbls., 110 hf-bbls., 150 third-bbls., 40 sixth-bbls bulk. \$8,327



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

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2½ H.P. \$185.00
Discount for Cash.{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Belgie	Shanghai.	Geiz Bros & Co.	5 cases Bitters	\$ 35
City of Sydney	La Libertad.	Cal Wine Assn	1 keg Vermouth	12
"	"	C Schilling & Co.	1 case Liqueurs	12
"	"	Rheinstrom Bros	12 cases Liqueurs	120
Australia	Honolulu.	United Agency Co.	11 cases Champagne	220
San Jose	San J de Guat'la.	Rheinstrom Bros	1 case Liqueurs	5
W G Irwin	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co.	105 cases Liqueurs	735
City of Puebla	Victoria	P M S S Co.	80 cases Gin (foreign)	200
Colon	Corinto	C W Craig & Co.	10 cases Vermouth.	30
Total amount 225 cases, etc				\$1,369

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney	San J del Sur.	Crown Dist Co.	2 kegs.	30	\$ 48
"	"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	1 barrel.	58	47
"	"	C Schilling & Co.	1 case	8	8
"	"	Rheinstrom Bros	6 cases	75	75
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	2 barrels.	95	189
Roderick D	Hilo	Crown Dist Co.	12 cases	132	132
San Jose	San J de Guat'la.	Rheinstrom Bros	51 cases	255	255
"	"	William Wolf & Co	50 cases	225	225
Australia	Honolulu.	S F Bond Mfg W H	2 barrels.	98	182
"	"	"	37 cases	259	259
W G Irwin	"	Crown Dist Co.	10 barrels	472	556
City of Puebla	Victoria.	P M S S Co.	220 cases.	900	900
Colon	Champerico.	S F Bond Mfg W H	2 barrels.	98	93
"	"	Castle Bros	30 cases	110	110
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	2 barrels.	110	262
"	"	"	170 cases.	1,350	1,350
"	"	"	12 cases.	108	108
"	"	William Wolf & Co	100 cases.	750	750
"	"	"	100 cases.	750	750
"	"	San J de Guat'la.	80 cases	485	485
"	"	Corinto.	2 cases	18	18
Total amount 841 cases and				931	\$6,937

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls.	¼-bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	10			80	40	60
W Bogen & Co.				85	165	80
C A Zinkand.				60		
John Kapp Son.				96		
Sherwood & Sherwood						
Hilbert Bros	35	80				
W Loanza & Co.	200					
Williams, Dimond & Co	65		57			
Total.	300	90	153	285	205	80

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	½-bbls.	¼-bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		20		50	32	100
W Bogen & Co.				85	180	60
C A Zinkand	125			30	10	15
Sherwood & Sherwood.			96			
Hilbert Bros		120				
Total	125	140	96	165	222	115

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.	Victoria.	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	50	\$ 10
Vancouver	Vancouver	Cal Wine Assn	3 barrels.	150	60
Anna	Mahukona	R Gallegos	1 hf-barrel	28	18
Roderick D	Hilo	Cal Wine Assn	24 b 165 kgs	2,025	1,100
Bering	Kahului	"	85 kegs	425	280
Czar	San Blas	Napa & S W Co	4 bbl 20 kgs	616	250
"	"	W Loanza & Co.	6 casks.	540	95
Umatilla	Tepic	B Frapoli & Co.	14 kegs.	239	85
San Jose	Victoria.	A B Wilberforce	3 cases.	15	15
"	Acajutla	Cal Wine Assn	17 b 12 csks.	1,560	723
"	"	Lachman & Jacobbi	5 b 1 hf 25 k	535	180
Australia	Honolulu.	It-Swiss Colony	4 b 2 hf 25 k	439	179
"	"	Goldberg, B & Co.	4 cases	20	20
W G Irwin	"	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 bbl bottld (5 cases)	15	15
"	"	Wetmore-B Co.	30 cases	154	154
"	"	Stevens, A & Co.	55 cases	265	265
"	"	Cal Wine Assn	13 b 4 hf.	1,815	865
"	"	"	210 kegs.		
Peru	"	Southern Pac Co.	3 cases.	25	25
City of Puebla	Vancouver.	A Repsold & Co.	3 bbls 2 hf-b	204	120
"	Nelson	C Schilling & Co.	2 barrels.	163	52
Colon	San Blas	B Furkopi & Co.	3 hf-barrels.	65	19
"	Honolulu	Cal Wine Assn	30 barrels.	1,500	600
Cy of Papeete	Tabiti	B E Ayer.	1 hf-barrel	27	13
"	"	Cal Wine Assn	104 b 7 hf-b	5,575	1,752
Total amount 100 cases and				15,696	\$6,935

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Sydney	San Juan del Sur	Crown Dist Co	1 keg	10	\$ 16
W G Irwin	Honolulu	"	2 barrels.	102	92
Colon	Manzanillo.	Redington & Co.	1 keg.	5	12
Total amount				117	\$120

Benham -- "How long do you suppose my cold will last?"
 Mrs. Benham -- "Till that whisky you are taking for it is all gone!"

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Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR
"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

E. & J. BURKE'S Best Ale and Double Porter (GUINNESS)

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes. SLOE GIN.

EXTRA FOREIGN STOCK, (the finest brew.)

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Garnick Scotch.

LAWSOON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

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HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

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BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

Ale in Wood.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale.

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Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd, Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision
RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C.; Spring Hill, W. H. Mc-
Brayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickeneck; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume;
Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

SCHRAMSBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			RUM.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Cases.	Bbls.
C W Craig & Co.		150						
Bode & Haslett		65		24				65
Louis Tausig & Co.		65						
L Caben & Son.	10	55						
Crown Dist Co.	260	255						
William Wolf & Co.		200	670					
Jones, Mundy & Co.		315		91				
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.				46	35			
Braunschweiger & Co.				10	12			
Kelly & Haslett				24	100			
H O Greenwood				5	55	20		
Sherwood & Sherwood.			195	3				
O Johnson				2				
Roth & Co.				3				
Mack & Co.			100					
Bush & Sheehan				5				
L Siebenhaar				92				
J Dannenbaum.			10	1				
Lemle, Levy & Co.				2				
Lindsay & Harris.				5				
Marchand's Restaurant				2				
J Farley				3				
W Lyons				5				
Hilbert Bros.				5				
Kelly & Hawkins.				5				
C Mayer.				1				
F Ahrens.				1				
F Coblentz.				5				
J D C.			10					
Total.	270	1,080	1,131	576	67			65

* And 5 half-barrels Brandy.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			BRANDY.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.
C W Craig & Co. *	30	142					10	
Jones, Mundy & Co.		365		65				
Crown Dist Co.	35	270		70				
Bode & Haslett		19		145				
L Caben & Son.	25	105		75				
A P Hotating & Co.				70				
J H Borden & Co.				70				
Overland F T Co.			60	55	10			
Louis Tausig & Co.				10				
Siebe Br & Plagemann				60				
H O Greenwood				111	5	3	15	10
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.				55	45			
Bedington & Co.			60	35				
J Dannenbaum.			80	1				
L Siebenhaar			17		1			
J L Nickel & Co.				2	2			
J K Co.				4				
McCarthy Bros.				2				
G Danahill				1				
F Mervather				1				
J Daly.				1				
H O Simmons.				1				
G Mangels				5				
B Reingan				1				
F Mecchi					2			
S Bacigalupi				1				
G Slack					1			
W Fleischer				1				
C Appleton, Oakland.				5				
J Levy.				1				
Total	90	892	217	810	68	3	25	10

* Also 2 half-barrels Alcohol; 22 half-barrels, 18 kegs Spirits; 40 barrels, 50 half-barrels, 50 kegs Gin, and 2 barrels Rum.

† Also 60 half-barrels, 80 kegs Spirits, and 42 cases Gin.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From January 15th to January 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
Colon	New York	F Chevalier & Co	1 barrel	48	\$896
Total amount				48	\$896

United States revenue officers discovered an illicit still in Livermore Valley a few days ago, which has been in operation for a number of years. Mrs. George True, a widow, was the owner of the raided place. She denied that she had kept the Government out of what was justly due it.

Acting under instructions, G. E. Russell and F. A. Fletcher, revenue officials, went to the scene of action disguised as farmers. While Mrs. True's attention was occupied with other matters, the disguised officers managed to reach the cellar of her house, and found a few barrels of brandy stored there. A test was made of the contents of one of the barrels, and it was found to be different from what the United States certificate on the barrel called for. Mrs. True became aware that her farmers had flown, and, hearing a noise in the cellar, she arrived just in time to see the officers sealing the barrel. She vigorously objected to this proceeding and denied that she had done any wrong. In her excitement she tried to destroy a tag on another barrel, but was prevented.

Feeling that they had just cause for their actions, the officers finished their work by placing a revenue padlock on the cellar door and politely telling the lady that an explanation to their superior, Collector of Internal Revenue Lyueh, would be necessary. This the lady decided to do, and until she makes her explanations further steps will not be taken.

While searching the premises the revenue officers found a still of lawful size, sufficient to hold five gallons of liquor. Mrs. True denied that it had been used in the last two years. The revenue officers feel confident that in Mrs. True they have discovered the person who has been shipping large quantities of the liquor out of the valley, utterly disregarding the fact that there was a tax due the Government.

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

"By-the-bye, is selling whisky in Kansas a crime or merely a misdemeanor?" "When you take into consideration," said the returned traveler, "the quality of the goods they set out in Kansas, I think it should be called a crime."—*Indianapolis Journal*.



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(THE STANDARD)

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Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWS and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.



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209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF DEC., 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			2	6,131	San Francisco.....	382	27,690	2 661	925,266
Other New England points.....	1		33	19,521					
Buffalo.....			1		Oakland and			6	199
New York.....	1	60,300	406	454,700	Bay District.....		2,470	6	11,030
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....	1		34	6,672					
Philadelphia.....		168	66	7,791	San Jose.....	1	6,284	18	33,040
Pittsburg.....			1	10	Santa Clara District.....				8,730
Other Penn. points.....		70	18	634					
Baltimore.....			4	10	Sacramento Valley.....	1	16,676	11	48,067
Washington.....			1		Napa and Sonoma District...	1	9,050	75	291,157
Other Md. Va. and Del. pts.....			6	60					
Georgia & Carolina pts.....			17	106	San Joaquin Valley.....		34,705	17	145,525
New Orleans.....	13	707	801	744,819					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....	109	385	33	19,740	Los Angeles and Southern				
Other Ala. and Florida points.....				10,686	California.....		974	323	63,797
Austin.....				60					
Fort Worth.....			55	2,898					
Galveston.....		48	15	6,500					
Houston.....	200	643	75	4,538					
San Antonio.....		171	265	6,506					
Other Texas points.....	21	265	103	4,774					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....		10	7						
Memphis.....		25		5,196					
Louisville.....				11					
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....			6						
Cincinnati.....	6	992	10	14,480					
Columbus.....				50					
Cleveland.....		747	3	5,227					
Toledo.....				11					
Other Ohio points.....		67	8	3,638					
Indianapolis.....			2						
Other Indiana points.....			2	2,830					
Chicago.....		21,974	293	62,736					
Other Illinois points.....		10	18	101					
Detroit.....		248	1	5,886					
Other Michigan.....		68	9	43					
Milwaukee.....	1		1	125					
Other Wisconsin.....				54					
St. Louis.....		1,073	72	26,186					
Kansas City.....		490	12	9,292					
Other Missouri points.....			8	48					
Sioux City.....		287		2,670					
Other Iowa points.....		10	20	128					
St. Paul.....		2,927	14	2,168					
Minneapolis.....			3	452					
Other Minnesota points.....		140	2	175					
Omaha.....			51	62					
Nebraska and Kansas points.....			34	439					
Dakotas.....			11	324					
Denver.....	5	1,280	53	10,441					
Other Colorado points.....	16	1,936	171	19,084					
Utah points.....	5	1,344	115	7,008					
Santa Fe District.....	6	179	94	6,273					
Idaho and Montana.....		345	92	4,559					
Mexico.....		182	29	9,856					
England.....				30,939					
Germany.....				26					
Canada.....									
Rochester.....									
Switzerland.....									
Norway.....									
Dubuque.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Total.....	385	97,849	3,117	1,526,801	Total.....	385	97,849	3,117	1,526,801

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

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-AGENTS FOR-

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MESSRS. J. & P. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.

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MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.

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MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juichsplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

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and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

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SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA

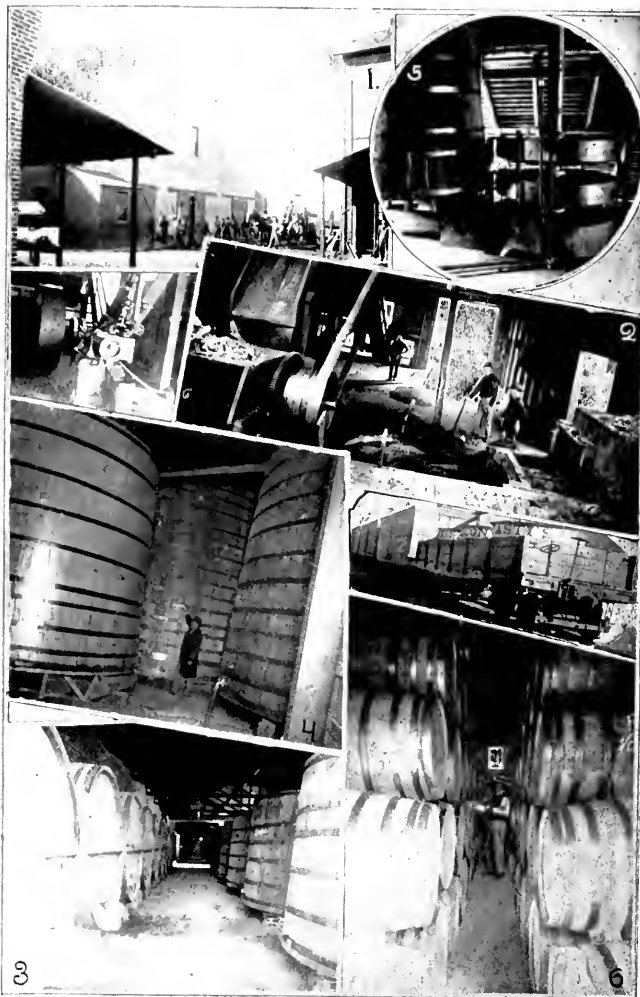
NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

A GREAT CALIFORNIA WINERY.



SCENES IN THE GUASTI WINERY.

1, Winery No. 2; 2, Crushing the grapes; 3, An aisle in the fermenting room; 4, Storage tanks; 5, Condensing the distillate; 6, Sherry room; 7, A carload of grapes.

The only great country in the world from which pure wines go largely to the world's markets! California wine is *wine*. It is not a bottle, a label, a little juice and a good deal of fraud; it is the blood of the grape, not the fermentation of the adulterator's wit.

People who know anything more about wine than the cost and the label, are beginning to recognize this fact; and California vintages are making their way all over the world. There are all kinds of wines in California, good, bad and indifferent. A greenhorn does not make good wine just because he has settled in the Golden State. As everywhere else, wine-growing here requires skill, training, patience and judgment. So we have some very poor wines, and some that can hold their own in any market of the world. Considering the newness of the country, California has made a marvelous record for her wines. Properly made, properly aged, they are good enough for anyone.

Naturally those who have been most successful vintners here are those who were best prepared for the business. Italians and Spaniards, who knew the processes at home in the

foremost wine-producing countries of the world, have taken the lead here.

One of the largest and most favorably known of California wineries is the establishment of Secondo Guasti, in Los Angeles, a wine-maker in Italy, and for fifteen years equally successful in the country of his adoption.

In 1897 Mr. Guasti moved his "plant" from Glendale to Los Angeles; and this fall he crushes some 3500 tons of grapes—an amount far in excess of any other winery in this region.

The present "plant" comprises Winery No. 1, a substantial brick building 247 feet on Third St., by 110 on Alameda St., this city, for wholesale and retail storage room; and Winery No. 2, a manufacturing establishment covering two acres. No. 1 contains, besides the bottled goods and small packages, five casks of 16,000 gallons of wine each, three of 3000 gallons, and 340 puncheons of 150 to 170 gallons each. As to the manufacturing capacity, each season (from Aug. 24 to Nov. 24) this winery makes about:

20,000 gals.	Sweet Muscatel.
65,000 "	Port.
120,000 "	Claret.
125,000 "	Sherry.
10,000 "	White Wines.

330,000 "

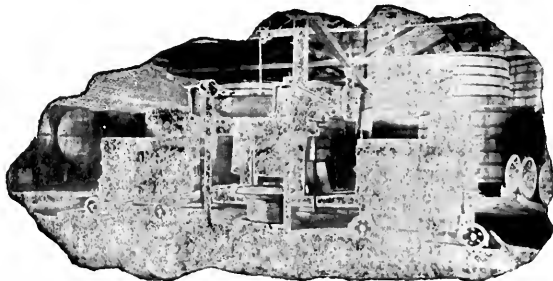
The greater portion of this is consumed in the East.

The manipulation and storage of this wine requires the following tankage capacity at Winery No. 2:

62 casks, 6x6	1,123 gals. each.
1 tank	10,000
1 tank	16,000
62 tanks, 9x6	2,400 gals. each.
1 "	25,000
1 "	33,400

592 barrels (which pass through the "sherry-house" every four months. Fifteen men are employed the year round, and 40 during the crushing season.

The processes of wine making at such an establishment are interesting. The grapes arrive in boxes on freight box-cars, and are fed directly from the cars to the crushers—ridged metal cylinders which devour 75 to 100 tons of grapes a day per crusher. From these swiftly revolving cylinders the juice and pulp pass to the receiving well through a strainer which rejects and throws to one side the stems. The pulp and juice are dumped into a 2400-gallon fermenting tub, where they remain three to fifteen days, ac-



THE WINE PRESSES.



TESTING FOR SUGAR.

ording to the class of wine. For white wines the juice is expressed from the pulp as soon as they reach the fermenting tub, and the juice is fermented by itself in puncheons, for 12 to 15 days. From the puncheons the juice is drawn from tank to tank every 60 days for six months, until the sediment has been entirely eliminated.

For port, the juice is allowed to ferment with the pulp for three to six days, being stirred two or three times a day to in-

sure color and uniform fermentation. When the tester shows 12 per cent. sugar the juice is separated from the pulp and pumped into the tanks of the fortifying room, where the U. S. Gauger makes sure that it contains 20 per cent alcohol—which effectually stops further fermentation. In fortifying these wines no potato or corn alcohol is allowed; alcohol from the grape being used exclusively.

Angelica is fermented up to 15 or 16 per cent. sugar, and fortified to 20 per cent. alcohol.

For Zinfandel, or Claret, the juice and pulp are allowed to ferment together for 12 or 15 days. The juice is then pressed and drawn off to a puncheon where it rests for a month. The clear liquid is then drawn off into tanks, and afterwards into puncheons. Thence, it is drawn every spring and fall into casks to age. Claret, indeed, requires longer manipulation than any other wine, two to five years being necessary for proper treatment of it.

Sherry, however, is the most exigent of care. The juice is fermented (without the pulp) until the test shows 5 per cent. sugar, and is then fortified with 20 per cent. alcohol, when it becomes "sherry material." The fortifying room generally contains as many kinds of "sherry material" as there are varieties of grapes used. Properly to blend or "marry" these different kinds requires the most critical judgment. When blended, the sherry is pumped into the "sherry-house," and is there kept for 100 days at a dry-heat temperature of 140 degrees. It is then cooled, drawn off, filtered, clarified, and stored for market.

One of the fundamental requisites of good wine is age. Such enormous storage capacity as that of this establishment makes it possible to allow its products to age properly without the expense that such long keeping would entail upon a smaller winery. All the wines, including the sweet ones, can be perfected as well in California as in Europe, if properly aged.

Besides the wines above mentioned, Mr. Guasti distills this year about 40,000 gallons of grape brandy, of which a large part will be used in fortifying his wines, while the rest goes to the bonded warehouse for storage and age.

The varieties of grapes used are Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger, Mission, Muscat, Carignan, Black Malvoisie, Blue Alva, Marie Blanche and Monteraux.

This plant, now the largest in Southern California, has grown from a capacity of 6000 gallons per year in 1885 to a present capacity of over 400,000 gallons.—*Land of Sunshine.*

A song in vogue long ago ran thus :—

"What's the world? An empty bubble

But for beer!

What is life? All grief and trouble

But for beer!

Man his every care would double

But for beer!

Who grows barley? Not for stubble

But for beer!

Beer, jolly good beer is my only delight;

Drink—merry I'd drink it from morning till night.

Pewter can's my brightest trinket,

Full of beer;

Filled as fast as I can drink it,

Full of beer;

Filled ten times and I can drink it,

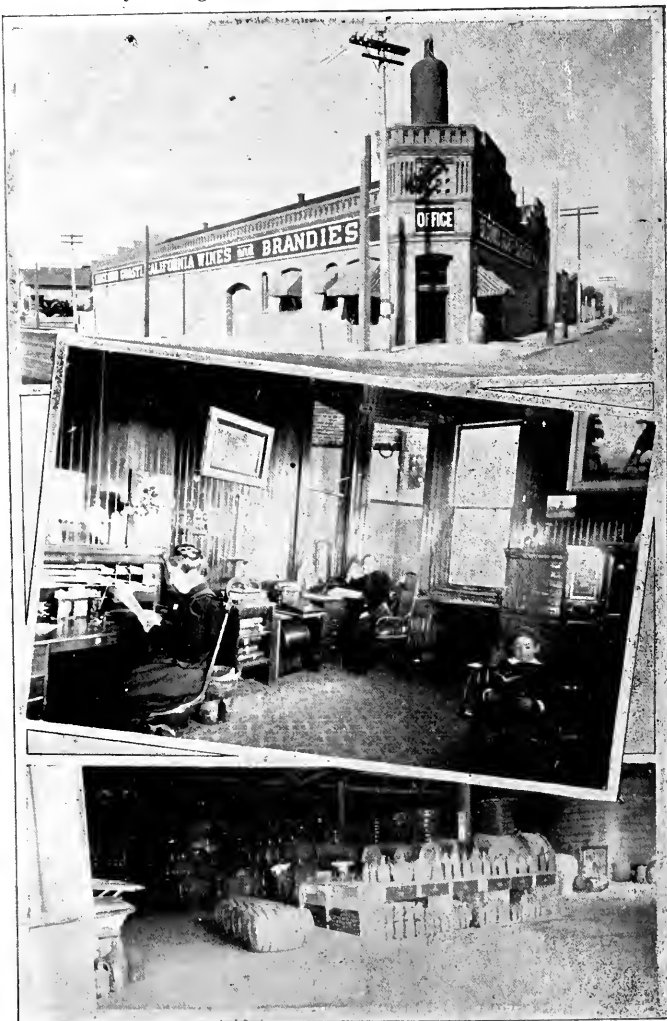
Full of beer.

Stomach, Oh! I love to think it,

Full of beer.

Beer, jolly good beer is my only delight;

Drink—merry I'd drink it from morning till night."



THE GUASTI WINERY, NO. 1.
Exterior—Office—Storage and Salesroom.

IS THIS THE REMEDY?

Phylloxera Parasite Claimed to Have Been
Discovered in France.

M. de Dubois, on the 25th of November, 1897, made a communication to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, stating that he had discovered a natural parasite to the phylloxera.

This announcement, couched in simple terms and straightforward, has claimed the attention of scientists the world over. Especially in California does the interest run high, for it is here that the dread phylloxera originates. Over at the State University in Berkeley they are preparing to send a specialist to France to investigate and report on the efficacy of the discovery.

The importance of the discovery of something that will destroy the phylloxera, the menace and constant terror of vineyardists, can scarcely be realized. With the deadly phylloxera problem solved, California will be able to compete with France and Italy in the production of rare wines. The vines native to California do not make good wines, and realizing the large revenues accruing from a flourishing wine industry, the old Mission padres imported vines and planted them alongside of the native vines. Other States had tried to grow the foreign vines, but unsuccessfully. Here, however, they thrive, and in the course of a few years the vineyards of this State had as many foreign vines as native ones. But then the trouble began to brew. The phylloxera is a natural parasite to the native California vines, and has existed since time immemorial without harming the vines, but it was discovered that as soon as the phylloxera attacked the imported vines they ceased to bear in profusion, and grew less and less able to withstand the attacks of the deadly parasite.

In 1863 it was first noticed that the phylloxera had found its way into France, and was devastating the vines there. Consternation reigned supreme. The wine industry means bread and butter to thousands upon thousands of the people of France, and the European vines are thoroughly non-resistant to the deadly parasite. The French government offered \$300,000 reward for a remedy that would prove efficient in handling the phylloxera. A commission of the greatest scientists in France was appointed and ordered to make an actual test of every remedy proposed.

About 15,000 remedies were offered, most of them absolutely ridiculous, but according to orders the august members of the commission had to give every one a fair trial. The unique spectacle of grave scientists sprinkling the concentrated extract of toads' legs on the affected vines, or marching in solemn file, tinkling cow bells at stated intervals, walking three steps forward and then turning around twice, and other remarkable ceremonies ad infinitum, caused a ripple of amusement to spread over France and scatter the gloom of impending danger for a moment. But all too soon it was realized that the danger had not even been fully measured. Entire vineyards succumbed to the dread parasite, and whole villages had to emigrate. When hope had well nigh fled, M. Henri Maris came forward with a theory that while it involved the expenditure of an incalculable sum of money, yet was hailed as the one means of salvation, "If," said M. Maris, "the California vine can resist the phylloxera, we must send over there for a quantity of them, uproot our vineyards, and replant them, grafting the California vine with our non-resistant ones.

Scientists agreed that this was the only thing to be done, but how to bring it about was the serious problem that confronted them. The peasant could not afford to uproot his vineyards and replant them, so the Government came to his aid.

The magnitude of the expense incurred can be partially realized, when it is stated in the French Government statistics that it amounted to more than the entire cost of the Franco-Prussian war, including the indemnity of five billions, property destroyed, and food and pay for the troops.

But scientists did not cease to grapple with the problem of destroying the phylloxera itself, for it has always been believed that it could be solved in some other way than by uprooting and replanting. However, it looked as though the honor of discovering the means of wiping it out would fall to some unborn scientist in the centuries to come. The act providing for the reward of \$300,000 to the inventor was allowed to become illegal, and then comes forward M. Henri de Dubois with what is thought is the true solution. M. de Dubois believed, with other students, that there must be a parasite of the phylloxera, and if that could be found the phylloxera would be doomed—that is to say, that the phylloxera, a parasite itself which feeds on grape vines, could be wiped out, if a parasite that feeds on the phylloxera could be found.

M. de Dubois discovered the action of the parasite upon the phylloxera entirely by accident. He had thrown some handfuls of contaminated earth and fertilizer on a pot with a vine infested by the phylloxera, and having occasion to dissect some of the phylloxera he found, to his surprise that they were full of bacteria, and that it took but three days to destroy the phylloxera on this vine. This led him to experiment further and endeavor to find conditions favorable and unfavorable for the growth and development of the bacteria. The experiments thus far have been conducted on the laboratory scale, but with the most gratifying results.

The professors at Berkeley are anxiously awaiting the latest reports, and if favorable, some one of them will be sent to France to study this welcome parasite that feeds upon its brother parasite and destroys it. The head of the department of viticulture, when questioned as to the importance of this discovery, said that it could not possibly be overestimated. "If M. de Dubois has discovered the natural parasite of the phylloxera, and we have good reason to believe he has, one of the greatest problems confronting not only France and California, but other nations as well, has been solved. The phylloxera has spread from America over the wine-producing world. Italy, Spain, Portugal, North and South Africa, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Greece and Australia are all infested with it.

"In order to understand the difficult task of M. de Dubois it must be remembered that these bacteria are infinitesimal in size; so small that it requires a microscope of at least 900 diam. power to see them, and that it would take more than 1000 billion to make a cubic inch, so that it is impossible to study their life history, as they exist in soil alone, on account of the grains of sand hiding them. With such an industrial bacteriological laboratory as we have at Berkeley, and which is the only one west of the Mississippi River, as soon as we learn something definite we can commence work.

"The first thing to be done is to isolate them and then to find some transparent medium, which corresponds to soil, in which these bacteria will grow. Then, having found this medium, you must experiment with a great number of media to find the most favorable one; also they must be grown at all possible temperatures.

"When the proper temperature is found they can then be multiplied at will. There seems to be two forms thus far found. The work being done abroad at present is to ascertain which one is the most efficient. This is work for only the most expert and experienced bacteriologist. The ordinary viticulturist would find it beyond him. Once having isolated the bacteria and knowing its life history, it will be easy to find

practical means for multiplying and applying it.

"The life history of the phylloxera is very complicated. The winter egg, microscopical in size, corrugated like a lady's thimble with hook in the end, is fastened by the female insect in the beginning of winter under the old bark. From this egg comes one insect, which crawls up on the tenderest portion of the leaf and stings the upper surface. As the leaf grows around it, gall forms on the lower surface. In this gall the original phylloxera lays from 500 to 600 eggs, each one of which in turn produces an insect which without sexuation lays from 400 to 500 eggs. Each insect which is developed from one of these will lay from 300 to 400 eggs, and so on down, making a geometrical progression that cannot be figured. As yet it is harmless to the vines, and remains on the leaf for a variable time. After an uncertain length of time, it becomes the dangerous root form. It continues to lay an infinitesimal number of eggs and reproduces itself without sexuation. After it has remained on roots of vines for an undetermined period a small number come up on the trunk of the vine and become the winged form. Each one of these lays from four to eight eggs. The insects coming from these eggs are males and females. This is the only sexuation form, and they are without a mouth or digestive apparatus. The moment their mission in life is accomplished, both die. The female lays one egg, which is the original winter egg with which the progression started.

"Few people in California realize that our vineyards are constantly approaching the state that made it necessary for France to uproot hers. The imported vines in California under the present conditions are doomed to destruction. It is only in California that grapes will grow that make wines of the European pattern, but the phylloxera is eating them away. There are in California at present 185,000 acres of vines on non-resistant roots—that is, foreign roots which cannot withstand the phylloxera. Till the news of this discovery, it was believed that every acre of these vines was doomed to destruction in the course of time, varying according to the circumstances, some perhaps withstanding for ten years, others holding out for fifty, but eventually all would succumb to the deadly parasite. There would then be nothing to be done but to uproot them and replant them with resistant American roots grafted with table and wine grapes. The loss entailed by this can be relatively estimated by a study of the cost of replanting the vineyards of France. Only once before has California been threatened with as dangerous a calamity, and then, too, we were saved just in time and by similar means. Every fruit tree in California was threatened with imminent destruction from the cottony cushion scale, which had spread here from Australia. An immense sum of money was spent fighting it, uselessly. It was then discovered that the colloptere (or as it is more commonly called the ladybird) is a parasite of the cottony cushion scale. A specialist was sent to Australia and six couples of the ladybirds were brought to California. By multiplying and breeding them enough were obtained for free distribution, and thus at the expense of a few thousand dollars the fruit and flower industry of California, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, was saved. If the parasite of the phylloxera has been found, we can undoubtedly handle them in our laboratory, breed and multiply them, and then distribute them, with proper and minute instructions, to the vineyardists of the State, thus saving to them at least \$20,000,000, for that would be the minimum loss entailed in uprooting and replanting. California should not be behind France in fervently hoping that the natural parasite of the phylloxera has been really found."

Should the phylloxera problem be solved, it is to be hoped that M. de Dubois will receive material reward for his services. France will undoubtedly renew the offer of the re-

ward of \$300,000 for the discoverer, and California, reaping such material benefit from the timely discovery, is not likely to allow herself to be accused of lack of generosity.

Prof. A. P. Hayne, of the College of Viticulture at Berkeley, has the following to say regarding the alleged discovery:

"I certainly consider the communication of Monsier Dubois to the Academy of Sciences of France worthy of thorough investigation. If it be true that a parasite of phylloxera has been discovered, it is of the greatest importance to the State of California. From the account published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences of France (November 15, 1897, page 790) it would seem that something has actually been found and isolated that positively kills the phylloxera. The problem now to be solved is its practical application. This of course requires a vast amount of experiment and labor in the laboratory and vineyard.

"It is not permissible to doubt the fact that there has been isolated and cultivated a parasite as described. The Academy of Sciences of France is the greatest scientific body in the world, and none but the best observers are able to have communication received and printed as part of the transactions of that body; so that when a fact is stated in the *Comptes Rendus* the world must accept it. The actual value of the observations remains of course to be determined. The fact, however, must be accepted.

"The College of Agriculture has an excellent industrial laboratory, and is trying to procure some of the Dubois bacteria, but it is very doubtful if we can do so for some time to come. Even if we do procure some, it will take a long time to experiment with it so that we can find the most practical method of applying it. We should utilize the experiments of the many foreign scientists who are at work on the problem, by sending some one on to investigate.

"The whole thing may turn out to be valueless, then again it may prove to be the saving of the 187,000 acres of vines still left to us, so that we cannot afford to ignore it, especially as the cost of investigation is merely nominal."

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Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Her-cules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

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IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1897.

595,612—Non-refillable Bottle. Clement A. Dunbar, Detroit, Mich.
595,511—Stoppering and hermetic closing for Jars, etc. Frederick Joyson and W. Harrison, Warrington, England.

595,487—Non-refillable Bottle. James R. Latham, New York City.
595,323—Portable Vessel for Retailing Liquids. Emil Lychenheim, Schwartzan, Germany.

595,411—Nursing Bottle. James C. Roach, Bath Beach, N. Y.

595,492—Bottle. David R. Saunders, Houston, Texas.

595,447—Non-refillable Bottle. William T. Strasser, Danbury, Conn.

DESIGNS.

25,024—Bottle. Herman Esser, Hoboken, N. J.

TRADE-MARKS.

30,985—Whisky. David Netter & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The words "The Telegram Rye."

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 21, 1897.

595,011—Non-refillable Bottle. Henry E. Beighlee, New Castle, Pa.

595,690—Bottle Stopper, Charles Bild, Washington, D. C.

595,942—Apparatus for Mixing Liquids. Walter R. Diehl and G. McCargo, Pittsburgh, Pa.

595,813—Bottle Stopper. Gustave Koch, New York City.

595,814—Bottle Stopper. Gustave Koch, New York City.

595,964—Bottle Closure. Alexander McLeod, Brisbane, Queensland.

595,986—Nursing Bottle. Thomas M. W. Worley, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,014—Cognac. Kaufman & Blanche, New York City. Essential Feature—The words Gve. Moutet, and the representation of three bees with wings outspread.

31,015—Malt Liquor. The Stoll Brewing Co., Troy, N. Y. Essential Feature—The words, "Stoll's Malt Elixir."

31,016—Mineral Water. Silurian Mineral Spring Co., Chicago, Ill., and Waukesha, Wis. Essential Feature—The word "Vitalized."

31,017—Mineral Water. William G. Taylor, Fonticello and Richmond, Va. Essential Feature—The word "Fonticello."

31,018—Mineral and Aerated Waters or Liquids. William Corry & Co., Limited, Belfast, Ireland. Essential Feature—Hexagonal and square outlines, with a winged griffin's head and neck and ducal coronet and pictures of medals.

31,019—Medicinal Mineral Water and the Various Preparations of Non-Alcoholic Beverages Prepared therefrom. The Petticord Mineral Springs Co., Cambria Springs, Pa. Essential Feature—The word "Petticord."

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 28, 1897.

595,319—Manufacture of Necks of Glass Bottles. Homer Brooke, Jersey City, N. J.
595,432—Apparatus for Dispensing Beer and Means for Cleaning same. Cornelius Cronon, Detroit, Mich.

595,338—Non-refillable Bottle. Alexander S. Deutch, Chicago, Ill.

595,295—Non-refillable Bottle. Cornelius W. Garis, Easton, Pa.

595,396—Stopper Fastener. Robert S. Graham, St. Louis, Mo.

595,374—Bottle Stopper. Herman R. Melser, Whitewater, Wisc.

595,304—Bottle Protector. Edward J. Paquette, New Orleans, La.

595,220—Non-refillable Bottle. Clark L. Smith, Ronks, Pa.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 4, 1898.

595,472—Device for Preventing Re-filling of Bottles. Charles Booker, Toronto, Canada.

595,746—Bottle. William H. Fulcher, Stockton, Cal.

595,588—Bottle and Closure. Harvey P. P. Grow, Frederick, Md.

595,615—Non-refillable Bottle. Ira M. Phelps, Philadelphia, Pa.

595,969—Non-refillable Bottle. Edward M. Spining, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 11, 1898.

597,350—Mucilage Bottle. Louis F. Anschutz, Ansonia, Conn.

597,095—Non-refillable Bottle. Wesley J. Barrett, Marion, N. Y.

597,135—Non-refillable Bottle. William S. Bechtold, Newark, N. J.

597,280—Non-refillable Bottle. Alexander Gartshore, Pittsburg, Pa.

597,117—Non-refillable Bottle. Alfred T. Lanson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

597,060—Non-refillable Bottle. George E. Smith, Exeter, N. H.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,123—Whisky. W. A. Gaines & Co., Frankfort, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Old Crow."

ISSUE OF JANUARY 18, 1898.

597,687—Closure for Jars. William B. McCrosky, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

597,474—Non-refillable Bottle. Robert F. Tattersall, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DESIGNS.

28,182—Bottle. John M. Whitall, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,117—Distilled and Carbonated Waters, The Consumers Co., Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The word "Hydrox."

31,148—Distilled and Carbonated Waters and compounds containing same. The Consumers Co., Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The word "Hydrolaris."

Guatemala Exposition Awards.

Carlton H. Clark, commissioner to the Exposicion Centro-Americano recently held in the city of Guatemala, has just received official advices from President Yrigoyen, of the exposition, giving a list of premiums which were awarded to exhibitors from this State. The State of California receives honorable mention for school laws of the State and laws and statistics of the State Normal School. A great number of the local merchants receive gold medals and honorable mention.

The following diplomas of honor were awarded by the grand jury: His Excellency, James H. Budd, Governor of the State of California; Hon. Carlton H. Clarke, Commissioner of the State of California; Hon. Carlos Periera, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco; Gen. Jose Salazar, secretary of the California Commission, and the following gentlemen composing the special committee of the San Francisco exhibitors: Hon. Charles Bundschu, president; Hon. E. R. Lienthal, treasurer; Hon. N. F. Walter, secretary; Hon. Maurice F. Loewenstein, Hon. Percy T. Morgan, Hon. James Hogg, Hon. Frank L. Brown.

Commissioner Clark states that there has been a notable increase in the consumption of California products which were exhibited in this Exposition, and predicts that the trade throughout Central America will be materially augmented in the future through the advertising which the State has received. Unfortunately the low price of coffee, combined with the temporary financial and commercial depression, is proving an obstacle just now. California should feel proud of the recognition which she has received in this exposition, which speaks well for the State as well as the individual exhibitors.

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SHERRY



SWAN GIN



SCOTCH WHISKY



SOUR MASH WHISKY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC COAST

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

11-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco		
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
weet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
erry, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
al, Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
Burgundy.....	\$ 2.00	
Chablis.....	9.00	
Claret, Betourd d'Europe.....	9.00	
uragon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00	
aut Sauternes.....	7.00	
auternes.....	6.00	
ight Sauternes.....	5.00	
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00	
able Claret.....	4.00	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
infandel.....	4.00	
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.		

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.		
PRICES PER CASE.		
QUARTS.	PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 83.....	5.00	6.00

INGLENOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.		
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.....	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.....	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889.....	5.50	
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve	7.00	
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50	
Hock, Rheinisch type	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type	5.50	
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50	
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.		
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Angelica.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madeira.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

KOLE & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.		
Per Case.		
Hock.....	\$3.00	
Riesling.....	3.50	
Gutedel.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	4.00	
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00	

Claret.....	2.50	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
Cabernet.....	3.50	
Burgundy.....	4.00	
Port, 1888.....	7.00	
Sherry.....	5.50	
Port, 1890.....	5.00	
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco		
Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.		
GLEN ELLEN WINES.		

	Per doz.	
	Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$8.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Angelica.....	3.25	
Muscatel.....	3.25	
Tokay.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	4.00	
Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.		

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)		
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.		
Cognac Brandy, XXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00	
XX.....	9.00	
Tenturier Port.....	5.50	
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00	
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50	

2.50, Dry Sherry, Superior.....	\$4.00	
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00	
Muscetelle.....	4.00	
Malaga.....	4.00	
Madeira.....	4.00	
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00	
Tokay.....	4.50	
Haut Sauterne.....	5.00	
Riesling.....	3.50	
Gutedel.....	3.50	
Hock.....	3.00	
Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00	
Burgundy.....	4.50	
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50	
XX Claret.....	3.50	
Claret.....	2.75	

SCIDRAMSBERG VINEYARD.

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal		
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.		
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.		
	Qts.	Pts.
Schramsberger Hock, white	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
" Riesling	5.00	6.00
" Sauterne	7.00	8.00
" Sauvignon Vert,		
white.....	6.00	7.00
Schramsberger, Claret, red.....	5.00	6.00
" Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
" Zinfandel.....	5.00	6.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.		
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.		
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.		
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50	4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00
" El Cerrito.....	9.00	10.00
" Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
" Claret.....	5.00	6.00
" Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
" Vine Cliff.....	12.00	13.00
Sherry.....	4.50	
Port.....	4.50	

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GUCKENHEIMER

Pure Rye Whiskey

Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!


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MONTROSE RYE WHISKEY.



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OLD STYLE MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
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A. A. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York,
127 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

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REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

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—STEAM AND HAND—

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61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA
For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo
CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

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(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

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Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

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Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

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Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Tissue Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

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BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

65-67 NORTH MOORE STREET NEW YORK

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthenor

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

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MADERA, MADERA CO., CAL.

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(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES)

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH 1895

Grand Diploma of Honor
Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893
Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

DEPOT and CELLARS, 109 and 111 BATTERY ST.,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS.

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CALIFORNIA AND
SAN FRANCISCO

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH and FERNET-AMARO

Gold Medal Turin, 1884 † † Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS —IMPORTERS OF— ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE

427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.



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GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,

S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

NEW YORK BRANCH,

S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

Highest Grade in the World!

Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .

For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.



THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.

GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.



These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	.....	pints.....	18.50
Fili. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti),			
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00		
"	24 pints	15.00	
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00		
"	24 pints	14.00	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in			
wood, per gallon.....	\$ 1.50	\$5.00	
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per			
case.....	12.00	16.00	
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in			
wood, per gallon.....	1.75	5.00	

PORTS.

Olley, per case.....	\$1.75 to \$5.00		
Olley, per case.....	\$12.00		

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Carets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00		
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00		
J. Marey & Liger Delair, Nuits			
Burgundies, white and			
red, per case.....	15.00 to 23.00		
O. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,			
Oporto, Port wines			
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00		
O. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,			
Oporto, Port Wines,			
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 3.50		
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries			
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50		
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown			
Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.75		
South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50		
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	5.00		
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00		
Boord & Son, London Dock			
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00		
F. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz			
White Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00		
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt			
O M Rhine wines per case	11.00 to 14.00		

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Modoc.....	\$ 7.00		
Merin d'or.....	7.50		
Souillac.....	8.00		
Red Seal.....	7.50		
St. Julien superior.....	9.50		
White Seal.....	10.00		
Pontet Canet.....	11.50		
La Rose.....	12.00		
Fold Seal.....	13.50		
Graves.....	8.50		
Chateaux.....	9.50		
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-			
ries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50		
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-			
ries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00		
Luut, Roope, Teague & Co's			
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00		

ACHILLE STARAEE.

76 Front street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.

RED WINES.

(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)			
Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 6.50 per case		
Palermo, " " " " " "	6.50		
Capri, " " " " " "	6.50		
Capri, " " " " " "	24 pts., 7.50 per case		
Loscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00		
Resvino wine in barrels of			
about 60 gallons.....	1.05 per gal		
WHITE WINES.			
Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 7.50 per case		
Palermo, " " " " " "	6.50		
Capri, " " " " " "	24 pts., 7.50		

SPARKLING WINES.

Lacrma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$19.00 per case		
" " " " " "	24 pts., 20.50		
(L. Laborel Mellini, Florence)			
Chianti wine in flasks without oil			
cases of 2 doz. qts.....	\$12.50 per case		
" " " " " "	4 " pts.....	14.50	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.		
2 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40		
3 P Table and round			
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.70		
3 P Full body, soft, rich			
3 VP Very pale, light, full	1.85		
4 P Full body, old, mellow			
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15		
5 P Full body, rich, fruity			
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.50		
6 P Extra full and fruity			
VP Very fine and mellow	2.75		

7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old au			
untty.....	2.85		
8 CLO CLOROSA, mellow soft.....	3.25		
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine.....	3.35		
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very			
old and untty.....	4.40		
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old			
wine.....	5.65		

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine.....	\$1.25		
B Full body and rich.....	1.50		
Special S Soft, full and fine.....	1.60		
" W Dark, full body.....	1.75		
" B Clean and sound—Fino.....	1.80		
Seco Fine, old and dry.....	1.85		
O S Fine, rich and fruity.....	3.45		
C N Superb table.....	3.10		
Corona Delicious and delicate.....	3.25		
Special S Grand old wine.....	4.00		
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.....	4.65		

RHINE AND MOSLE WINES.

Wilhelm Paulizza, Mayence.

Laubenheimer.....	Per Case.		
Diedrichheimer.....	\$8.00		
Niestner.....	8.50		
Hockheimer.....	10.25		
Liebfraulich.....	11.50		
Foster Jesuitgarten.....	13.25		
Rudelsheimer.....	13.75		
Elbacher.....	14.00		
Geschenheimer.....	14.75		
Marobrunner.....	17.50		
Raunthaler.....	19.00		
Geisenheim Rothberg.....	21.00		
Neistemer Rebhach.....	21.50		
Rudelsheimer Berg.....	23.00		
Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.			

PORTS.

Silva & Cosens.....	Per Gal.		
R—Tawney.....	\$1.90		
T—Extra full body and rich.....	2.03		
T—Very tawney.....	2.25		
V O T—Very old tawney.....	2.35		
P—Extra tawney, delicate.....	2.50		
T P O—Tawney, extra old.....	3.10		
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port.....	3.20		
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mel-			
low.....	3.50		
S O—Superior old.....	3.75		
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand			
old wine.....	4.85		
M C R—1827—Choicest royal.....	6.35		
Direct shipping orders solicited on			
the most favorable terms.			

TARRAGONA WINES.

Jose Boule, Tarragona.

* Fine clear and smooth.....	\$1.15		
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body			
and rich.....	1.25		
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft			
and old.....	1.25		
These wines have none of the objec-			
tionable astringency so common in wines			
of this class, and are absolutely pure.			

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in casks of 60 gals.....	\$95.00 to \$160.00		
(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)			
Burgundy wines in cases.....	\$19.00 to \$52.00		
(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)			
Hock and Moselle wines.....	\$8.00 to \$32.00		
(Morgan Buns, Port St. Mary.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood,			
per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$5.00		
Port and Sherries in cases,			
per case.....	\$10.00 to \$18.00		
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood			
from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50		

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00		
** " " " " " "	9.00		
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.			

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50		
Boone's Knoll, " " " " " "	2.40 to 4.50		

KOLB & DENHARD,

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Nonpareil.....	Per Gal.	Per Cs.	
Nonpareil A.....	\$3.50	\$7.50	
Nonpareil A.....	4.00	9.00	
Nonpareil AA.....	5.00	12.00	
Canteen.....	3.50	8.00	
Canteen O P S.....	5.00	11.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Gold Run.....	Per doz.	Gals.	
Native Pride.....	Bottles.	\$ 6.50	
Old McBrayer.....	8.00	2.50	
H. S. Pepper.....	9.00	2.50	
Native Pride, OPS, full qts.	10.00	2.50	
Rock Corn, full qts.....	12.00	3.00	
J. M. L. Bourbon.....	8.00	2.50	
J. M. L., Private Stock.....	11.00	3.00	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)

John Gibson Son & Co.....\$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00.		
A A " " " "	4.00		
B " " " "	3.00		
C " " " "	3.00		
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	\$ 5.00 to \$5.00		
A A in cases.....	3.00		
C in cases.....	8.00		

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE.

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75		
" " " " " "	3.00		
" " " " " "	3.50		
" " " " " "	4.00		
Club House Bourbon, Old.....	4.50		
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50		
Union Club.....	2.25		
" " " " " "	1.75		
" " " " " "	1.50		
LIQUORS—In cases.			

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	Per Case		
" " " " " "	\$10.50		
" " " " " "	7.50		
" " " " " "	8.00		
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cases, per case.....	14.25		
Old Saratoga, in cases, per			
case.....	15.25		
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gal.....	2.25		
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls			
per gal.....	2.50		
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bbls, per gal.....	3.00		
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OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
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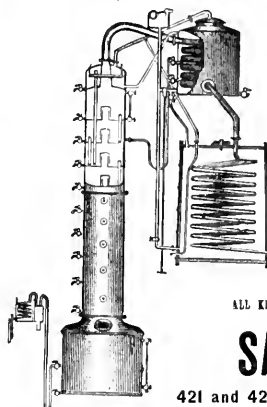
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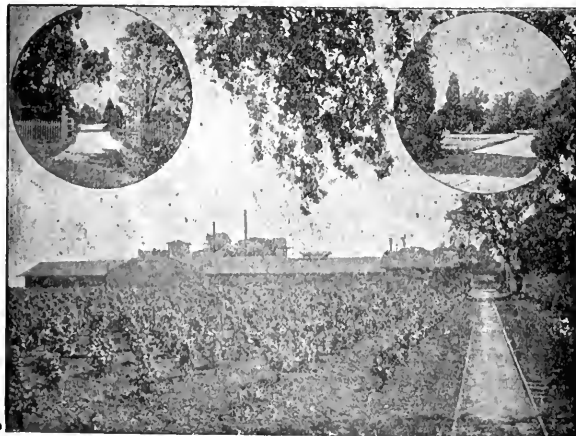
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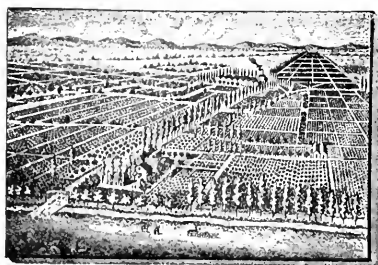
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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Not Very Cheerful.

It is not a very cheerful view that Bonfort's takes of the situation of the distillers, as shown in its latest issue. It says:

"The salvation of values certainly depends upon the rapidity with which the '92s and 93s are consumed, and while we regret to see holders lose money so heavily and after so many years of waiting, we certainly advise the forcing of these goods into consumption at any prices they will bring.

"Our reports from Kentucky regarding the new movement to consolidate the distilleries of that State, are that the probabilities of success are exceedingly remote.

"The present plan is for all distillers in the State to agree to a valuation of their plants by a committee of five, composed of Messrs. Attila Cox, president of the Columbia Trust Company; John Stiles, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company; John M. Atherton, J. B. Wathen and F. W. Bonnie.

"The committee is an excellent one, but the average distiller will hardly agree, we anticipate, to having it place a value on his property.

"It is possible, however, that a change in regard to the method of arriving at values may be made, and the movement be carried to success, but the chances are against it."

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

Prof. Husmann Honored.

Geo. Husmann, of Napa, has been appointed the State Agricultural Statistical Agent. His appointment went into effect on the first of this month. Previous to the second Cleveland administration Mr. Husmann had served the Government in the same capacity, having held the appointment from the time that the office was created until he was asked to step down and out to make room for a Democrat. Mr. Husmann being a Republican and an old soldier, having served with distinction in the Union army in a Missouri regiment.

Mr. Husmann, or rather Professor Husmann, as he is familiarly known by the agricultural and horticultural community of the State, is an authority on subjects pertaining to the field of labor that he has entered into for the Government and no one that we know of in this State is so well fitted to fill the position as he is. During his previous incumbency of the office his reports were so highly thought of in Washington that they were frequently published verbatim, a distinction seldom shown to any of those holding similar positions in other States. The Professor is a fluent writer on Viticulture, Horticulture and Agriculture, having published several books of interest touching on these subjects. He is also the correspondent of several newspapers throughout the United States, and on this account he has aided materially in making the resources of California known to the world. The Government is to be congratulated on having secured the services of one who is in every way eminently fitted to fill the office with credit and ability. California has cause to be congratulated as well for having a man in the position who will with intelligence do justice to her resources. We in turn congratulate Mr. Husmann for having been honored by the Government to fill a position which he richly deserves, and from which he ought never to have been removed.

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WANTED—To exchange house 948 Georgia Bell st., at Los Angeles, valued at \$2,700, for wine at the current rate: house brings \$20 rent per month, and is in good, fine condition. Address Paul Wack, 1959 Wyoming st., St. Louis, Mo. 1-6.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1898.

There is considerable more doing in some lines of the trade so far this month than there was during the month of January; but still business is not what it ought to be at this season. The volume of business done in the liquor trade the past few months was small when compared with previous years, and general indications were that stocks in jobbers' hands were pretty well depleted, and wholesalers generally felt that the policy of hand-to-month buying, which had ruled so long, would be abandoned by the jobbers, and a freer movement of goods would come with the new year. So far, their hopes have not been realized, and the same old restricted method of buying continues in force.

Eastern rye whiskies are a trifle firmer in tone, and appear to be in a somewhat better position. A number of sales of fair-sized lots have been reported made, withdrawals were quite liberal, and stocks in bond show some little decrease.

Kentucky whiskies do not appear to be in any better position, except in a statistical way, and the situation affords but little encouragement to large holders of stock, and there is considerable pressure to sell, with values ruling low and governed largely by the exigencies of the situation.

The California dry wine market is quiet. Demand has been of a limited nature, buyers hesitating to invest in any quantity of stock because of the uncertainties of the situation, caused by the antagonistic attitude of the two controlling interests as represented by the Corporation and the Association, and a general belief of some pyrotechnical maneuvers by one side or the other in the immediate future.

The sweet wine market is considerably demoralized by a conflict of interests, in which both the Associations, the sweet wine makers' organization and outside parties are all interested. The principal demoralizing factor, however, is the offering of large lots of sweet wine, at prices way below those of the Association and regular dealers, by outside parties, with the avowed intent of bearing the market to enable future purchases to be made by them from first hands at the lowest possible prices, in furtherance of which design Ports have been offered on the dock here as low as thirty-one cents per gallon, and other sweet wines in proportion—figures which the regular trade here have been unable to meet.

The California brandy market appears healthy, with a good inquiry and values holding firm. Receipts have been moderate, and the demand is sufficient to keep stocks well in hand and to prevent any surplus accumulating.

This month brought a number of changes in personnel of firms in the trade and in locations, most of which indicate increased prosperity necessitating an enlargement of facilities to accommodate increasing business.

Phil Crovat has found the cellar at 68 Broad street, under the Morris Building, inadequate to meet the demands for space which the growth of his business as general agent of the Vina Distillery wines and brandies required, and has been forced to seek larger quarters, moving to the splendid cellars at 573 and 575 Broadway, with offices on the street floor. This is one of the best cellars in the city, dry and well-ventilated, and capable of holding about half a million gallons of cooperage, the entire capacity of which will be utilized by Mr. Crovat in the storage of dry and sweet wines and brandies, he having recently closed a deal for the handling of some 2,000,000 gallons of wine, and is now in a position to meet the requirements of an immense and growing trade.

Two well-known houses in the wholesale liquor trade here recently combined, M. Hahn & Co. and P. W. Engs & Sons, forming a new company known as The P. W. Engs & Sons

Company, with a capital of \$300,000, officered as follows: E. L. Synder, President; Morris Hahn, Vice-President; F. W. Struy, Secretary and Treasurer. The business will be conducted at 268 West Broadway, and from the past record of the old houses, the combined energies and facilities insures a prosperous future for the house of The P. W. Engs & Sons Company.

The H. Webster Company, proprietors of the famous "Sunset" brand of California wines and brandies, moved this month to the new de Courey building at 570-576 West Broadway, occupying the street floor numbers 570-572 for offices, and the entire cellar of the building for storage of their immense stock of wines and brandies. It is a fine location, and the facilities for handling goods complete the full utilization of which the popularity of the "Sunset" brand will insure.

Francis Diemel, head of the house of Diemel Brothers, the well-known manufacturers of cordials, prune juice, etc., has been seriously ill, but has recovered sufficiently to be around again a few hours at a time.

In a recent article in the *American Wine Press* of this city, the old question of "brick vineyards" was brought out and thrashed over to fill space for the edification of the credulous. The statement that thousands of tons of native grapes were sold at \$8 to \$10 per ton, out of the juice of which, with an added assortment of miscellaneous truck, the "brick vineyardist" proceeded to manufacture "wine," is so absurd as to cause amusement from well-informed parties, and only serves to furnish ammunition to fanatical opponents of the wine industry. The truth of the matter is, that while a good many thousand tons of Concord, Catawba, Salem, Delaware, Niagara and other varieties of grapes out of which wine is made, arrived here last fall, and were in all kinds of conditions of quality, the lowest price for the poorest quality of the cheapest grapes was \$17.50 per ton, and from that to \$45.00 per ton. The brick vineyardist was at no time a purchaser, but the grapes were taken by the foreign residents, Italians being the largest buyers, some of whom had standing orders, during the season, with commission merchants for so many tons per week. These people made wine out of the grapes for their own use, and to sell in the cabarets and wine houses in the Latin quarter of the city, and while the wine in many instances was not very inviting as a beverage, it contained nothing more deleterious than dirt and the juice of the grape, or perhaps a little water. This propensity of our foreign residents to drink in large quantities a cheap wine has oftentimes proved, as was the case last fall, a godsend to the vineyardists of New York and the Lake regions, for without that demand many seasons of profit would otherwise have proven one of heavy loss to the grape growers of this State.

Don't Be a Clam.

Don't be a clam. Say something. Do something. Wake up! Hustle. Get in the swim. Perhaps you don't like this wicked and doleful world, but do not make a sad face and let everybody know it. Take the bad with the good and gulp it down. Go after the dollars and cents. This age may seem to have set boodles up above manly independence, up above intellect, up above character, above all virtues and domestic felicities; if so, go after the dollars unless you can change the entire order of things. And you can't. Men have been trying it for years—good men, brave men and true men,—and they have been neglected, ignored and hooted down. The dollar is all. It is the great idol at whose shrine all must worship. Go after it with your coats off and pants rolled up. Don't be a clam. Get in the swim.

All in the Trade.

We find the prohibs organizing in every State. We find them assiduously anxious to control legislative matters. We find them working the schools, the churches and the homes, and we find them stepping into the threshold of the national government. They are assiduous and persistent. Only the other day they held a grand and good meeting. They reported excellent organization. They taught their followers that in organization was strength and influence. They are continuously on the stage of human passage, eating from the best, absorbing contribution from the worst. They love human nature from the tributes that human man can pay them. They are aristocratic blackmailers. They are thieves in disguise. Like the "Lilies of the field neither do they sow nor spin."

To offset this great and predominate force should be the concern of liquor men generally. They should have fire upon beacon hills, and carefully and guardedly watch the outposts of the enemy. They cannot do this individually, they must do it through organization.

Paying the pension of the decrepit soldier; paying the widow of him who fought that the government of this country should survive, and to day paying the greatest tribute to the national, state and local governments above all other industries, it gets less support, less recognition than any other.

And the reason of this is that liquor men do not associate. They are tools of every political trickster. They laugh jollily with the pence that jingle in the drawer, while the politician, with the "grin of a Silenus plays the puppet man for his own amusement."

How long and how brief liquor men will be obsequious to this obligation we cannot tell. They need not a single hour. But they cannot save themselves from insidious encroachments outside of persistent agitation and perfect organization.

Experimental Station at St. Helena.

St. Helena is to have an agricultural experiment station which will be operated by the State University. It will be of peculiar interest to the vineyardists of California. The university has leased two acres of valley land from James Moffitt, owner of the Krug place, and one acre of hill land from the same gentleman, for the purpose of establishing an experiment station and school of instruction in grafting and planting vines. The purposes of this station are to furnish free instruction to all those desirous of learning the method of grafting which for the past twenty years or more has been successfully practiced in France, and also to experiment with different vines, so as to ascertain their adaptability to the soil, and resistant and producing qualities.

Great efforts were made by several parties interested in the vine business in Sonoma county to get the experimental station located there, several parties offering deeds to tracts of land free. Professor Hayne, who is at the head of the movement, considered the soil and surroundings better in St. Helena, so closed a lease, as stated, with James Moffitt.

In connection with the experimental station referred to in the foregoing, Professor Hayne is quoted by the *St. Helena Star* as saying: We in California are twenty-five years behind the times in the matter of grafting. What is known as the "cutting graft" has long been considered the only proper one in France, and none other is practiced. Why should we continue blindly in the way we have been going in the very face of established success elsewhere. The cutting grafts cannot be made by inexperienced by men. It can only be accom-

plished by skillful laborers. To prepare men for this work the State University has determined to start an experimental station where free instruction will be given to all those desiring it.

We have sent to France for 7,500 cuttings, 4,000 of the *Rupestris* St. George and 3,500 assorted varieties. These will be grafted and planted in nursery, and by the cutting method a crop can be secured the third leafing. With my assistants I will be at the station to take charge of this work. All we want the men to do is to evince enough interest to each come and spend one day to receive the instruction offered them.

Mr. Schonewald of St. Helena has 48,000 cuttings of *Rupestris* St. George variety on the way here from France and is hunting skilled laborers to do the grafting and planting. Beringer Bros. have also purchased a large quantity of cuttings of the same variety. They will want men. Those who become skilled in this work can command better wages than ordinary laborers. We offer the people vines, use of tools and instructions free, and only ask that our efforts be rewarded by their taking advantage of it. Men will also come from Sonoma county and elsewhere to receive instruction, and I believe the station will prove a great benefit.

The matter of vine grafting as described by Mr. Hayne does not pass without criticism. A well known vineyardist of Napa says: If Prof. Hayne has ever done any grafting himself, he ought to know that it is impossible to graft cutting upon cutting, plant them in nursery and transplant to the vineyard when rooted, and bring the vines to bearing in three years, which he now claims can be done, although two months ago, at the Fruit Growers' convention, he said that the same method would take eight years.

If the cuttings are planted in the vineyard and remain there, well cultivated, until the third year, they will be strong enough to be grafted, and will produce a fair crop the fourth year. This is all that can rationally be expected, and will give a gain of three years over Prof. Hayne's method, according to his first statement. * * * I will only say in conclusion that I am sorry for all who are guided by such evident contradictions and fear they will see but too late how they have been misled.

In Belvidere, a small town in Illinois, an enterprising saloon keeper, in order to reduce stock, advertises he will sell beer for three cents a glass, and fifteen cent whisky for five cents.

There are twelve saloons in the town, and great consternation has been created among them. "Bargain sales" in the saloon business are a new order of things, and the other proprietors are undecided whether they should meet the cut or watch proceedings and await developments. The odd figure of three cents for beer is expected to work wonders among the women of Belvidere, who probably, like their sisters in other places, are influenced by such catchy devices.

There seems to be no good reason why a saloon keeper, overstocked, should not do his best to reduce the quantity on hand just the same as any other business man would do, and his chances of success should be excellent, as he is disposing of articles in great demand. He may not make much money, but he will build up a trade which will ultimately greatly benefit him.

"I would rather be a rascal than a fool. You can reform a rascal, but what can you do with a fool?"—*Rev. Sam Jones.*

But what if a man be both rascal and fool combined, Sam? Do you call that Christian doctrine which would prefer the fool, whose ignorance is pardonable, to the rascal who sins against light.—*Midi's.*

Exposition Wine Hoax.

A joke which was perpetrated more than a year ago by a party of exposition officials and representatives which visited California and other Western points in the interest of the exposition has come home to plague the officials who were mainly responsible for its existence, and who are now kept busy denying that there was anything more serious intended than a joke.

When the party referred to reached the southern part of California the wine-growers of that region revived a scheme which had originated in the fertile brain of some native, and while exposition enthusiasm was on tap it was suggested that the wine-producing districts of California should install at the exposition an exhibit of wine in the form of a miniature Niagara falls, with the pure juice of the grape substituted for water. It was stated that such an exhibit would require 100,000 gallons of native wine, and the changes were rung on this old story, which no one took seriously, as it had been suggested in connection with the World's Fair, the California Midwinter Fair and other expositions, but had never been near realization.

After the return of the exposition pilgrims this story about the Niagara in wine was repeated for the delectation of those who stayed at home, receiving additions with every repetition until it had become a tale to the effect that the California grape-growers had paid for space and would install an exhibit comprising an immense wine vat containing 100,000 gallons of wine, which was to be surrounded by beautiful gardens and enticing grottoes, with all the blandishments of beautiful women and soothing music, and the young men and women who visited the exposition were to be invited to enter and drink of the wine without money and without price.

This story was repeated with many variations in the "ready-print" newspapers of the country, and the result is that petitions have been circulated by all of the temperance organizations of the country protesting against this wholesale destruction of the young men and women of the country and petitioning the exposition management to exclude this awful exhibition before it had wrecked thousands of happy homes, etc. These petitions have been coming into exposition headquarters at short intervals for several months, and contain the signatures of thousands of persons. They are from all parts of the country, principally from the West, and are mainly the result of efforts on the part of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In addition to these petitions, letters have been sent to various officers of the exposition asking them to authorize the use of their names in the denials of these stories, "if there is no truth in them," and this has invariably been given, but the flood continues, and the exposition authorities are at a loss how to correct the impression, which seems to have become general in certain quarters that the exposition is going to offer unlimited opportunities for the accumulation of "jags," delirium tremens and other old things.

It may be stated, on the authority of every officer of the exposition and the managers of the several departments which would have to do with any such exhibit, that nothing of the kind is contemplated; that no application for such an exhibit has ever been made; that none is likely to be made; that no such exhibit will be made on the exposition grounds and that there is no probability of an affair of this kind being in operation in Omaha during the exposition.

Omaha, February, 1898.

J. B. HAYNES.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, \$1.50 per year.

Liquors in Inter-State Commerce.

The following query and answer that appeared in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, of January 31st, will be found of general interest to the trade:

"We have noticed with a great deal of interest the recent answers of yours relating to the State's right to interfere with Inter-State Commerce. As we notice some of your answers have been somewhat restrictive in character, we beg to ask in a general way if we have a right to send our agents into any of the States of the Union to solicit orders for spirituous liquors to be shipped from this State, and is it perfectly safe for the agent and the house, notwithstanding State laws on the subject? The States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have statutes making it a penal offence, punishable by \$100 fine for each offer to take or solicit an order. Have those laws been declared unconstitutional, and is there no danger from prosecution if an agent goes into those States to solicit for spirituous liquors from another State for a business located out of those States?"

There is no statute of the United States making any distinction between intoxicating liquors and other articles of commerce, except the Act of August 8, 1898. That act simply provides that such liquors, when transported into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein "shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation, and effect of the laws of such State or Territory." Before "arrival in such State or Territory" the liquors are regarded as legitimate subjects of commerce, as they were before. We are of opinion that it is not competent for State laws to prevent a salesman from taking orders in the State to be filled by the shipment of liquors from another State. The Supreme Court of New Hampshire decided in 1892 that the statute of that State "making penal the soliciting or taking orders for intoxicating liquors in the State for delivery in another State, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe they are to be brought within the State and sold in violation of the laws thereof, is a regulation of commerce among the States without permission of Congress, and, therefore, void. See 23 Atl. R., 793.

Beer Consumption in Paris.

Patriotic French brewers continue to make energetic efforts to drive Bavarian and other German beers out of the Paris market. On one of the outer boulevards a vast establishment has been opened for the sale of home-brewed malt liquor to the working classes at reduced prices. The stuff, if not up to the standard of the imported Teutonic drink, is reported to be fair for the money. In the Latin Quarter another extensive tavern for the sale of French beer to the students was recently opened. Munich, Nuremberg and Frankfort brewers will, therefore, have to face some strong competition with their Gallic rivals, who are endeavouring, not only to sell good liquor, but are also engaged in making the taverns which they supply as attractive and as comfortable as possible by means of billiard tables, reading and fencing rooms, bicycle depots, and lavatories. The Brasserie is indeed rampant in Paris now-a-days, and is seriously competing with the historic "white cafes," for it supplies in its higher form—of which the Pousset establishments may be cited as examples—food as well as lager beer, and food excellently cooked too. From the Madeleine to the Bastille there is to-day only the Cafe Anglais, which still sticks to its white and gold and its red plush cushions. All the other famous cafes have been Germanised into so many beer-drinking saloons.

Lo, the Poor Distiller!

While it is true that the business of the jobber is more active, that sales have increased with them, and collections are satisfactory, what is there of encouragement for the distiller in all this? In former times good business for the jobber meant everything for the distiller, now it means, nothing. On account of the infamous laws which tax the distiller, until the jobber, who is generally a mighty smart man, has been forced to handle compounded stuff, the distiller's occupation is gone.

What has become of the brands that made Kentucky famous? How many are left of the old names that were honored and preferred because they represented honest goods; what has taken their place, for men have not quit drinking? The answer is known to everyone familiar with the business. Brands are as numerous as the sands of the sea, and while most of them contain not more than 10 per cent. of straight Kentucky whisky, they are advertised far and wide as pure unadulterated, old-fashioned, hand-made, copper-distilled Kentucky whisky, warranted not to rip, split or ravel, or run down at the heel, or rot in the gut, etc. The worse the stuff is, the more high-sounding and extravagant the claims, and the more physicians' certificates are shown to gull the public. There is more Kentucky whisky made in Peoria than there is in Kentucky. After a while it will all be made there. The Kentucky distiller can make up his mind to go out of the business altogether unless concerted and intelligent action is taken to remedy the evils that now exist.—*Louisville Wine and Spirit Bulletin*.

Origin of Liquors.

Strong drinks are of modern invention, for the ancients knew of nothing more powerful than lightly fermented wines, and they have left many warnings of the abuse of them. Alcohol was not discovered until the seventh century, and the distillation of spirit wine was not discovered until the twelfth century, while spirits did not come into common use until the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Prof. Arnoldus Villanova, in the fourteenth century, made a panacea of the "water of life," which was said to have the virtue of "giving sweet breath, fortifying the memory, besides being good for sore eyes, the toothache, gout," etc.

Distilled spirits came into use in London in 1450, and had to be prohibited in 1494. Michael Savonarola produced a treatise on the making of "water of life" in the fifteenth century, which became a standard authority on the subject, and was followed by the work of Mathioli, of Sienna. These books gave an impetus to brandy-making in Italy, whence the trade extended to France.

About 1520 the Irish usquebaugh began to acquire reputation in England. Before 1601 "brand wine" had begun to be distilled in the low countries from apples, pears and malt, and in that year an ordinance was passed at Tournay forbidding the sale of the liquor, except by apothecaries, "partly because of the dearth of corn and partly because of the drunkenness which this cheap brand wine caused, to the great prejudice not only of homes and lives, but to the extreme danger to the souls of its drinkers, many of whom had died without confession."

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Proper Status of the Liquor Merchant.

There is a certain odium against liquor dealers, which has been the creation of a century of intemperate agitation. To some extent the liquor interest is to blame for this state of things. There have been, and still are, unworthy members of the trade, who have been posed before the public as representative by the extremists of the temperance movement, who have taken advantage of these weak, unworthy members to stigmatize liquor dealers as a class.

This, we contend, is utterly unfair and illogical. The liquor interest, as a whole, is as manly, respectable and reputable class of merchants as any other line, says *Midi's*. In good fellowship and charitable deeds they are unexcelled. They are as temperate, in the correct sense of that word, as any other class of merchants. They are as kind husbands and fathers, and bring up their families as well.

They enter upon a legitimate business on the principle of demand for their services, and it is from the use, not the abuse, of their wares that they derive prosperity. Stimulants, used in moderation, have their proper place and function, and to many are either a real or a fancied necessity, and we hold that each citizen is the best judge of his own need in the case of a sumptuary article.

The liquor dealer fulfills his mission as a merchant, and to retain his custom must above all be a student of human nature, and be able to minister to the wants of his patrons. To a great extent he fulfills the function of the executive of a club, and the same principle that would drive out the retailer would drive out that social institution which is capable of doing so much good and contributes so largely to the social amelioration of man—the club.

Liquor Bills in the Kentucky Legislature.

In the present Legislature of Kentucky there have been introduced the following among other bills affecting the liquor interest:

No. 83, by Mr. Frazier, of Shelby, providing that the experiment station of A. and M. College shall analyze any suspected food, and if found to be adulterated a penalty is fixed for selling or offering for sale such food.

No. 220, by Mr. Williams, of Menifee, to prohibit the granting of licenses for merchants and druggists to sell by retail intoxicating drinks outside of incorporated cities and towns. Referred to committee on Kentucky statutes.

No. 87, by Mr. Goebel, of Kenton, to amend Section 1279 of Kentucky statutes so that manufacturers, bottlers or vendors of liquids of all kinds may register the labels used, and to prevent any one from using the same label or bottle for other liquids.

No. 126, by Mr. Haswell, of Breckenridge, to prohibit the sale, barter or loan of any intoxicating beverage, liquid mixture or decoction in the local option districts of the State. Referred to the committee on criminal law.

Arkansas' New Law.

Last week a law went into effect in Arkansas which prohibits the keeping and use in saloons and dramshops of musical instruments or gambling tables or devices, fencing, boxing, wrestling, sparring or other exhibitions; or contests of dexterity or strength; billiard and pool tables, bowling or ten pin alley, cards, dice, or any device commonly used for gaming or playing any game of chance, for amusement or gain. The penalty for the violation of this statute is a fine not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and in addition thereto the offender shall forfeit his license and shall not again be allowed to hold license for a period of three years.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Home of Genuine Sherry.

Jerez on Xeves, from whence the name sherry is derived, the great center of this trade, is situated about thirty miles in the interior from Cadiz, Spain, the shipping port, and here, within a limited district, perhaps ten miles square, of hilly, rolling country, are grown the grapes from which the true sherry is made. I say true sherry, because a very large quantity of wine is yearly put upon the market which is grown, not only in other districts of Spain, but is also manipulated into sherry at Hamburg, from common German wines, and at Cotte, in France, from the common white wines of the country. Some coloring, sweetening and flavoring matter, together with a little alcohol, added to the light wines of these countries make a tolerable imitation of the poorer qualities of Jerez wines, and vast quantities of this stuff is yearly put upon the English market. Considerable quantities also find their way to America. Some very good wines are grown in other districts in Spain which find their way to Jerez and are sold as wines of Jerez growth. Some of these are excellent wines, perhaps equal or superior in quality to some of those grown in the district of Jerez, for there is considerable difference in the wines grown in the Jerez proper. As a rule, that produced on the plains in the immediate vicinity of the town is of quite ordinary quality, while that grown upon the outlying hills, which have a white, chalky soil known as "albarizza," is of the finest quality.

When the grapes are ripe they are picked and conveyed in panniers, slung upon the backs of mules, to the press house, where they are thrown into large wooden vats, eight or ten feet square and about two feet deep, slightly raised above the ground and known as "lagares." After being lightly sprinkled with gypsum to prevent excessive fermentation of the juice, they are here trodden with the feet. When sufficiently crushed they are shoveled to one side and a fresh layer of the grapes spread over the bottom of the "lagare," and again trodden until crushed, this being continued until a sufficient quantity has been accumulated to put under the press. Here they are built up in a compact mass, somewhat the same

as pomace at a cider mill, and, a flat wooden slab being placed on the top, the screw is brought down with sufficient pressure to express the juice. This treading and pressing of the grapes is usually done at night, the vintage being a very busy time, usually lasting, altogether, a little more than two weeks. After most of the juice has been expelled from the grapes the stalks are separated from the pressed grapes and the skins again subjected to a severe hydraulic pressure. But the product of this pressing is kept separate from that first expressed and usually distilled into spirits. The grape skins are also sometimes distilled direct and the refuse used for fertilizing purposes.

The juice of the grape or new wine (called "mosto") yielded by the first pressure is first strained, then put into ordinary butts or casks holding about 118 gallons, but only filled to about three-fourths of their capacity. This is so as to afford room for fermentation. The casks are then sent to "bodegas," or wine cellars, in Jerez or the outlying town nearest the vineyard, where the bungs are loosened and it is left to ferment. These are really not cellars, but are immense one-story warehouses built upon a level with the ground and covered with a substantial roof of earthen tiles. Each "bodega" has four or more aisles, along each of which is ranged a double row of casks, usually three tiers high. Some of these "bodegas" are of immense size, holding as many as five and six thousand casks.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1898.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending February 15, 1898:

Per "Kaiser Wilhelm," Feb. 2, 500 boxes macaroni, Profumo brand; 25 cases Lucca olive oil, Fortuna brand.

Per "Normannia," Feb. 9, 72 cases Sparkling Lacrima Cristi, P. Scala brand.

Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, objects to the use of the term "christening" to indicate the naming of a war vessel, and thinks the shower of blossoms and the flight of birds at the launching of the Kasagai more effective and far more beautiful than the breaking of a bottle of whisky. Undoubtedly the good bishop is right. The absolute waste of forty-year-old Bourbon, pouring it into the maw of Old Neptune, who is utterly without appreciation of either age or vintage, can never be effective to good results.—*Ex.*

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

W. W. Miller, president of the Morton-Redwood Falls-Franklin-Fairfax Association was in the city this week.

Mellwood bottled in bond is meeting with fine success, and the company feel justly proud of the reception the goods have received in this shape. The whisky is making rapid progress and will undoubtedly win favor in the English market.

R. H. Perry & Co. have succeeded to the business of the Royal Wine Company, of 114 Sutter street. Dick Perry has been head caterer there for several years, and he is making his place a success from the start. The house is being thoroughly renovated.

"Evans 1786, the Ale of to-day." C. H. Evans & Sons say so, and so it is. But it is not only the Ale of to-day, but the Ale of to-morrow and the Ale of the next century if the present Evans stock of merit, push and aggressiveness continue unalloyed. "The present Evans generation believes in printers' ink; the next will adore it."—*Bonfort's, Jan'y 25, '98.*

Readers of the REVIEW who have the pleasure of knowing the young man will regret to hear that John Nobmann the well-known grocer and wine shipper has met with business reverses that caused him to turn his fine establishment, with assets, etc., over to his creditors. He retires from the business, and at present we believe he has not determined what line he will engage in. We trust it will be a successful one.

Eastern advices are to the effect that during the past two weeks the market has been exceedingly quiet, prices have been weak, and it is difficult to interest any one in any wines if they are not absolutely needed; as a consequence, a number of lots which had been shipped prior to the advance in freight had to be stored for want of buyers. No improvement in dry wines is looked for for some time to come, but the sweet wine market is in considerably better condition. Brandies are scarce, but good prices are being paid for good qualities.

The Loew Filter Co., Cleveland, O., inform us that they have recently sold filters to Hurley Bros., of St. Paul, Minn.; Theo. Gier & Co., of Oakland, Cal.; Thixton Millett, of Owensboro, Ky., and the Frederick Stearns Company, of Detroit, Mich. The Loew Filter wherever introduced is instantly recognized as being superior to anything else of the kind on the market. Distillers in this State who have used it long enough to pass judgment on it, pronounce its work as being absolutely perfect, and say they would not be without it for several times its cost.—*Bonfort's.*

In the death of Hon. John Staudé the city loses one of its most honored solid citizens. Deceased came to this country in 1854, served in the Rebellion, and reached California in 1864. He was long prominent in public affairs, serving the State in the Assembly in 1889 from the old 3rd district. He was also prominent in the leading social orders. His family consists of his widow and six children, five of whom are living. The oldest son, Fred, is the junior partner in the well known firm of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. Fred has a promising career, and is already prominent among the Masonic fraternity. The eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Weissman the contractor. The other daughter, now deceased, was the wife of E. A. Edson. Of the other sons, Henry and Arthur have assisted their father in the grocery business, while John has held a trusted position with the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. during many years.

The Barton Estate vineyard, one of the largest in Fresno county, has been conducted, it is alleged, not in conformity with United States revenue regulations, and in November last an inspection was made. The result of a great deal of questioning, the making and receiving of reports, the comparing and verifying of entries, and a general overhauling is that the vineyard management has been very heavily assessed by the government for irregularities in the matter of distilling, the penalty fixed being the unusually heavy fine of \$15,240. If this is collected, the estate, it is said, will be seriously crippled. An effort is to be made to procure a reduction of the assessment or an abatement.

Cnopius & Co., as agents, have wine sold from Sonoma Co. cellars as follows: G. N. Whittaker, 45,000 gallons; S. Story, 16,000 gallons; Mr. Van Keppel, 29,000 gallons; S. Siemer, 11,000 gallons. When seen by a Santa Rosa Republican reporter, C. Cnopius, Jr., said that the price realized for the wine sold was nine and ten cents a gallon. The sales were made to the California Wine Association and Lachman & Jacoby. Mr. Cnopius stated that while the price received for the wine sold, as stated above, seemed low, yet it was as high a figure as could be secured. He also stated that since the above sales were made wine had dropped in price one cent a gallon. It is known, however that the California Wine Association has been active in this county for some time past, and that thousands of gallons of wine have been purchased at from 9 to 12 cents a gallon.—*Healdsburg Tribune.*

"Uncle Sam" Lancaster was in a reminiscent mood recently when the writer sat with him before a big log fire in his bachelor home out on his 1,500-acre Nelson County, Kentucky farm. "It was a long time ago," said he, "when I began to make whisky, and methods were very different from what they are now. My first beer still was a split log hollowed out and fastened together. We made the log and copper whisky. This log still was adopted about 1837 or 1838, on account of the meal scorching in the copper still over open fires. We used corn malt in those days. It was made at the distillery and dried over the boiler. All the whisky was sour mash, except for the first few days' run, when there was no beer, and that was water or sweet mash, and was always kept by the distiller for his special use. Of course the mashing was done in small tubs and cooling boards were used to assist in reducing temperature. I used the first engine and the first pump ever employed in a distillery in this section. This was about 1850. Before going into the distilling business J. G. and Ben Mattingly came and inspected my house.

"In those early days there was no tax on whisky and no instruments to test its strength, so we were governed entirely by the bead."



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TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET.

See quotations on page 31.

Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Wine Association, states that the sale to his organization by the Anglo-Californian Bank, referred to by Mr. Wetmore, was merely a business proposition, and that it cut but a very small figure in the market. The gentleman disclaimed any attempt to cut down the price of wine, adding: "It would not be a business proposition to do so. We want to get as much for our wine as we can, and the more growers get, the more we can command. We cannot control the market price, for there are other dealers besides ourselves. We do not make cuts, but we meet those of our competitors."

The will of the late Andrew M. Moore, of the distilling firm of Moore & Sinnot and owner of the Girard House, was not admitted to probate, as caveats had been filed by two of the testator's sons. The estate is variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

By the will the income of the entire estate, after deducting a small bequest, is left in equal parts to the three sons of the deceased. The later, however, are not to receive any of the principal. Upon the death of the sons the trustees will have full power to found and maintain a charitable or educational institution.

The will was executed four days before the testator's death, and one of the sons said to day that it would be inoperative, owing to the law which invalidates bequests made to charitable institutions within thirty days of the death of a testator.

Concerning Compounds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1898.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry you made by the Blemmerg Manufacturing Company of Boston, which you submitted to this office by letter dated the 28th ultimo, concerning their compound called "Orinoco Aromatic Bitters," will you please inform them that, as this is a compound of distilled spirits, or other alcoholic liquor, and roots and barks, it is unnecessary to make an analysis of it.

Every person who manufactures such a compound for sale is required to pay special tax as a rectifier for making it, and as a liquor dealer for selling it (sec. 3244, Rev. Stat., and the later amendatory sections — Compilation 1894, pp. 85-86) unless it is prepared by the manufacturer for medicinal use only, and is sold under a label specifying the diseases for which it is held out as a remedy, in which case it comes under the general ruling as to alcoholic medicinal bitters and tonics stated in the last paragraphs to Circular No. 340, as published in volume 36, Internal Revenue Record, on page 29.

There being now no stamp tax on proprietary compounds, there is no longer a list of alcoholic preparations which may be made and sold, under former rulings based on the old proprietary medicine act, without payment of special tax. All

such rulings have been superseded by the general ruling in Circular No. 340 (by which collectors will be guided in all such cases where such compounds are held out to the public as medicines and not as beverages.)

If the Blemmerg Manufacturing Company send out their "Orinoco Aromatic Bitters" under the label which accompanies your letter, and which contains the statement that "these bitters are intended both as a medicine and for cocktails, punches, and for flavoring wines and liquors generally; in fact, no hotel, club, or wine cellar is complete without them," they are not to be regarded as coming within the ruling in Circular No. 340, and you will require the company to pay special taxes as rectifiers and liquor dealers.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
JAMES D. GILL, Esq., Collector Third District, Boston, Mass.

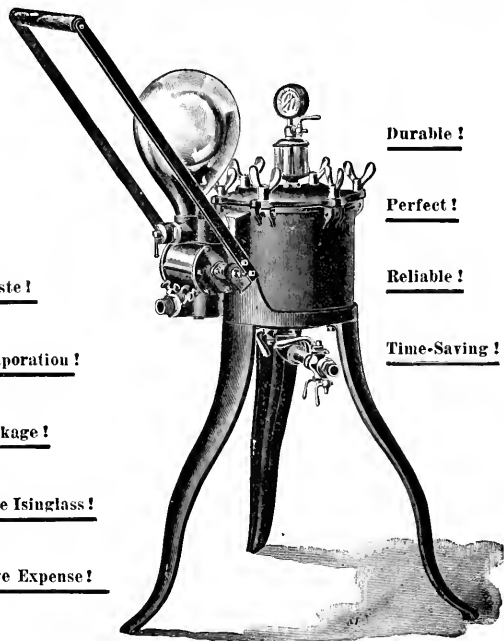
Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Loew's System Patent Filter

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WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

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Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO HONGKONG—PER STR. COPTIC, Feb. 3, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Yokohama	B H Upham	1 barrel	50	\$ 42 00
"	"	5 cases	12	22 50
"	Cal Wine Association	17 cases	42	75 00
"	"	50 barrels	2,500	750 00
Total amount 73 packages and				2,604 \$ 889 50

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. UMATILLA, Feb. 4, 1898				
Nanaimo	Farnsworth & Ruggles	1 barrel	50	10 00

TO MEXICAN PORTS—PER STR. ORIZABA, Feb. 5, 1898.

Guaymas	Felix Coblenz & Co.	2 barrels	80	41 60
"	"	2 kegs	20	"
"	Lachman & Jacobi	15 kegs	75	35 00
"	Schlesinger & Bender	30 kegs	300	103 75
Altata	Cal Wine Association	8 cases	480	180 00
Santa Rosalia	B Frapelli & Co.	6 barrels	306	79 50
"	"	2 kegs	34	17 65
Guaymas	"	2 barrels	104	27 04
"	"	20 kegs	200	54 50
"	"	1 case	59	15 93
Ensenada	It-Swiss Colony	1 hf-barrel	28	14 00
Guaymas	"	1 case	2	4 00
"	"	3 barrels	448	168 00
"	"	2 kegs	105	"
"	"	2 kegs	210	142 00
"	"	3 hf-barrels	85	"
Mazatlan	"	6 barrels	365	87 00
La Paz	"	2 barrels	215	63 00
Guaymas	"	4 kegs	88	44 00
"	Local Transfer Co.	2 barrels	97	29 10
Mazatlan	Cal Wine Association	2 cases	129	41 82
Guaymas	Schlesinger & Bender	60 kegs	395	212 65
"	"	4 barrels	208	53 04
"	G B Wine Co	4 barrels	208	81 30
"	"	16 cases	40	90 00
"	"	13 kegs	130	55 50
Mazatlan	"	1 barrel	60	26 78
"	"	30 kegs	419	210 55
"	"	6 cases	365	94 44
La Paz	Cal Wine Association	1 case	117	35 25
Mazatlan	"	1 barrel	52	20 80
La Paz	"	1 barrel	82	33 35
"	"	3 kegs	120	"
Guaymas	Felix Coblenz & Co.	1 barrel	52	11 70
"	"	2 barrels	105	102 88
"	"	8 kegs	105	"
"	"	2 barrels	105	"
"	"	2 hf-barrels	55	60 47
"	"	20 kegs	200	77 50
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	12 cases	30	48 00
Mazatlan	I Gutte	1 barrel	49	20 00
"	G B Wine Co	1 barrel	59	26 78
"	"	20 kegs	419	217 55
Total amount 362 packages and				6,953 2,635 59

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALBERT, Feb. 5, 1898.

Honolulu	Lachman & Jacobi	275 kegs	1,375	650 00
"	Cal Wine Association	250 kegs	1,250	400 00
"	"	3 hf-casks	35	65 00
"	"	1 case	2	5 00
Total amount 529 packages and				2,722 1,105 00

TO MAHUKONA—PER BRIG CONSUELO, Feb. 7, 1898.

Mahukona	Cal Wine Association	55 kegs	275	185 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ARDIER, Feb. 5, 1898.

Honolulu	It-Swiss Colony	27 barrels	12	30 00
"	"	4 hf-barrels	2,428	1,116 00
"	"	150 kegs	12	70 00
Total amount 226 packages and				2,440 1,186 00

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. MANI, Feb. 7, 1898.

Honolulu	J D Spreckels & B Co	10 cases	25	52 00
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Feb. 8, 1898.

Puntas Arenas	W Loiza & Co	5 cases	12	30 00
New York via Panama	F Chevalier & Co.	151 barrels	7,501	3,442 50
Puntas Arenas	Cal Wine Association	1 case	108	27 00
Acapulco	"	6 hf-barrels	364	141 71
"	"	2 barrels	310	125 00
Puntas Arenas	Lachman & Jacobi	6 barrels	300	120 00
"	St George Vineyard Co.	6 barrels	100	170 75
"	"	10 kegs	85	"
"	"	3 hf-barrels	165	158 27
La Libertad	B Frapelli & Co	5 hf-barrels	50	20 50
"	"	10 cases	25	82 00
Panama	It-Swiss Colony	1 case	2	4 50
Gnayaquil	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	3 cases	7	13 50
Acapulco	"	2 barrels	105	37 00
"	It-Swiss Colony	3 barrels	154	85 30
"	"	10 cases	25	"
New York	Pac M S S Co	4 barrels	2,250	675 00
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels	260	80 00
Acapulco	G B Wine Co	10 barrels	500	120 65
"	"	5 kegs	50	"
New York	Cal Wine Association	1000 barrels	50,000	14,555 00
"	Schilling & Co	150 barrels	7,847	2,354 10
Puntas Arenas	"	2 barrels	165	52 50
"	"	5 hf-barrels	157	68 50
"	"	16 barrels	322	307 00
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	53 kegs	896	522 80
"	"	50 hf-barrels	1,374	844 38
"	"	15 packages	150	213 00
"	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	500	225 00
"	"	6 kegs	120	60
"	"	12 hf-barrels	520	150 00
"	"	28 barrels	1,430	645 00
"	"	35 kegs	600	300 00
"	"	38 hf-barrels	954	455 00
"	"	37 packages	370	290 00
Gnayaquil	"	1 case	60	18 00
"	"	3 kegs	60	38 00
"	"	4 packages	40	45 00
Total amount 2161 packages and				78,248 28,487 26

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLO, Feb. 7, 1898.

Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	258	94 00
"	Morton D & W Co.	1 barrel	51	25 00
"	It-Swiss Colony	20 barrels	1,045	420 00
Total amount 26 packages and				1,354 539 00

TO CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 12, 1898.

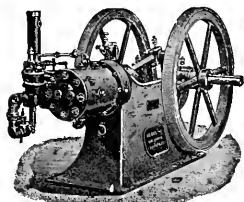
Higo	Coburn, Tevis & Co.	3 barrels	151	45 65
Yokohama	Langfield & Co. Ltd.	21 barrels	1,088	246 00
"	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels	155	50 00
"	G B Wine Co	1 hf-barrel	5	5 00
"	"	1 barrel	12	20 00
Higo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	10 barrels	513	174 00
Yokohama	Southern Pac. Co.	3 cases	657	205 00
"	"	13 barrels	"	"
Total amount 57 packages and				2,581 746 51

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Feb. 14, 1898.

Victoria	Farnsworth & Ruggles	2 barrels	100	20 00
Vancouver	C M Mann	1 barrel	52	28 60
"	Cal Wine Association	3 barrels	150	65 00
Total amount 6 packages and				382 113 60

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, Feb. 17, 1898.

Honolulu	Cal Wine Assn	19 barrels	950	480 00
"	"	8 hf-barrels	213	107 00
"	"	218 kegs	1,305	665 00
Total amount 245 packages and				2,468 1,242 00



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WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

2½ H.P. \$185 00
Discount for Cash.
{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. TRANSIT, Feb. 15, 1898.

Honolulu	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	10 cases	25	38 50
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EXPORTS OF BRANDY.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Feb. 8, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
New York	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	400	\$800 00
		5 kegs	50	100 00
Total amount 15 packages and			450	\$900 00

TO MEXICAN PORTS—PER STR. ORIZABA, Feb. 5, 1898.

Ensenada	Chas. Meinecke & Co.	1 Octave	21	18 50
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EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

TO CHINA—PER STR. COPTIC, Feb. 3, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Nagasaki	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases	125	\$350 00
Yokohama		4 cases	10	52 00
"	Southern Pac Co.	10 barrels	300	156 84
"		5 kegs	130	
Total amount 69 packages and			565	558 84

TO SYDNEY VIA HONOLULU—PER STR. ALAMEDA, Feb. 4, 1898.

Apia	Crown Dist Co.	1 barrel	46	51 15
"	James R. Watson	1 barrel	46	164 75
Total amount 2 packages and			92	215 90

TO MEXICAN PORTS—PER STR. ORIZABA, Feb. 5, 1898.

Mazatlan	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases	125	450 00
Altata	"	30 cases	75	270 00
La Paz	"	20 cases	50	180 00
Ensenada	Hellmann Bros & Co.	1 octave	30	22 62
La Paz	William Wolff & Co.	5 cases	12	34 00
Guaymas	Crown Dist Co.	30 cases	50	180 00
"	"	10 cases	25	90 00
Mazatlan	William Wolff & Co.	10 cases	25	47 00
"	"	4 cases	10	30 00
"	"	30 cases	75	225 00
Total amount 180 packages and			477	1,518 00

TO MAHUKONA—PER BRIG CONSUELO, Feb. 7, 1898.

Hilo	William Wolff & Co.	3 cases	7	24 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER STR. MANI, Feb. 7, 1898.

Honolulu	J. D. Spreckels & Br Co.	15 hf-bbls	138	34 59
"	"	1 case	2	5 00
Total amount 6 packages and			140	39 59

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. TRANSIT, Feb. 12, 1898.

Honolulu	S F Warehouse Co.	67 cases	183	536 00
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Feb. 8, 1898.

Puntas Arenas	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	1 barrel	35	62 60
	C. Schilling & Co.	1 hf-bbl	27	55 00
La Libertad	William Wolff & Co.	50 cases	125	375 00
Puntas Arenas	S F Warehouse Co.	22 cases	56	154 00
San J. de Guatemala	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases	125	450 00
Acapulco	"	50 cases	125	450 00
La Libertad	Barnes & Co.	25 packages	125	350 00
Acapulco	S F Warehouse Co.	1 hf-bbl	34	42 75
Total amount 200 packages and			652	1,939 35

TO CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 12, 1898.

Shanghai	Crown Dist Co.	70 cases	175	376 25
"	"	4 barrels	263	180 00
Total amount 74 packages and			578	556 25

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, Feb. 17, 1898.

Honolulu	Baker & Hamilton	3 cases	7	36 25
"	Dallemard & Co.	5 cases	12	47 50
"	Crown Dist Co.	25 cases	62	175 00
"	"	5 hf-bbls	82	103 25
Total amount 36 packages and			163	362 00

EXPORTS OF BEER.

TO CHINA—PER STR. COPTIC, Feb. 3, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Vladivortok	Bollman Bros	30 cases	210	\$153 00
Nagasaki	S F Breweries, Ltd.	30 cases	210	157 00
Total amount 60 packages and			420	310 00

TO SYDNEY—PER STR. ALAMEDA, Feb. 4, 1898.

Sydney	S F Breweries, Ltd.	4 cases	45	33 75
Apia	"	30 sixth-bbls	155	46 50
"	"	4 hf-bbls	62	18 60
Total amount 38 packages and			262	98 85

TO MEXICAN PORTS—PER STR. ORIZABA, Feb. 5, 1898.

La Paz	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 cases	70	52 50
"	"	6 cases	42	31 50
"	"	10 cases	70	52 50
Total amount 22 packages and			182	136 50

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Feb. 8, 1898.

La Libertad	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 cases	72	54 00
Acapulco	"	5 cases	30	22 50
Puntas Arenas	Buffalo Brewing Co.	30 cases	200	170 00
Total amount 31 packages and			302	249 50

TO CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 12, 1898.

Penang	Anheuser-Busch B Co.	50 cases	350	235 00
Yokohama	G B Wine Co.	2 cases	4	5 00
Total amount 52 packages and			354	238 00

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 FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

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 A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.
 LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
 GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.
 JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.
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 HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.
 MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
 E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
 BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
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ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."
 Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision
 RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C., Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickadee; E. C. Berry; W. S. Home; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

SCHRAMSBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

TO HONOLULU—PER SCH. TRANSIT, Feb. 15, 1898.

Honolulu.....	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	155 boxes	1,085	708 50
"	Anheuser-Busch B Co.	65 barrels 50 cases.	2,300	825 00
Total amount 270 packages and.....			3,385	1,533 50

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, Feb. 17, 1898.

Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Br Co.	2 cases	21	31 00
"	"	1 barrel	30	9 00
"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 barrels	516	155 00
"	Enterprise Brewing Co.	10 barrels	310	
"	"	110 hf-bbls.	1,705	900 00
"	"	65 third-bbls.	671	
"	"	40 sixth-bbls.	206	
Total amount 279 gal. and.....			3,456	1,065 00

EXPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE.

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, Feb. 17, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Honolulu	F de Eary & Co.	20 cases	50	\$148 31
"	William Wolf Co.	20 cases	50	400 00
Total amount 40 packages and.....			100	548 31

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

TO CHINA—PER STR. COPTIC, Feb. 3, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Yokohama	Southern Pacific Co	40 pkgs Alcohol	\$243 78
"	"	15 packages Spirits	148 62
"	"	4 packages Gin	70 63
"	"	6 cases Bitters	24 00
"	"	1 case Gin	7 00
"	"	5 kegs Spirits	12 27
Total amount 71 packages and.....			566 30

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Feb. 3, 1898.

Victoria	Pacific Transfer Co	12 cases Cider	150 00
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TO MEXICAN PORTS—PER STR. ORIZABA, Feb. 5, 1898.

Mazatlan	Redington & Co.	1 box Mineral Water	3 00
Guaymas	Golberg, Bowen & Co.	2 cases Mineral Water	12 00
Ensenada	C W Craig & Co.	10 cases Vermouth	50 10
Guaymas	Crown Dist Co.	5 cases Cognac	25 00
Ensenada	C W Craig & Co.	25 cases Vermouth	15 25
Guaymas	Local Transfer Co	2 boxes Root Beer	4 00
Ensenada	Chas Meinecke & Co.	10 cases Bitters	38 92
La Paz	Thannhauser & Co.	1 barrel Ginger Ale	5 00
Total amount 56 packages and.....			196 27

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK SHARPSHOOTER, Feb. 8, 1898.

Kahului	Alexander & Baldwin	1 case Mineral Water	11 00
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Feb. 8, 1898.

La Libertad	L F Lastreto	4 barrels Ginger Ale	30 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER SCH. TRANSIT, Feb. 15, 1898.

Honolulu	S F Warehouse Co.	2 barrels Gin	98 00
"	"	1 keg Gin	10 00
Total amount 3 packages and.....			108 00

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ZEALANDIA, Feb. 17, 1898.

Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	25 cases Porter	173 37
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IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP, PER BRITISH SHIP HUTTON HALL, Feb. 9th—730 cases Mineral Water, 8 casks Wine, 2 hf-casks Wine and 50 casks Whisky.

FROM PANAMA AND WAY PORTS, PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 9th—1 cask Wine, 10 cases Beer.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From February 1st to February 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOH. SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		GIN.		RUM.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Bode & Haslett.....				190					
C W Craig & Co. *	58	167							
Crown Dist Co.....	30	225							
L Cahen & Son.....		65		150					
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	10	225						10	
William Wolf & Co.....		130							
Louis Tausig & Co.....		65							
Overland F T Co.....				64	1			2	
A P Hotelling & Co.....				40	50				
S McCartney.....				75					
Wilmordt-Loewe Co.....				75					
F Chevalier.....				65					
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.....				103	70				
Chas Meinecke & Co.....				10					
Wood & Mailard.....		25	25						
Rosenblatt Co.....			1	13	40	40			
Sherwood & Sherwood.....			70	8					
Carroll & Carroll.....				11					
J Dannenbaum.....		40							
Redington & Co.....		60							
M J Beesman.....				3					
J O'Keefe.....				2					
J K & Co.....				6					
J H Mitchell, Oakland.....				1					
W B Brown.....			4						
G Wilkins & Co.....				4					
L Gendotte.....				1					
J R Dwyer.....					2				
Weil Bros.....				5					
Total.....	98	897	200	837	163	40	2	10	

* And 60 half-barrels Alcohol.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From February 1st to February 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls.	1/2-bbl f.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.....	210	50		50	20	
E G Lyons Co.....	350					
C A Zinkand.....			5	60		
Williams, Dimond & Co.....	50		65			
W Bogen & Co.....					135	
Hilbert Bros.....		120				
Lachman & Jacobl.....		50				
W Loniza & Co.....						
Total.....	610	220	70	110	155	

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some rooted Rupestris de St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price, \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.



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(THE STANDARD)

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Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

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25 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JAN., 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			5	7,634	San Francisco.....	64	13,704	1,594	571,664
Other New England points.....	1		46	3,442	Oakland and Bay District.....		2,920	5	327
New York.....		27,057	365	563,750	San Jose.....	1	225	24	39,966
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....			9	2,738	Santa Clara District.....				5,735
Philadelphia.....			5	65	Sacramento Valley.....	1	2,392	67	24,566
Pittsburg.....			3	54	Napa and Sonoma District.....		70	30	264,871
Other Penn. points.....			4	701	San Joaquin Valley.....		23,745	3	304,327
Washington.....			31	2,805	Los Angeles and Southern California.....	13	8,822	153	28,163
Georgia & Carolina pts.....			16	415,400					
New Orleans.....	15		305	8,225					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....			10	2,421					
Mobile.....			98	3,840					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....			45	21,539					
Galveston.....			40	5,874					
Houston.....			10	943					
Other Texas points.....			28	3,397					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....			102	13,010					
Louisville.....			4	185					
Cincinnati.....			677	45,679					
Other Ohio points.....			4	120					
Chicago.....	5	18,612	282	138					
Other Illinois points.....			1	73					
Other Michigan.....			5	12,324					
Other Wisconsin.....			13	2,111					
St. Louis.....	15		301	3,080					
Kansas City.....	5	249	40	116					
Other Missouri points.....			2	150					
Other Iowa points.....			10	113					
St. Paul.....			2	173					
Other Minnesota points.....			65	10					
Omaha.....			23	13,880					
Nebraska and Kansas points.....			102	17,717					
Dakotas.....			43	1,250					
Denver.....	14	803	47	9,420					
Other Colorado points.....			8	878					
Utah points.....	8	330	27	825					
Santa Fe District.....	15	753	91	195					
Idaho and Montana.....	1	415		27					
Mexico.....				6,132					
Germany.....				4,655					
Denmark.....									
Norway.....									
England.....									
Switzerland.....									
Canada.....									
Rochester.....									
Dubuque.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Buffalo.....									
Baltimore.....									
Other Md Va. and Del. pts.....									
Austia.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Sau Antonio.....									
Memphis.....									
Milwaukee.....									
Sioux City.....									
Minneapolis.....									
Columbus.....									
Cleveland.....									
Toledo.....									
Indianapolis.....									
Other Indiana points.....									
Total.....	79	51,878	1,876	1,145,295	Total.....	79	51,878	1,876	1,145,295

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

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San Francisco, Cal.

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 JOHANNIS LD, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
 MESSRS. THOMAS WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPHO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
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 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

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 PSCHORE AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
 MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aromatic Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA PARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juuehchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

The War Is On.

To the Wholesale California Wine Trade in the United States
—We beg to inform the wine trade in the United States that our establishment in New York will soon be completed, and that we will be in a position to deliver red and white wines to the trade in the east direct from New York, as well as from San Francisco in perfect condition.

We trust that the effort which we make in the interest of the California wine business will be appreciated by the trade, and we ask for their assistance by sending us their kind orders.

All wines delivered by us and bearing our mark will be guaranteed in regard to quality and purity. We shall compete in price for the lower grades, and the quality of the better wines offered will be as good as they can be produced in California. No effort or expense on our part will be spared to increase the consumption of California wines of ordinary as well as of the choicest qualities.

We solicit your inquiries and your kind orders. Samples will be promptly furnished either from San Francisco or New York.

Yours very truly,

CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.

(The United Wine Growers of California.)

Crocker Building,
San Francisco,

Bridge Arches,
New York.

Luyties Brothers,
New York Agents.

Messrs. Luyties Brothers inform us that the changes necessitated by the trolley lines in the New York Bridge Station will soon be completed, and they will then have not only the largest and most unique establishment in New York and in the United States, but they will also occupy one of the most prominent offices in New York.

We cannot but congratulate these gentlemen on their continued success.

In their bridge arches, coopers are now engaged putting up immense tanks and casks for the California Wine Makers' Corporation. They will be so arranged that large tanks are placed below each other, and there will still be room enough in the sub-cellar to draw off the wine. In this way the treating of large quantities of wine will cause the smallest possible expense. As the establishment is supplied with the newest machinery with regard to electric lighting, pumping, and all implements for treating wines, we believe this is the first chance California wines have in the eastern market to be treated as foreign wines are treated in Europe.

So far the large wholesale trade has preferred to buy California wines from the dock. Every wine merchant, in fact

every man who understands the wine business, must know, however, that natural wines cannot be delivered in good shape after they have made a long trip by sail via Cape Horn. Natural wines must be treated before they are delivered to the trade, and in this way only can the trade and the consumers have the assurance that they will get wine in as favorable condition as is possible.

In these times of depression, and in the difficulties in which the California wine trade finds itself, we cannot but express our approval and admiration for the step the California wine growers have taken. This important step will soon show whether California wines can find the appreciation in the East, which we think they deserve, and for which this industry has long been struggling.

Our friends, Messrs. Luyties Brothers, the representatives of the California Wine Makers' Corporation in New York, entirely agree with this opinion, and they, as the agents of the Corporation, will devote to this business the same energy which has made them successful in everything they have undertaken, and which has secured for them the high position which they occupy in the trade.—*Bonfort's*.

California Brandy in England.

In the course of its annual review, Ridley's of London finds occasion, very much to our satisfaction to mention, California brandy in connection with the French article. Coming from such a source the commendation is particularly valuable. Our contemporary says:

"As regards the trade in Vatted Brandies, in which other products than those coming from France are utilized, it is worthy of note that a continual increase in the demand is taking place. It is beyond question that an excellent Spirit is produced in other districts, notably in California, and at a price which allows the vatted article to be sold at an attractive figure. That the Trade are quite right to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered we fully agree, provided that the vatted article is so described. What we have protested against is the principle of crying down the Cognac Brandy Trade which was resorted to by one or two of the pioneers of the movement in its earlier stages, which, however, we are glad to note is now apparently being discontinued. There is surely room for all, and consequently no necessity to try and prove by statistics that pure Cognac is practically unobtainable, in order to sell Vatted Brandy. There is plenty of the genuine Cognac article still to be had, but there is also a great quantity of low-class Spirit received from that port. It is this which the vatted will oust, if anything is ousted at all, and should such be the case, it would not perhaps be a cause for universal regret."

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Private Stock Whisky.

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IN THE MARKET . .

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CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

American Wines in Germany.

As this is the last session of the present Reichstag, the members are already beginning to work for re-election. In order to commend themselves to the wine growers of the western and southern parts of Germany, those members of the Reichstag who are the champions of the agrarian cause are beginning to agitate a campaign against the importation into Germany of American wines by advocating a higher import duty on them. Of course, as long as the present commercial treaties remain in force, such a proceeding would be impossible, as under the existing treaties the United States has the rights of the most-favored nation as regards the import duty on wine.

According to official statistics, the export of wine from Germany to the United States from January 1st to July 1st, 1897, was as follows:

	Cwts.
Still wine in casks.....	61,190
Sparkling wine in casks.....	902
Wine in bottles.....	16,838
Total.....	78,930

Of course, the fact must be taken into consideration that during the early spring months of last year, prior to the passage of the new United States tariff law, large shipments of wine were made in anticipation of an increase in the import duty; but even since the passage of the new tariff act, the export trade has been quite brisk, and the entire exports of wine to the United States for the year 1897 from this consular district exceed by over \$31,500 those of the previous year. For the German wine growers it is therefore of the greatest interest to retain and expand their commerce with the United States.

On the other hand, the legislators are bringing forward many arguments to prove the necessity of checking the importation of American wines, saying that it is increasing to an alarming extent. It is certainly a very pleasing fact, that, within the last few years, the importation of American, especially Californian, wines has greatly increased. In the year 1895 the importation of American wines into Germany amounted to 24,494 cwts., as against an exportation of German wines to the United States of 118,604 cwts. Nevertheless, it seems that a tariff which would exclude American wines would not be wholly to the interest of the German wine growers, as the American wines, owing to their greater percentage of alcohol, are frequently needed to mix with their own wines.

WALTER SCHUMANN, Consul.

MAINZ, Jan. 14, 1898.

Ancient Champagne.

From the time of the Roman Emperor Probus, A. D. 280, the champagne district of France has historically been known to have produced wines. It was not, however, until the end of the seventeenth century that the manufacture of wines for trading purposes was thought of. There was at the Abbey of Haut Villiers a monk of the name of Dom Perignon, who managed the cellars of the Abbey from the year 1670 to the year 1715. It is related by M. Perrier that he had an extremely delicate palate, so that he could nominate the vineyards from whence any wine had come. This great theological wine fancier died in 1715, and was succeeded in his study of "viticulture" and vinous productions by the Abbe Grossard, who declares that Perignon was the sole inventor of effervescing wines. Grossard had in his possession all the documents of the Abbey up to the time of the French revolution, especially those relating to the vineyards and their productions. He asserts that before Perignon the art of stoppering bottles

with corks was not known, the only stoppers being small bunches of hemp dipped in oil, a mode of stoppering used in some out-of-the-way countries to this day. It appears from a book on wines published in the year 1718 that white effervescent wine had been made twenty-five years previously, which would place the date of the first champagne about the year 1695, when it was called in French "cork jumper" and "Devil's wine." A great passion for this wine soon arose, but it was reported that drugs, witchcraft and certain influences of the moon made champagne a very dangerous drink. However, its fame became established in Paris, and was imported to London and other capitals like the other fashions. The Abbe states in his works that Dom Perignon divulged the secrets of making champagne to him on his death-bed, and from the Spanish name of the Senor Dom it is very likely that he introduced the cork to the Champagne district. Dr. Thudicum, a great writer on wines, shrewdly suspects the discovery of effervescent wines was an accident, the result of hasty bottling, but adds, "the development of such crude observations to the high art of the manufacture of champagne as at present carried on, is a matter which could only have been accomplished by a man of genius and perseverance, or a succession of such men."

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

The New York *Sun* says: "Scotch whisky keeps on booming. There are 158 distilleries at work in Scotland that find it difficult to keep up with orders, and more inspectors are called for. The output last year was 28,500,000 gallons, an increase of 30 per cent. over the year before. There are 77,000,000 gallons stored away maturing. The increase in Irish whisky last year was 13 and that in English whisky 10 per cent."

T. M. FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

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Next to Bancroft's History Building.

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INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

WINE MEN AT ST. HELENA.

Important Meeting to Discuss the Situation and Future Policy.

For the following complete report of the meeting of Wine men at St. Helena during the fortnight we are indebted to the *St. Helena Star* :

The meeting of wine makers held in St. Helena recently was a success, a great deal of interest being manifested. The town hall was filled with representative men from Napa, Yountville, Oakville, Calistoga, Chiles and Conn valleys, and all portions of Napa county where wines are produced. There were also present H. J. Crocker and W. J. Hotchkiss, President and Manager, respectively, of the Wine Makers' Corporation, Charles A. Wetmore of Stockton, ex-Viticultural Commissioner, and J. R. Miller, of Windsor, Sonoma county, the two last named constituting a committee recently appointed to visit wine men with a view of securing new members to the Corporation.

The meeting was called to order by S. Ewer, who requested nominations for chairman. Upon motion of H. Lange, H. J. Crocker was unanimously chosen. Hon. C. L. Larue was chosen secretary.

Mr. Crocker then stated that the meeting had been called in order that the business situation might be talked over, and that suggestions might be made by members to their officers and then thoroughly discussed. He then called upon W. J. Hotchkiss to further outline the reasons for the meeting, and also to explain the work undertaken by the Corporation.

W. J. Hotchkiss — The Wine Makers' Corporation is not for talk, but is for business. The object of this meeting is to discuss the purposes and further the objects of the Corporation. The Wine Makers' Corporation was organized three years ago. Its objects are to divide the profits of the industry between wine makers, grape growers and merchants equitably. In the years preceding, good ones and bad ones, the producers have shared in the adversity, and the money has not been distributed proportionately. The wine makers are willing to share the losses, if they are necessary, but want to share in the profits. The idea of the Corporation is to have the burdens and profits shared equally. The organization succeeded in raising the price of wine in 1895, and moved it still higher in 1896. We have now been compelled to go into the open field for a market, but can avert this threatening crisis and again raise to a fair and reasonable figure if we can secure a sufficient amount of the crop of 1897 to hold control of the situation. We have fitted up distributing centers all over the United States, and propose to sell to the consumer. We do not propose to take less than the market will bring, neither do we expect more. With part of the wine inside the Corporation and part out our control is imperfect. Give us a greater per cent. of the wine and we will have a more perfect control and be better able to say what the price shall be. If all the wine is transferred to the Wine Makers Corporation we will have absolute control and can regulate the prices. It is for the producers to say whether we, acting for them, shall have absolute or only partial control. Messrs. Wetmore and Miller will visit each producer of dry wines in the State not now a member of the Corporation and seek his co-operation. If he cannot be induced to unite as a member, then to get an option on his wine. The Corporation is bound to succeed. It is being managed on good business principles, and has the support of such men as Mr. Crocker and others, who are able and willing to place it on a sound foundation. The only idea of the Cor-

poration is to benefit all its members. Let me say, further, that any member who has a private trade — that is, who sells his wine to the consumer — has the right to withdraw it by paying one-fourth of one cent a gallon, expense revenue, and a stock subscription of five per cent. Any man is recognized as a private trader who ships wine out of the State barreled, whether to dealers or consumers. The only limit laid upon the private traders is that they do not sell the wines withdrawn to other California dealers, who in turn would use the same to compete with the wine of the Corporation. The necessities of a great many of our members are urgent, and, if they cannot receive the money on the sale of their wines they are sometimes placed in very serious financial straits. The only relief that we have been enabled to give is to make ample loans to relieve the necessities of a member. In regard to the prices at which members are allowed to sell '97 wine, the board as yet has not fixed any figure, as the proportion of the crop which it controls has made it impossible for its dictum to affect the market. The rule has been that where members have received offers for wine they have submitted them to the Corporation, and if making the sales themselves have assigned the contracts to the Corporation, which afterwards completed the transaction. In regard to exports for foreign markets (Europe), any member of the Corporation is allowed to withdraw his wine upon making such sale, and no stock subscription nor expense revenue is exacted. This is for the purpose of stimulating export demand. The policy of the Corporation is to encourage every wine maker to become a private trader, with a view to stimulating distribution, as we think the principal ailment of the wine business of California has been in the concentration of the channels of distribution. We think with proper methods and a large number of people working to build up a consumptive demand, a variation of five or ten million gallons in the crop should not affect the market very materially. Any questions any one present wishes to ask Mr. Crocker or myself we would be pleased to answer. We desire to give all the information possible to the members or any others who may wish it.

Mr. Crocker — The Corporation was this year confronted with an extraordinary state of affairs. The crop was extraordinarily large, and it brought woe for the time being to the Corporation and joy to the men who did not wish us to succeed. Notwithstanding this fact, we have secured plenty of money and storage capacity, and are able to handle the crop. But we do not want to store the crop; we want to sell it. We have gone into the market for that purpose. We wish to sell to dealers at a living rate, or to any others. We have already met with success, but have now simplified matters, and are going to place the situation where it will be satisfactory. We want to sell the wine, get the money and give it to the members. We are now calling these meetings and listening to whatever propositions the producers have to offer, in order that we may arrive at the best methods to pursue.

C. A. Wetmore — I am pleased to once more meet so many of the people I have met so often in the past. In St. Helena is the place to start booms, and here is the place to find remedies. I am heartily in accord with the Corporation. There is no reason why wine should not be sold like hay and wheat. The problem of finding a market for other products has long since been solved, but we continue handling wine in an unbusiness-like manner. The producers should store and handle their wines, and not be at the mercy of a few merchants. The present threatening crisis to me points the way to a glorious future. The bounty of nature is no disaster; it ought to be considered a blessing. The law of supply and demand rules all trade. The crop of 1897 is estimated at 27,000,000 gallons. There is a market for 22,000,000 gallons annually.

There is on hand about 9,000,000 gallons of old wine. Counting 8 or 10 per cent. shrinkage and 3,000,000 gallons which will probably be distilled, there will be less than enough to supply one and one-half year's demand. With only this amount, are we to permit wine being sold at five cents a gallon? The merchants are only able to buy so much wine. A report has been given out that 1,000,000 gallons were recently offered the merchants at 8 cents, but that they said they would wait and get it for 5 cents. You must get together, and with the aid of Mr. Crocker and others hold and handle this crop. It is ridiculous for men who have paid \$12 and \$14 for grapes to think of selling their wines for less than 12 or 14 cents. The Corporation men are ready to fight for the growers. Rules have been adopted which make it possible for all to affiliate. Everybody should join and help each other. Comments of mine recently reached Eastern States through the Associated Press. The result has been that people have flooded me with letters during the last few days, thinking me in the wine business. Advertise properly, and soon there will be plenty of market for all the wine. I believe you can and will win.

H. W. Crabb — We are face to face with an anomalous condition. Two-thirds of the wine growers are combined and one-third are pulling against them by furnishing the merchants with wine with which to cut down prices. The one-third now outside should be induced to come in and join the two-thirds now trying to build up the industry. I think that an option should be secured on wine held by all who cannot see their way clear to join the Corporation.

Henry Lange — Mr. Crabb has stated the situation precisely. I have talked with some of these people and they say they cannot afford to wait; they owe money for grapes purchased and they cannot pool their wine and take a cent per gallon occasionally. The Corporation is, in my judgment, our only salvation. I have held wine for four years, and then realized 25 cents per gallon delivered at station. I have never sold my wine for less than 19 cents but once in the past fifteen years. I tell you, gentlemen, we must stick together.

A discussion then arose as to the advance a man who is in absolute need of money to meet his obligations can obtain from the Corporation, the feeling seeming to prevail that this question is what is keeping many from joining. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Hotchkiss stated that loans would be taken up that were not too great — that the Corporation would advance from three to four cents a gallon on 1897 wines. In some cases other financial aid might be extended, but the unsettled condition of the market and the immense amount of money required makes it necessary to be conservative. This discussion was participated in by S. Ewer, C. L. Larue, F. S. Ewer, C. N. Pickett and others.

The question of direct distribution to members on sale of their individual wines was raised, Mr. Hotchkiss stating that the management had considered this question in all its phases and could find no solution to it except under the pooling system which had been adopted. If distributions were made to each member direct on the shipment of his wines, the competition to sell and realize brought all the wines in the Corporation into direct competition. Each member feared that he might have his wines on his hands indefinitely, and hence it would be impossible to guard against the surreptitious granting of discounts and drawbacks, which would demoralize the market and defeat the very ends for which the Corporation was formed. On the other hand, as under the system adopted each stockholder shares the benefits of any sale made in the State from the Corporation holdings, the question of competition is eliminated — each shares equally all sales, and prices can be maintained, as there is positively no incentive for a cut.

J. R. Miller then addressed the meeting on the necessity of the Corporation having absolute control of the situation in order to name and maintain a price. He said he hoped to meet the wine men individually and talk the matter over with them, and try to convince them that it will be to their interest to stand with the Corporation.

J. H. Wheeler made a short address urging co-operation with the Corporation. His remarks were warmly seconded by S. Ewer.

H. W. Crabb presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That under present conditions the wine market threatens disaster to all engaged in the viticultural industry.

"Resolved, That the threatening conditions are of such a nature that good business management may prevent losses and even insure profit to growers wine makers and merchants.

"Resolved, That the efforts of the California Wine Makers' Corporation to protect wine makers and growers against unnecessary losses are in the direction of harmony and justice to all, and that its propositions to wine makers are entitled to serious consideration and immediate attention.

"Resolved, That we do think that a bountiful vintage following years of deficient crops should be considered a blessing and not a source of disaster."

A revised form of contract was presented and read. It consists of the regular agreement, with the following provisional clause added:

"It is further understood and agreed that this agreement is of no force and effect unless the California Wine Makers' Corporation shall control 85 per cent of the wines of the vintage of 1897, such control to be based on the following figures: Amount of wine produced, vintage of 1897, 26,000,000 gallons; amount estimated to have already passed into the hands of the wine dealers, 5,000,000 gallons; balance estimated as remaining in the hands of the wine makers, 21,000,000 gallons. Eighty-five per cent of 21,000,000 gallons equals 17,850,000 gallons. Amount of wine estimated as in the hands of the members of the California Wine Makers' Corporation, 15,000,000 gallons. Amount necessary to an 85 per cent. control, 2,850,000 gallons. The transfers made by us are understood to be binding, providing the California Wine Makers' Corporation shall, on or before March 15, 1898, procure this additional control, viz 2,850,000 gallons; and in the event that they shall not succeed in their undertaking in this respect in the time specified, then these transfers are to be returned to us severally unrecorded, and to be void and of no effect and this agreement cancelled."

This contract binds the signers only for the vintages of 1897-98.

It is understood that the committee now in the Napa valley will visit Santa Clara county next week.

The extent to which liquor is used in Chicago's swell and prohibitory annex, Evanston, is distressing if the results of a recent raid on a "blind pig" there furnishes a basis for an estimate. On the premises the police found ten men, thirty gallons of whisky and ten cases of beer, or three gallons of whisky and a case of beer per man. Roughly estimating the population of Evanston at 15,000, it may be assumed, therefore, that the stock of liquor carried in that city must be 45,000 gallons—or about 1,000 barrels—of whisky, 15,000 cases of beer and an undetermined quantity of gin, rum, cordials and other stimulants. With these figures in mind, the conclusion is obvious that what Evanston needs is not a four-mile law, but a Keeley Institute on every corner and one in the middle of each block.

Bioletti on Pruning.

[CONTINUED.]

TYPE 1.—This is the ordinary short pruning practiced in 90 per cent. of the vineyards of California, and is the simplest and least expensive manner of pruning the vine. It is, however, suited only to vines of small growth, which produce fruitful shoots from the lowest buds, and of which the bunches are large enough to admit of a full crop from the small number of buds which are left by this method. The chief objection to this method for heavily bearing vines is that the bunches are massed together in a way that favors rotting of the grapes, and exposes the different bunches unequally to light and heat.

The vine should be given, as nearly as possible, the form of a goblet, slightly flattened in the direction of the rows. It is important that the vines be kept regular and with equally balanced arms. This is the chief difficulty of the method, and calls for the exercise of some judgment. From the first, the required form of the vine should be kept in view. On varieties with a trailing habit of growth vertical spurs must be chosen, and with some upright growers it will be found necessary to choose spurs nearer the horizontal.

The arms must be kept short for convenience of cultivation, and to give them the requisite strength to support their crop without bending or breaking. For this reason the lowest of the two or three canes coming from last year's spur should be left. As even with the greatest care some arms will become too long or project in wrong directions, it is necessary to renew them by means of canes from the old wood or water sprouts. The cane comes from three-year-old wood, and it cannot be depended on to produce grapes. For this reason it is best the first year to prune the arm, leaving a spur for fruit, and cut the water sprout, leaving a wood spur of one eye. The next year the cane coming from the first eye can be left for a fruit spur. The cutting back of an elongated arm should not be deferred too long, as the removal of old arms leaves large wounds which weaken the vine and render it liable to attacks of fungi.

In order to maintain the equilibrium of the arms it is often necessary to prune back the more vigorous arms severely in order to throw the strength of the vine into the weaker arms. If the vine appears too vigorous, that is, if it appears to be "going to wood" at the expense of the crop, two spurs may be left on some or all of the arms. In this case the upper spur should be cut above the third eye and the lower above the first or second. This will cause the bulk of the fruit to be borne on the upper spur, and the most vigorous shoots to be developed on the lower, which provides the wood for the following year. This is an approach to the next (half-long) method of pruning.

TYPE 2.—Some vines may require more wood than can be given by ordinary short pruning. For some varieties it is necessary to leave spurs of only three eyes, while for others short canes of four or five eyes must be left. These shorter spurs can be left without spurs, but the longer ones require some arrangement to prevent their bending over with the weight of fruit and destroying the shape of the vine. In some cases simply tying the ends of the canes together will support them fairly well, but it is better to attach them to a stake and bend them at the base a little when possible, in order to retard the flow of sap to the ends. It is very necessary to leave strong spurs of one eye (not counting the basal eye) in order to provide wood for the following year. At the pruning the fruiting part of the arms will be removed, and a new fruiting spur or cane made of the cane which comes from the eye on the wood spurs. The basal bud will, in all probability, have

produced a cane which can be cut back to one eye to furnish a new wood spur. If this is not the case, it shows that too much wood was left the first year, and, therefore, no fruit cane should be left on this arm, but only a single spur of two or three eyes. This will be a return to short pruning, and must be resorted to whenever the small size of the canes or the failure to produce replacing wood near the head of the vine shows that the vigor is diminishing. If, on the contrary, the arm shows an abundance of vigorous canes, proving that the vine has not overborne, a fruit cane may be left from one of the shoots coming from the lower buds of the fruit cane, and a new wood spur of two eyes left on the shoot coming from the wood spur of the previous year. In this case the removal of the arm is deferred for one year and the extra vigor of the vine is made use of to produce an extra crop.

TYPE 3.—This style is an extension of the principles used in Type 2. The fruiting canes are left still longer, and in some cases almost the full length of the cane. As each cane will thus produce a large amount of fruit, fewer arms are necessary than in the preceding method. It is especially necessary to leave good, strong spurs of one or two eyes to produce wood for the following year. There are various methods of disposing of the long fruiting canes, the worst of which is to tie them straight up to the stake, as was recommended for the half-long canes. In the latter case, owing to their shortness, a certain amount of the bending of the canes is possible with this method of tying. With long canes, on the contrary, it usually allows of no bending, and, as a result, there ensues a vigorous growth of shoots at the ends of the fruiting canes, and little or no growth in the parts where it is necessary to look for wood for the following year. Often, indeed, each long cane will produce only three shoots, and these from the three terminal eyes, all the other eyes of the cane remaining dormant. The object of long pruning is thus doubly defeated, first because no more shoots are produced than by short pruning, and second, because the shoots which should produce fruit are rendered especially vigorous by their terminal and vertical position, and therefore less fruitful. Each year all this vigorous growth of woods at the ends of the canes must be cut away in order to keep the vines within practical bounds, and the fruit canes renewed from the less vigorous cane below. These canes are less vigorous because the main strength of the vine has been expended on the upper canes which are most favorably placed for vegetative vigor. Vines treated in this way may be gradually exhausted though producing only a moderate or small crop of fruit, by being forced to produce an abundant crop of wood.

Here is one of the simplest ways of tying the fruiting canes: The canes are bent into a circle, the ends tied to the stake near the head of the vine, and the middle of the circle attached higher up. The tying should be done so that the cane receives a severe bend near the base—that is about the region of the second and third eyes. This can usually be accomplished by tying the end of the cane first, and then pressing down on the middle of the bow until the desired bend is attained. If two fruiting canes are left, they should be made to cross each other at right angles in order to distribute the fruit as equally as possible. As a rule, more than two canes should not be tied up in this way as it makes too dense a shade and masses the fruit too much.

Another method of tying the long canes is as follows: A horizontal wire is stretched along the row at about fifteen to twenty inches above the ground. To this the fruiting canes should be attached, using the same precaution of bending the canes near the bases. The upper part of the canes is not bent in this case as in the last, but the necessary diminution of

vigor and increase of fruitfulness is brought about by the horizontal position. Two canes may be attached to the wire on each side. The stake is best used to support the shoots destined for the wood for the following year. This makes it possible, where topping is practiced, to cut off the ends of the shoots from the fruiting canes, and to leave the rest their full length. Another or even two other wires may be used above the first for more canes, but this is seldom profitable, and considerably increases the cost both of installation and of pruning.

This style of pruning is especially favorable to varieties of small growth which bear small bunches, and principally on the upper eyes, and to varieties of larger growth in hilly or poor soils. One of its main objections is that it renders some varieties more liable to sunburn.

Long pruned vines should have much fewer arms than the short pruned. This is necessary and important. In order to maintain a well-balanced vine and keep it under control, there should be only about as many arms as long canes, or at most one or two more.

(To be continued.)

New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

Triplett & Danhem, 712 Greenwich.
 Vincent Borlini, northeast corner Front and Clay.
 Kump & Eisenzopf, 243 Second.
 Hudd & Myland, 718 Douglass.
 Daniel E. Collins, west corner First and Mission.
 Gottfried Littig, 618 Eugenia ave.
 Charles Loesch, 617 Sacramento.
 Peter Canavan, northwest corner Folsom and Stoneman.
 Henry B. Kasch, 435 California.
 Gustave F. W. Peters, northwest corner Battery and Sacramento.
 Joseph Walker, southwest corner Mission and Ononaga aves.
 Anna A. Hillen, northwest corner Devisadero and Bush.
 Henry Sonnenberg, 35 Pacific.
 Muller & Metzner, 18 Ellis.
 Mary Black, 615 Bryant.
 Frank Woenne, 29 Third.
 Bartholomeo Cuneo, 2023½ Powell.
 Richard Speckter, southwest corner Railroad and 15th aves.
 Luis Smith, 1111 Mission.
 Peter Petersen, 537 Pacific.
 Christian L. V. Johnson, 339 Third.
 John Seeba, east corner 7th and Brannan.
 Eliza Cole, northeast corner 22d and Louisiana.
 Julius Ming, 22 Sacramento.

Milton Hellinger, 319 Washington.
 Behling & Helvig, 431 Bush.
 Wilhelm Russi, 4306 Mission.
 James Ryan, 44 Eighth.
 Garabaldi & Picutti, 426 Union.
 Oscar Kreig, 12 City Hall Square.
 McNevin & Shaw, 120 Grove.
 Moriz Abt, 429 Minna.
 Patrick Nolan, 214 Fifth.
 Nicholas Wienholz, northeast corner Mission and Highland av.
 John H. C. Metham, southeast corner 17th and Noe.
 John R. Bockman, 416 Brannan.
 Herman E. Hanjes, northeast corner Jones and Ellis.
 Frank H. Muller, 3815 Broderick.
 Metzger & Hummel, 614 Clay.
 Louis Hansen, 14 Sacramento.
 Mathias J. Connolly, 335 Tenth.
 Broyer & Glynn, south corner 4th and Mission.
 Allais & Bodin, 522 Pine.
 Becker & Bryon, 25 Turk.
 Ruge & Feil, 910 Market.
 Oltjen & Faust, 104 Third.
 John J. Gorman, 313 Grant avenue.
 George Schmid, northwest corner 25th and Valencia.
 Francesco Trucco, 215 Broadway.
 Charles Polifka, 502 Market.
 Christian Seiler, 112 Geary.
 Nils A. Lybeck, 727 Howard.
 Helena Gefken, northwest corner Lyon and Post.
 McGinness & Howe, northwest corner Larkin and Turk.
 Gustave Grellmann, 133 Eleventh.
 Patrick Kelly, 551 Howard.
 Geo. E. and Stephen Dabovich, 405 Washington.
 Guiseppe Lanata, 120 Rhode Island.
 Mary Friel, 34 Clementina.
 Conetti & Bullo, southwest corner 15th and De Haro.
 Hertel & Redecker, 130 Third.
 William Cawley, 825 Folsom.
 Gertrude Rayfield, Ocean Side House.
 Charles Lainer, 308 Kearny.
 James P. Breeze, southwest corner Laguna and Bush.
 Oittile Erdie, northwest corner Mason and Bay.
 Gustave Law, north corner 6th and Bluxome.
 William Raysen, southeast corner Mason and Chestnut.
 Segalas & Balcera, west corner Sixth and Folsom.
 Charles Reissing, northeast corner 16th and De Haro.
 Simonsen & Olsen, 120 East.
 Carl E. E. Petersen, 310 O'Farrell.
 Charles H. Smith, 863 Market.
 Edward E. Gleason, 131½ Sixth.



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 Meagher & Walters, 1017 Battery.
 Charles Bassity, 210 Stockton.
 Peter Miranda, 408 Pacific.
 Peter J. Scannell, 805 Howard.
 Gustave O. Weinhold, 409 Pacific.
 Arthur J. Granville, 635 Howard.
 Dora Eggers, 228 Brannan.
 John H. Verdenhalven, southwest corner 18th and Guerrero.
 John M. Green, 3528 San Bruno avenue.
 Patrick O'Connor, 547 First.
 Philip A. Kennedy, northwest corner Steiner and Turk.
 John Woerlien, 203 Perry.
 Henry H. Pruellage, 941 Bryant.
 Frank P. Rovai, southeast corner Front and Broadway.
 John H. Knief, 13 Third.
 Patrick McCann, northwest corner Laguna and Fell.
 Charles Mevins, southwest corner 18th and Collingwood.
 Taylor & Taylor, 210 Stockton.
 Joseph Buckenmeyer, 646 Sacramento.
 Cornelius Sullivan, north corner 10th and Channel.
 John J. Meyer, northeast corner Laguna and Hayes.
 Celeste Lanini, southeast corner 17th and Mission.
 Friedrich W. Codefeld, 107 Grant ave.
 James W. Boyce, southeast corner Kearny and Pine.
 Ettore Stefani, 518 Pacific.
 Brown & Obradovich, 1210½ Polk.
 Buena Ventura Gamma, 3309 Mission.
 Cassidy & Carroll, 119 Fourth.
 Lawrence Sinnott, 1656 Market.
 John F. Kaeting, 636 Minna.
 William C. Fink, northeast corner Front and Market.
 John Robinson, northeast corner Devisadero and Post.
 Gustavo Larson, 108 Steuart.
 Frank Monis, 1018 Kearny.
 Gustave Henriouille, 135 Second.
 Meta Beckman, west corner 11th and Folsom.
 Giovanni Passalacqua, 213 Broadway.
 Constantino M. de Mendouca, 520 Pacific.
 Farrell & Groggins, 315 Sixth.

Results of the Wine Battle.

The trade is still waiting for California wines to be given them. They have somehow or other obtained the idea that to induce them to replenish stocks wines are to be sold at a very low figure, and if this fails they will get them for nothing. They have received a partial confirmation of this glorious idea through the daily papers, which recently published an item, dated from Stockton, Cal., that the California Wine Association had purchased from the Anglo-California Bank 240,000 gallons of wine, the bulk of it at eight cents a gallon, and the balance, including choice dry wines and about 10,000 gallons of port, at nine cents a gallon. It is claimed that new wines will be sold in California at three or four cents a gallon, and the trade is holding back, refraining from purchasing until they learn when the bottom is really reached.—*Chicago Cor. Bonifant's.*

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

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O. N. OWENS,

Letting Down the Bars for Druggists.

In New York State druggists are to be allowed to compete with liquor dealers at cut rates, if the bill introduced into the State Legislature now in session in Albany, by Assemblyman Hill of Erie county, should become law. The proposition is radically to reduce the fee now exacted for pharmacists' excise license.

By the terms of the bill it is provided that no licensed pharmacist shall traffic in liquors in quantities exceeding one quart and less than five gallons unless holding a liquor tax certificate, the fee for which shall be as follows: In cities of over 500,000 population, \$100; of less than 500,000 but more than 500,000, \$75; of less than 50,000 but more than 10,000, \$50; in villages of less than 10,000 but more than 5000, \$35; of less than 5000 but more than 1200, \$25; in all other cases, \$20.

It also provides that a pharmacist shall be allowed to sell an amount of intoxicating liquors not in excess of one-half pint on any day between the now restricted hours of 1 and 5 a. m. without a prescription from a physician, providing, however, that a record is kept of the name and address of the person to whom it is sold and the nature of the sickness for which the same was procured, and also the name of the clerk selling the same, the above record to be open for public inspection at any time.

The total sales of beer in the United States during the revenue year 1897 amounted to 34,423,094 barrels. This is a net decrease, compared with 1896, of 1,402,999 barrels. The sales in New York City were 4,003,560 barrels; Brooklyn, 1,179,777 bbls.; St. Louis, 1,253,305 bbls.; Philadelphia, 1,371,387; Milwaukee, 1,218,712, and Chicago, 1,172,827 bbls. The *Brewers' Journal*, in commenting on the decrease, says: "As in the case of the States, it will be noticed that, with a few exceptions, the largest cities and those in which industrial pursuits furnish employment to the greater proportion of the population show the heaviest decrease in the sales of malt liquors, proving conclusively that the retrograde movement is due to the depression in manufacturing and commercial circles, from which, judging by present indications, the country is now steadily recovering."

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Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH CUY, Aigre.....Cognacs
 J. F. GINOUILLAC, Bordeaux.....Clarets

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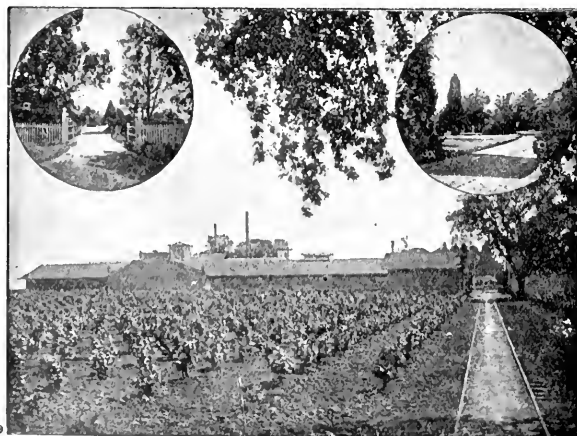
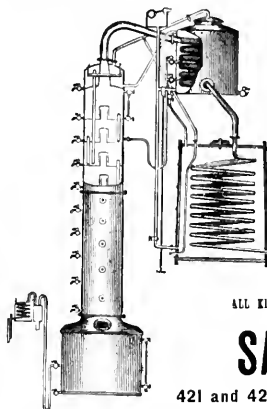
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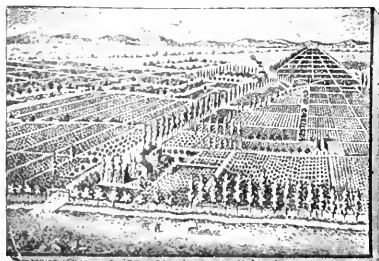
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The Department Store Nuisance.

One of Omaha's department stores, we are reliably informed, received eighty barrels of whisky in one shipment last week. Think of it! The saloon man who pays \$1000 a year for the privilege of selling liquor seldom has a trade that will warrant him in keeping more than three or four barrels in stock. One house, operating under a druggist's permit, buys a quantity of liquor at one time sufficient to make a fair start toward filling the lagoon on the Exposition grounds. Those radical temperance advocates who throw stones at the licensed saloon and wink at the whisky-selling drug and department store are inconsistent if not hypocritical.

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WANTED—A trustworthy and competent wine maker in all its branches. Apply in writing to Colonel H. TREVELYAN, Barton Estate Company, Fresno, with references and terms.

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WANTED—To exchange house 948 Georgia Bell st., at Los Angeles, valued at \$2,700, for wine at the current rate: house brings \$20 rent per month, and is in good, fine condition. Address Paul Wack, 1959 Wyoming st., St. Louis, Mo.

1-6.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The situation in the market for California wines is such that the less said about it the better. Matters will doubtless proceed on present lines for some time to come, and the public can await with as much patience as possible the proof of the statements of the alleged prophets. The least that can be said is that the outlook is not encouraging.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—These goods are receiving more attention, particularly in the East, than might be expected, and it is hoped that conditions may continue to improve. So far as production is concerned, it is evident there will be enough made this season to go around.

WHISKIES.—Business holds up fairly well, and with some, business is entirely satisfactory. The bottled-in-bond goods are making some progress, and it is evident they have come to stay. The average citizen, who puts water in his whisky, finds unexpected good qualities in the B. I. B. beverages, and the theory therefrom is that their popularity will continue to increase.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The number of gallons of American distilled spirits, re-imported and remaining in U. S. Customs Bonded Warehouse, San Francisco, February 28, 1898, was 149,335 gallons.

IMPORTATIONS.—Trade in this line varies but little, and there is no special feature to report at this time. However, the much-talked-of "War with Spain" may come along, unexpectedly, and shake up values of imported goods most effectively.

The Bromwell Outage Bill.

Every wholesale liquor dealer on the Coast should follow the example of the greater portion of his Eastern brethren, and take a hand in the current fight for the adoption of the Bromwell bill, which allows outages for the entire eight years of the bonded period. This is a matter of serious importance, and each one should write his Congressman, urging him to support the measure, as it is of the utmost importance that it should become a law as soon as possible. It should be stated in such letters that the effect of the bill will be to increase the revenues of the Government immediately by increasing the consumption of whiskies at proof and over; that it will immediately stop exportation; that it will put into consumption at once the older whiskies of '92 and '93 inspection; that it will enable the distillers to bottle six, seven and eight-year-old whiskies, which are too expensive to be bottled now on ac-

count of outage being allowed only for four years; that it will prevent the confiscation of whiskies for the tax at the end of the eight-year bonded period, and, in addition to materially helping the revenues of the Government, it will prove an inestimable boon to the whisky interests, which are now being crippled by reason of the irrational law of taxation on evaporation.

This measure possesses the exceptional advantages of directly benefitting both the Government and the tax-payer, and certainly there is no higher statesmanship than that which makes the burdens fall as lightly as possible on the tax-payer, and at the same time produces the greatest amount of revenue for the Government. The operation of the present law naturally makes the rate of taxation unequal. The argument of the Distillers' Committee before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, covered the foregoing, also the following facts, which are unanswerable:

First, The clear intent of the law is for a specific tax of \$1.10 per gallon on whisky as long as it remains in bond, irrespective of whether it is one day, one month, one year or eight years old.

Second, The effect of the four-year regauge is to make the tax unequal. The tax on whisky from one day to four years old is \$1.10 per gallon. By reason of the taxation on the evaporation after the four years, whisky remaining in bond more than four years pays a tax greater than \$1.10 per gallon, to wit:

When five years old.	\$1.16½ per gallon.
“ six “ “	1.24 “ “
“ seven “ “	1.32 “ “
“ eight “ “	1.42½ “ “

At the end of four years the whisky is assessed at say \$39.60 (36 gal. at \$1.10) irrespective of contents when tax paid.

If this fight is taken up as suggested, and earnestly made, it should most certainly win, and in any event the credit for its inauguration and maintenance in Congress goes to Hon. J. H. Bromwell, Member of Congress from Cincinnati. His high standing with his Republican colleagues, his recognized ability and intelligent efforts have been of great assistance to the interests of the trade, and as our outspoken advocates in Washington are few, those who have the moral courage to stand for the truth should be remembered.

The total sales of beer in the United States during the revenue year 1897 amounted to 34,423,094 barrels. This is a net decrease, compared with 1896, of 1,402,999 barrels. The sales in New York City were 4,003,560 barrels; Brooklyn, 1,179,777 bbls.; St. Louis, 1,253,305 bbls.; Philadelphia, 1,371,387; Milwaukee, 1,218,712, and Chicago, 1,172,827 bbls. The *Brewers' Journal*, in commenting on the decrease, says: "As in the case of the States, it will be noticed that, with a few exceptions, the largest cities and those in which industrial pursuits furnish employment to the greater proportion of the population show the heaviest decrease in the sales of malt liquors, proving conclusively that the retrograde movement is due to the depression in manufacturing and commercial circles, from which, judging by present indications, the country is now steadily recovering."

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On Bottling in Bond.

In discussing the subject of bottling whiskies in bond Geo. Harris, of Jas. Levy & Bro., said recently:

"The bottling department is conducted on a plan that is hoped will be of the greatest benefit to our customers. We shall not bottle for our own account. We will not bottle less than ten barrels at a time of any one brand. We shall bottle for such firms only as have purchased or shall purchase not less than twenty-five barrels each of three consecutive inspections, commencing with either '92s or '93s. This plan, we think, is the greatest possible incentive for our customers to handle our brands, as by it we practically guarantee immunity from destructive competition.

"We learn that a large percentage of our bottled goods is going to home consumption. There is no reason for the bottlers on the old plan to object to bottle in bond. Neither will it do them any good to attack the law, as it has come to stay. Moreover, the Government sees in it an increased revenue, which at the present time is quite necessary.

"This law will be the means of absorbing vast quantities of '92s and '93s, which should make it all the more acceptable to the whisky fraternity.

"We can see no objection to the four-year bonded period. It cheapens the cost of carrying older goods as compared with the same age goods during the three-year bonded period. Loss between the date of regauge and taxpayment is to be expected. In our experience this loss has not been excessive. It is all folly to endeavor to secure from Congress an extension of the Government allowance to eight years. Just now there is a regularly monthly deficit, and Congress will not do anything that is likely to increase it.

"The eight-year bonded period is the best law that the whisky trade ever had. It will do more to curtail production than anything else. Under the old law a dealer was compelled to purchase new, or at most, eighteen months old whisky to keep up his stock. Naturally, when the distiller sold his crop he at once made another. Under the present law the dealer is not compelled to buy for stock purposes until whisky is four years old. Consequently, the distiller must wait longer before preparing for a new crop.

"The result will be that instead of making a crop to the extent of his financial ability once every four years, he will husband that ability and divide it into four crops of smaller size. Nothing hurts a brand so much as to skip a season in production.

"There is a very fair hope of obtaining a decrease in tax during the present sitting in Congress. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a ninety-cent tax will produce more revenue than a \$1.10. Consequently, the whisky men will do well to make an effort in that direction. Although seventy cents, according to statistics, is a greater revenue producer than ninety cents, yet I think it hardly probable that Congress will agree to so great a reduction."

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

The recent mention of the shipment by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of 450 barrels of wine to New York via Panama, was an error of the manifest. The wine was shipped by Julius Paul Smith of Olivina Vineyard, from which extensive shipments of both wine and brandy have been made during the past month. The demand for Olivina wines is having a steady and healthy growth.

Would Suit the Solid Eight.

Chicago's Aldermen are the greatest thing that ever happened; Chicago's Aldermen say so, and they know. The glories of Hinkey Dink, and the wisdom of Bath House John are world-wide. When Chicago's Aldermen are not being arrested for running gambling places they are legislating \$1,500 per annum private secretaries to themselves. Just how valuable a thing a Public Library in Chicago's City Hall would be to gentlemen of Cooney the Fox's mental caliber can not be overestimated, so it comes in the nature of a severe shock to the Aldermanic proposition for the City of Chicago to lease the rooms now used for this Public Library for a bar-room, the object being to have a place where Aldermen can go to drink during Council or committee meetings, or where they can take their constituents, or be taken by them, without having to leave the building, says an exchange.

At present it is necessary for Chicago's statesmen to go out in the cold across the street. That takes up time which the Aldermen, who are hard-worked, feel they cannot spare. They have learned that there are "refectories" in the Capitol at Washington for the accommodation of Senators and Representatives, and they do not see why Chicago Aldermen are not entitled to the same conveniences.

They are of the opinion that the City Hall saloon would do so large a business that the men who ran it could afford to pay a good round sum, thus adding to the income of the city. Most of the Aldermen are heavy drinkers, and all of them have constituents whose consumptive capacity is great.

If there were a City Hall liquor dispensary which had all the business now divided among the many similar establishments which cluster around Chicago's City Hall it would prosper. Furthermore, the constituents of Chicago's Aldermen would always know just where to find their representatives. At present they have to look through several drinking places to discover them.

This scheme as at present outlined does not go quite far enough, however, to suit the majority of the Aldermen. They would like to have the city itself run the bar, with the Aldermen to receive a generous allowance of drinks at the public expense. He should be given free beer and whisky to cheer him up and sustain him, as well as a private secretary to do his work.

There is a feeling, also, that there should be convenient to the bar-room private consultation rooms, with darkened windows, and walls which no sound can penetrate, where Chicago's City Aldermen can meet the go-betweens who carry on the negotiations for the purchase of franchises, and who distribute the boodle.

Accommodations of this kind have long been needed in Chicago. It has been necessary to meet in inconvenient and out-of-the-way places—quarters in remote parts of the city. Aldermen and those who do business with them should have better facilities for working boodling agreements.

Ever and always one fact is demonstrated by all attempts at prohibition, and it is that no law can keep people from drinking, on Sunday and on all days, if such is their inclination. If total abstinence is adopted, it must be as a personal and individual matter; it cannot be enforced on society. If there is any drinking at all, some drunkenness is inevitable, of course, but personal liberty is priceless. Moreover, if the selling of liquor is reprehensible, its purchase and consumption are not less reprehensible. In other words, all social reformers must remember that at the bottom the public mind is logical.

The American Abroad.

Our cousin Jonathan, the man who, in fact, is related to every nationality in general and to none in particular, has monopolized the name American, as if all the other peoples living beyond the tips of the wings of the wonderful spread-eagle had no right to describe themselves. The Mexicans and the Colombians and the Venezuelans and the Brazilians and the Chilians, are, so far as the world is concerned, not Americans. It is strange to be asked when you are at Rio de Janeiro if you are going to America or to England. But so it is; Cousin Jonathan has utilized the adjective American all to himself, and the rest are aliens.

In this peculiarity we trace the most famous part of their descent; they are like their British ancestors—thankful for small mercies, but reckoning all blessings as their peculiar privilege. For outside of our race all men must needs be foreigners. This characteristic has become accentuated in our transatlantic children to such an extent that when they visit the old mother country they are never unmindful of their American citizenship.

The American abroad never loses his individuality. It is all very well for us to claim him as our cousin, and to receive him as such. He is like us in features, tolerably similar in language and accent—but he is an American, and glories in the fact. His drinks are not our drinks, his time for drinking is not our time; his oaths are more rounded than ours; his notions are more varied and numerous, and you can't make anything of him but an American.

I have, among many other American friends, one who resides in Chicago. He is a solicitor and addressed as Colonel. I asked him how he derived his military rank. "I was," said he, "a drummer boy in the big war. At the age of twenty-five my friends called me 'Captain,' at forty they raised me to 'Major,' and now, by the consent of all, I am always addressed as 'Colonel.'" Then he told me he "could talk war, for he had been through it and knew it;" and I could see he was speaking the truth as near as any man dare who was in that fratricidal conflict, or in any other. Exaggeration is the salt of narrative—a little goes a considerable way, however, but bare facts are very like bare bones. This American friend came to dine with me at my club at Adelphi-terrace. "What will you have to drink, Colonel?" "I reckon I will have a tumbler of iced water," he answered. And he had it. There is nothing like indulging a man's fancy when the cost is so infinitesimal. And he drank more of this liquid than all of our London cabmen would have done in the space of a year. During the day, however, he took his Scotch down like any other Christian, and did not appear to be a stranger to its virtues.

I mention this detail because we have the man who always screws his nose and looks unutterably miserable at every whisky he drinks, just as if he took it medicinally, or as a favor to keep you company. Now, the American is never so ill-fashioned. He may drink cold water with his meals, but when he has a drink between drinks, either Bourbon, whisky, or any other scalp-raiser, he evinces a desire to become acquainted with the succeeding drink, and generally shows his impartiality and good breeding by not confining his attention, or giving his preference, to any "notion" in particular. Cousin Jonathan is quite a character; there is not so much individuality about him as there is about us, but as a character he is unique, and it is natural to him. He has an independent manner about him, but not necessarily any swagger; he is tolerably well-informed, but makes a great deal more of his information than we should; he spends a lot of money on himself, and, as a rule, he is no fool with his pieces. He is a thorough man of the world, and his Americanism is as import-

ant to him as a patent of nobility is to us. Nevertheless, he likes to hob-nob with the great ones of our land. As a connoisseur of wine, however, he is a veritable heathen; he may appreciate good wines, but he knoweth not the history thereof. To him the word vintage conveys nothing but the wine harvest of each year; naturally there are exceptions, very few and far between.

As a *bon-vivant* he is princely in his repasts, in fact, far beyond the dreams of avarice or appetite, but his cuisine is French, and, too often, his excesses are borrowed from our gay neighbors. The dollar-millionaire will pay as much for one dinner as would keep three English families in suburban comfort for one year. When he invites his friends it is a matter of *vogue la galere*, not to prove that he is wealthy, because the world knows it; simply to satisfy a whim.

I know a banker who resides in Kansas City; at dinner, while sipping a tumbler of water, he will tell you to within a cent what he is worth, and will jot it down. He is the architect of his own fortune, and tells you how he built it up. On one occasion he asked me to buy a Meissonier for him. I told him it would cost a few thousands. He seemed delighted, and requested me to go to Paris and secure it. "Why do you want such a valuable picture," I inquired, "out West?" His reply was typical of the Anglo-American. "There's one man in our city," he answered, "who can go a few points better than I as a banker, but he hasn't got a Meissonier." And I bought the picture for him, and I saw it advertised in many American papers, and it became the talk of all society in the United States, and at the end of one year he had his money back owing to the novel advertisement.

The American's fancy for drinks is spasmodic; abroad, when on business, he suits them to the tastes of his customers. For days he may drink nothing stronger or more perilous than Thames water, and then he will mix his drinks and survive them all and not get drunk, and he will spin his mighty yarns, but he won't leave our shores without reaping a good harvest, and small blame to him, but of Cousin Jonathan and his "notions" more anon.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

Claret Not French.

"It is curious, by the way, that the word 'claret' as applicable to red wine, is unknown in France, having, indeed, no terser equivalent than the generic *vin de Bordeaux*, and its origin is by no means certain. It has been supposed to be derived from the word *clair*; but the obvious objection is that it is anything but transparent, an adjective which would be much more fitly associated with *Sauterne* or *champagne*. Here it may be incidentally remarked that in England 'grave' is always assumed to be white wine, and even *Littre's Dictionary* gives—'Grave a white wine from the environs of Grave in the Bordeaux country.' This, like the well-known definition of 'crab,' is a curious combination of blunders. In the first place the *vin de grave* is as often red as white; indeed, one of the four premiers crus of claret, viz., the *Haut Brion*, is a 'grave.' Secondly, there is no such village as Grave in the Gironde. Grave (more often written graves) is a special sort of sandy gravel, and the vineyards which produce the wine known by that name extend along the left bank of the Garonne from just below Bordeaux to something like twenty miles southward."

Skeat derives "claret" from "clear," the original meaning being clarified wine, in old French *claret*, *clairet*; the word is obsolete in France, although, strangely enough, it is still used in this country.—*Notes and Queries*.

A Clerk's Spite Against Little Blonde Men.

The Hotel Clerks' Social, Outing and Life-Saving Association was enjoying a beefsteak dinner last Friday night, when Billy Molloy, who has yelled "front!" at more different kinds of hall boys than any other member of the association, was asked why he always assigned small blonde men to the poorest rooms in the hotel. His habit has been commented on by various hotel men, and Molloy has declined to give his reasons. The point was pressed at the association's meeting, and Molloy yielded.

"It's one on me," he said, "but as I have kept it for five years, it's about time that I told it. I make it a rule to send every small blonde man who registers in my hotel into the most uncomfortable room in the house in the hope that some one of them may prove to be the fellow who made a monkey of me at Old Point Comfort just five years ago. I haven't caught him yet, but I will get him some day, and he will remember the meeting."

I was night clerk down there at the time, and I had an easy job of it. I went on at 6, and after midnight I could stretch back in my chair and doze until morning with few interruptions. I have always said that one of the requisites of a good hotel clerk is the ability to size up strangers quickly, and I thought that I had my share of it. Shortly after our hotel began its regular winter season, one of the most innocent-looking boys that I have seen came in at 6:30 with two big trunks and registered 'Joseph Hunter, Conn.'

"He might have been twenty years old or thirty. I couldn't have told, but he looked as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. He was small and smoothly shaven. His hair was very blonde, and he wore eyeglasses that gave him a very quizzical look. He was well dressed, and I sized him up for a kid just let loose from home."

"Room with a bath?" I asked.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Hunter.

"Room with a bath?" I said very distinctly.

"Will you be good enough to speak a little louder," said the kid in a quiet voice. "You see, I am a little deaf."

"Do you want a bath connected with your room?" I shouted.

"I really can't hear you," said Mr. Hunter, as he leaned over for me to shout in his ear.

"I shouted the question again at the top of my voice, and his face brightened as he said:

"Yes, certainly I do. I am not deaf, you know, but I will be obliged to you if you will raise your voice a bit in speaking to me."

"I turned him over to a hall boy, and they went up stairs together. In two minutes the upper hall was filled with the shouts of the hall boy. You could hear him holler:

"Yes, this is a nice place in winter. It's a nice place I say. No, not a hot place. A nice place. Nice place, you know. Nice. Pleasant. Nice place."

"It was an awful racket, and pretty soon my room bells began to ring, and the invalids in the house sent down kicks about the hall boy. They advised me to get rid of him, to kill him, to send him to a boiler factory. When the boy got downstairs he was hoarse."

"That's the deafest man I ever talked to," he said, "and he ought to carry a pad."

"Mr. Hunter came down half an hour later in a well-fitting evening suit and with his hair neatly parted in the center and a mild look on his face. He gazed around as if the place suited him, and then he came over to my desk, and asked me if we had many guests."

"We are full," I shouted.

"Not many, did you say?"

"All we can accommodate," I said, in a voice that attracted the attention of every man and woman in the rotunda.

"How many did you say?" asked Hunter, giving me a bland, full face.

"We—are—fail," I yelled.

"Oh, well, why didn't you say so at first?" and off he walked to the dining-room. He had been in there about four minutes, when I heard our head waiter shout:

"That is a clear soup, sir. No, sir; no, sir; clear, c-l-e-a-r, clear soup. Yes, clear."

"It began to occur to me that young Mr. Hunter was a very objectionable person to a hotel; but we had to make the best of it. In a few minutes the head waiter was shouting again:

"Excellent ducks. Yes, sir, ducks. No, sir, they are not high. Just right. Excellent ducks." And then a little later: "That is rare beef. Yes, rare, r-a-r-e, rare. That is what we call rare beef. We—call—that—rare—beef."

"An elderly Washington man who had been coming to us every season for years rushed out of the dining-room and up to my desk in a terrific rage.

"Damn his rare beef, sir, and his ducks, and his clear soup, sir. This is an imposition. My table is next to him, sir. I would as soon try to eat in a boiler factory. Can't he read? Can't he see? He needn't disturb the whole room."

"While the Washington man stopped for breath, there came more shouts from the head waiter. This time it was about his ice. It was lemon ice, the head waiter shouted, and from the fact that he yelled it several times, Mr. Hunter seemed to be contradicting him.

"Damn his ice," said the Washington man, and I agreed with him. There was more shouting in the dining-room, and every one but Mr. Hunter and the waiters fled. The head waiter closed the doors, and when Hunter appeared he was suave and unruffled. He told me that he was a Yale man, and that his ears had been injured by an explosion in the laboratory.

"It is a little awkward," he added, "but I can hear all right if people will speak plainly. I enjoy dancing, and I guess I'll go in and see if I can't pick out a good waltzer."

"Hunter had all his nerve with him, and through the master of ceremonies he was presented to a Richmond girl. I didn't see the incident, but those who did, told me that they were sorry for the girl. Hunter's appearance made a good impression, but when the girl attempted to talk to him, Hunter asked her to speak a little louder, and before she knew it, she was shouting at him. Then the girl came to her senses and fled. Hunter broke up the dancers as he had the people in the dining-room, but he didn't seem to notice it. Long after most of the guests had retired, I could hear the bartender shouting away:

"I did put benedictine in that cocktail, Mr. Hunter. Yes. I did. That's what I said."

"In a few minutes the bartender was shouting the list of things that he had put into a milk punch for young Mr. Hunter. The noise was great, but I hoped that Mr. Hunter would drink enough to quiet him. On the contrary, he walked up to bed at 2 o'clock in the morning as sober as a judge. The bartender came up and told me that the blonde kid was a wonder. The next day was simply Hades for every one in the hotel but Hunter. He had all the employees shouting at him, and several of our guests left. Hunter left that night for Florida, and we all celebrated the event.

"Two months later in walked Mr. Joseph Hunter again, and registered as from Connecticut. I couldn't turn him down in any way, so I shouted as loudly as I could:

"Will you have your old room, Mr. Hunter?"

"Great guns, man! Don't yell at me like that," he said.

"Aren't you deaf?"

"Not now," he said. "I was cured in Florida."

"Up came his old bellboy, and he shouted: 'Only one bag, sir!'"

"Stop your howling," said Hunter. "Do you want to wake the dead?"

"When Hunter went into the dining-room the waiters were in a panic. The head-waiter selected one who had a fog-horn voice, and sent him over to take the deaf man's order. He nearly raised Hunter off his feet with the first shout. Hunter made a great fuss about it, and threatened to sue for damages, because he alleged that we had insulted him. He left for New Haven the next day.

"The Yale Glee Club came down during their spring holiday, and gave a concert at the hotel. I got hold of the manager on his arrival, and asked him if he knew Joe Hunter. 'Sure,' he said, 'everyone in college knows Joe.'

"Is he deaf now?" I asked, and then I told the story of his first stay here and his wonderful cure in Florida. That Glee Club manager laughed until he was weak. He called up the other men and told the story, and they laughed.

"It was just one of Hunter's little jokes," said the manager, 'He never was deaf, but he has it in for all hotel clerks, and when he goes away on a trip he amuses himself by doing them. Hunter went to Florida this winter for his health, and say, I know now what he meant when he said that he had a great time at Old Point. You must have been a marker.'

"Of course I was hopping mad about it, and I have been looking for Hunter in every blonde man since. The next time we meet I'll do him or know the reason why."—N. Y. Sun.

No Dearth of "Scotch."

The average American has no conception of the quantity of Scotch whisky distilled, consumed, and remaining. The statistical status for 1897 and other years as given by the *Wine Trade Review* of London, will be found not only interesting but instructive: "In the ten years the quantity of spirits distilled in England has increased from 9,816,769 to 11,821,182 gallons, in Scotland from 18,159,651 to 28,518,681 gallons, and in Ireland from 11,063,945 to 14,282,843 gallons, whereas in 1897 it was 54,62,706, or an increase of no less than 15,582,341 gallons. The consumption has advanced, but it quite failed to keep pace with the production. In 1888 there were 26,117,245 gallons of British and Irish spirits consumed in the United Kingdom, and in 1897 the quantity rose to 32,126,238 gallons, the increase being contributed to by England and Scotland alone, and by the former in much the greater proportion. Meanwhile, the export trade went on prospering, the total quantity of the shipments advancing from 3,111,619 gallons to 4,790,181. Despite the constantly augmented demand from home and abroad, however, it has been outstripped, as we have said, by the production, with the result that the total quantity of British and Irish spirits in bond increased in the ten years from 76,511,109 gallons to 123,507,915, the bonded stock in Scotland alone standing at the end of last March at 77,172,675. The figures altogether are of much interest, giving, as they do, a correct idea of the course of the home spirit trade during the last ten years and of its present position.

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To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

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WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY

IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Some Sensible Observations.

Your esteemed favor of the 14th ultimo, desiring an expression of opinion on the state of the wholesale market, has been received. Representing as we do only one branch of the market—California wines and brandies exclusively—we will confine our remarks to that subject. It can be stated as a fact that the sale of these goods has in the past suffered in common with every article of commerce, in consequence of the long-continued depression.

Wines and brandies have not as yet become a daily necessity in the United States, as they have in older countries; and while the consumption here is steadily growing, yet with the appearance of hard times the use of these articles, which may justly be classed as luxuries, is at once curtailed and in numerous instances entirely dispensed with.

A revival of business is becoming more and more apparent. The enormous crops, which find a ready market at exceptionally high rates, are slowly but surely bringing back to this country the good old times, and the cheering wine will again, and does now, occupy its former accustomed place, from which sheer necessity had banished it.

The effect of this has been measurably felt by us during the past three months, by constantly increasing sales—and we feel confident that during the present year our business will reach the highest mark which any previous year in our history has attained, and will perhaps largely exceed it.

The ruling prices for our products are unfortunately very low and unremunerative, due to friction between the growers and shippers in California on one hand, and the keen competition between Eastern jobbers to undersell each other in their own markets, on the other hand.

There are good reasons for believing that a change in these conditions will soon come, for even the wealthiest houses are neither willing nor able to do a losing business indefinitely.

It is also expected that many of the eastern dealers who had heretofore an eye only for the cheapest, irrespective of quality, will in the future use their better sense and sober judgment toward the selection of higher grade goods, which

would really benefit themselves, their trade, and in turn redound to the advantage of California.

A vast amount of educational work has yet to be done by the enthusiasts on California wine, to familiarize those not conversant with the peculiarities of the article as to its proper treatment. In this matter-of-fact country it is expected that wine, irrespective of age, should be furnished clear and bright, that if not clear upon arrival, it ought to get clear of its own accord within a week or two, and that when once clear, it must stay clear at all seasons, under all changes of temperature, in bulk or in glass, in his own cellars or in those of his customers, and prove such; and for any one disappointment in these expectations, the producer or shipper is liable to be blamed and to be held morally and materially responsible until the last gallon is sold. There was a time when the handling and proper treatment of wines were considered a trade secret, because in those days only such people sold wine intended for immediate consumption as were fitted by education and training for the work. Here, however, we see the most kaleidoscopic changes in business affairs, and we find men engaged and constantly engaging in the sale of wines who have neither knowledge of nor feeling for that delicate and sensitive article, expecting to successfully handle it with no more attention than is given to so many kegs of sixpenny nails—and if anything goes wrong, he turns to the shipper for relief. Here it is where the educational work should commence, and where certain principles should be laid down, defining what a dealer has a right to expect, and where the shipper's responsibility ends.

This would make the dealer self-reliant and compel him either to learn to be a cellar master or to surround himself with qualified help, and perhaps, seeing that young wines are difficult to handle, he might conclude that it does not pay to buy only the youngest and the cheapest, thereby hastening the quicker realization of our previously expressed prediction—that in the future the older and matured wines will find a readier market.—*M. Rosenthal, Vice-President Chas. Stern & Son, in Criterion.*

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

At Eton, England, any one who is so minded may at "tap" essay the feat of drinking a yard of ale. This is only a pint in liquid but a yard in linear measure, being contained in a long, horn-shaped glass, so constructed that unless the drinker drinks with care most of the contents are spilled over him. A book is kept of the time in which the yard can be drunk, and for years, until lately, the "record" was ten seconds. This is an iconoclastic age, however, and some one lately disposed of his three feet of ale in nine seconds.

The Only Salvation.

The New York *Voice* is perhaps the most dangerous paper next to an illustrated weekly in the entire country. It is drunk itself with misanthropism, and can see nothing anywhere but what is bad. It excels in claiming that everything is bad regardless of the true condition. In a recent publication it claims, a year after a college game of foot ball in a New England town, that "among the crowd were one thousand drunken students." How does the *Voice* editor know that that many or even one was drunk? Presumably because they "yelled" at the victory won by their college team. This is a fair specimen of prohibition logic, not only in the East, but everywhere. Persons, and particularly young ones, who do not wear long faces and dresses, to say nothing about a peculiar cut of the hair, must be cautious how they act. Strict silence is the best mode. A sallow complexion, bilious liver, long hair (if a man, short if a woman) cadaverous and sad eyes furnish good recommendations. But all laughter must be suppressed. Sparkling eyes throw the possessor subject to suspicion of strong drink. A cheerful, jocular and optimistic manner are unfailing evidences of inebriety. They should be avoided. The young of both sexes cannot be too severe, grave and bilious. Abstinence from food a few days, and often repeated, is one of the shortest cuts to the real and genuine Prohibition heaven. But above all things avoid laughter and a cheerful countenance. They are natural enemies of prohibition.

St. John's Flop.

Former Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, has flopped. He has learned what everybody has known for years, that there are real, serious troubles in the world, and that but few of our ills proceed from the saloon, as is always claimed by the ignorant fanatics and crooked preachers. Mr. St. John says: "I have reached the conclusion that it is as important to provide a home for the decent and sober man as it is to pull the drunkard out of the gutter, and if I live and have the chance, I will vote for William J. Bryan in 1900. If any one had told me a few years ago that I would ever have voted a Democratic ticket, I should have said he didn't know what he was talking about." This statement has made the "Corner Stone," which is trying to be the real prohibition paper of Ohio, very angry, and it jumps on to St. John and the Democracy with both feet.

The apostasy of St. John to the Democratic party is only another evidence of what happens to good men when they cut loose from sound moral moorings. His example at Pittsburg eled many good men out of the Prohibition party, because they had confidence in him as a leader. His declaration now of his purpose to vote with the Democratic party in 1900, with all its rotten record on the liquor question, ought to open the eyes of these to the folly of his course. His apostasy is his own act, and has tarnished his record as a moral hero more than his enemies could ever do. What a page of glory he might have had in the record of this battle of the century against the rum traffic. True, it is written now, but across its face must be pasted, as a final touch, the rank, rum name of Democracy.—*Ohio Wine and Spirit News*.

As a result of the closing of the saloons by the temperance league in Cherokee, Iowa, the city is in darkness. The money which was collected, in fines, from the saloonkeepers while they were open, was more than sufficient to pay the running expenses of the city each year. Now the city treasury is empty, and the business men of the city are indignant at the action of the fanatics in cutting off this prolific source of revenue. In the meantime, the "blind-piggers" and "boot-leggers" are in a merry mood.

Retailers as Rectifiers.

It has become a common practice with the agents of the Western distilleries to sell whisky to the retailers direct in the original packages, on which are the warehousing and tax-paid revenue stamps. These goods run from 100 per cent. to 112 per cent. proof, and are too strong to be palatable. No retail liquor dealer, unless he has paid the special tax as rectifier, has a right, without violating the law, to reduce this proof by adding water or color the whisky thus reduced by the addition of burnt sugar, syrup or prune juice in the original package. But he can reduce the proof and color, etc., his whisky if he withdraws from the original package a quantity of whisky less than five gallons. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that retail liquor dealers are not called upon to pay special tax as rectifiers for such mixing in packages of less than five gallons, but special attention is called to the fact that when liquors are so mixed in packages of less than five gallons, they can then be used only for retail purposes, and withdrawn from said package at the time of sale to the customer.

Couldn't Quarantine Against It.

An amusing story is told in connection with a conference that occurred on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad between representatives of the Mississippi and Louisiana boards of health while the fever was running high. Two trains bearing the officials of both States met at a lonely sidetrack, and the Mississippians informed the Louisianians that the conference must be held at a distance of sixty feet. This was agreed to, and the parley proceeded, the distance between the parties being strictly observed. In the course of the talk on health matters, which is a rather dry subject, some one on the Louisiana side produced a bottle of whisky, took a swig and passed it to his comrades, who repeated the operation. The Mississippians saw what was going on, snatched their lips, and boldly advanced ten feet. Once more the bottle passed from Louisianian to Louisianian. This was more than the Mississippians could stand, and they pushed their line forward twenty more feet, faltered, and then charged with a whoop. In less time than it takes to tell it Mississippi and Louisiana were clasped in each other's embrace, and the latter appreciating the former's capacity, produced several bottles, and nobody thought about germs. We relate this pleasant little story merely to show that "John Barleycorn" is a power, and can conquer even the fear of yellow fever.—*New Orleans States*.

"Then let us toast 'John Barleycorn,'

Each man with glass in hand,

And may his great posterity

Ne'er fail in this, our land!"

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET**

One More Maturer.

As though there was not already more than enough of alleged means and methods for ageing spirits without calling upon any help from Father Time, along comes another. In principle the new process is a revival of the ancient practice on West Indian sugar estates of "mellowing" for immediate consumption the cane-juice rum that had not long left the still. A puncheon of this new spirit was placed on a raised platform. Twenty yards away was an empty puncheon, placed at a lower level. Stretched from the cock of the top puncheon to a hole in the head of the lower cask was a line of open pipe, made by splitting bamboos in two, and cutting out the joints.

This concave gutter was carefully exposed to fire, and charred along its whole length. It was then ready for service. The spirit from the upper cask was allowed to drip down slowly, and as the stream was exposed in its passage to the influence of both the atmosphere and the charcoal, by the time it reached the lower cask its harshness was considerably tempered.

The new process consists in exposing the maximum surface of spirit and air to each other by means of a spray, and under the influence of a temperature at freezing point. The air and the spirit only come into contact once, and the low temperature condenses the spirit and prevents its losing aroma or flavor. The time of working is from four to five hours, according to the size of the plant and the quantity of spirit to be treated.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
February 1.....	117,700	.....
2.....	40,500	2,885
3.....	73,200	50
4.....	111,600	.....
5.....	43,100	500
7.....	68,700	.....
8.....	66,000	.....
9.....	.....	.....
10.....	38,300	.....
11.....	65,000	.....
14.....	131,400	.....
15.....	103,150	.....
16.....	58,000	.....
17.....	68,100	2,500
18.....	65,450	.....
19.....	9,456	.....
21.....	87,350	.....
23.....	85,300	700
24.....	64,350	.....
25.....	33,500	.....
26.....	30,700	2,625
28.....	51,200	500
Total	1,412,056	9,760

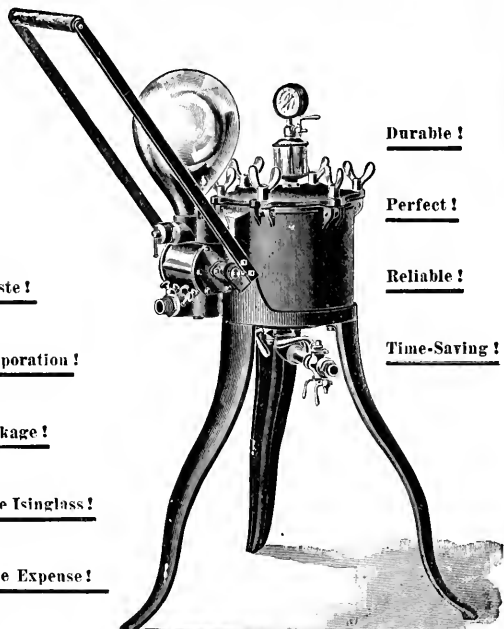
Tough on the Colonels.

It will be impossible, if the rule put in force is rigidly observed, for a person to get a drink of whisky at the Senate restaurant hereafter. The committee on rules decided to permit the sale of only wine and beer. An embargo was thus placed on corn and prune juice, gin fizzes, coffee and other kinds of cocktails, creme de menthes, and all other picturesque concoctions whose principal properties are to make statesmen wonder where they are at.

During the recess of Congress the sale of all liquors in the Senate restaurant was prohibited, but the rule has been modified as described. The reason ascribed to limiting the dispensation to wine and beer is that the danger of acquiring a Senatorial jag will be reduced to a minimum on account of the inability of those bibulously inclined to do much mixing of drinks. It is said that it is quite conducive to loss of mental and physical equilibrium to switch from one kind of liquor to another.

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Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
New York	G B Wine Co	1050 barrels	52,500	16,000 00
Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co	16 kegs	192	125 00
San Juan del Sur	"	26 cases	65	125 00
Salinas Cruz	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	20 kegs	200	150 00
Champerico	G B Wine Co	4 barrels	206	140 00
Acajutla	"	50 kegs	250	130 00
"	"	3 pkgs	30	51 00
"	"	5 kegs	50	16 25
Port Angel	"	3 hf-barrels	82	30 12
La Libertad	C M Mann	10 barrels	525	251 20
New York	Beringer Bros	3 barrels	150	120 00
"	C Schilling & Co	30 barrels	1,572	471 60
La Union	"	14 barrels	728	364 25
El Triunfo	"	2 hf-barrels	66	33 00
"	"	12 kegs	120	60 00
La Libertad	"	9 kegs	130	65 00
N Y via Panama	F Chevalier & Co.	23 barrels	1,275	382 50
San Benito	Cal Wine Association	40 kegs	400	197 00
La Union	"	26 packages	200	00 00
"	"	2 barrels	100	60 00
"	"	2 kegs	40	20 00
"	"	4 barrels	200	100 00
"	"	24 cases	60	90 00
"	"	1 R G	12	12 00
Puntas Arenas	"	17 packages	170	24 00
"	"	16 packages	160	130 00
San Benito	"	20 hf-barrels	534	260 00
"	"	90 kegs	900	401 60
"	"	7 barrels	350	200 60
El Triunfo	"	1 barrel	53	13 25
Champerico	C Schilling & Co.	4 kegs	40	29 00
La Union	"	4 kegs	40	40 00
Mazatlan	It-Swiss Colony	1 case	2	4 00
Acapulco	"	4 barrels	208	81 00
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	1 barrel	50	20 00
Champerico	B Frapoli & Co	16 cases	40	66 00
Ocos	R R Vair	6 packages	60	39 00
San Benito	I Gutte	15 kegs	150	71 25
Panama	Jaluis P Smith	100 barrels	5,000	1,250 00
London	Chanche & Bon.	100 barrels	5,170	2,100 00
Antwerp	J Baur	106 barrels	5,284	1,090 78
New York	H Menke	1200 barrels	60,000	14,400 00
"	John Zappettini	10 barrels	497	120 00
"	L Corsiglia	6 barrels	370	78 00
Champerico	A Vignier	30 cases	70	70 00
New York	G B Wine Co	250 barrels	12,709	3,142 50
Total amount 3388 packages and			150,940	43,050 55

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. UMATILLA, Feb. 19, 1898.

Victoria	It-Swiss Colony	16 cases	40	56 00
"	A Repsold & Co.	3 barrels	150	93 00
Cincinnati	Lachman & Jacobi	100 barrels	5,074	1,815 00
Total amount 119 packages and			5,264	1,966 00

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK IRMGARD, Feb. 21, 1898.

Honolulu	Cal Wine Association	150 kegs	750	350 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER BARK SANTIAGO, Feb. 23, 1898.

Hilo	Cal Wine Association	14 barrels	700	350 00
"	"	190 kegs	950	450 00
Total amount 204 packages and			1,650	800 00

TO CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC, Feb. 23, 1898.

Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	3 barrels	158	53 65
Hongkong	S M Joseph	2 boxes	10	3 75
Shanghai	Getz Bros & Co.	3 cases	7	15 00
Hongkong	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	24 cases	60	150 00
Soerabaya	Cal Wine Association	31 barrels	1,550	800 00
Total amount 63 packages and			1,785	1,022 40

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Feb. 24, 1898.

Victoria	Braunschweiger & Co.	5 hf-bbls	140	122 00
"	"	2 barrels	100	74 00
Total amount 7 packages and			240	196 00

TO SYDNEY VIA HONOLULU—PER STR. MARIPOSA, Feb. 25, 1898.

Apia	Max Hoffich	2 packages	5	5 00
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. NEWPORT, Feb. 28, 1898.

New York	Cal Wine Association	1000 barrels	45,000	12,800 00
"	Lachman & Jacobi	1000 barrels	50,412	12,690 91
Corinto	"	4 hf-barrels	110	48 50
"	"	3 barrels	154	69 75
Ocos	"	2 barrels	100	48 00
San J de Guatemala	"	51 cases	127	141 95
Ocos	G B Wine Co	10 packages	100	66 00
"	"	10 kegs	100	34 50
Champerico	"	36 kegs	360	234 00
La Libertad	"	17 packages	170	181 25
"	Baruch & Co	5 barrels	250	75 00
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	2 barrels	103	39 00
La Libertad	"	10 hf-barrels	277	84 00
New York	Pac M S S Co	4 barrels	200	60 00
New York via Panama	F Chevalier & Co.	30 barrels	1,530	484 50
New York	Farnsworth & Ruggles	155 barrels	7,750	1,550 00
Buenaventura	C Schilling & Co	245 kegs	1,955	957 00
"	"	3 packages	30	24 00
"	"	1 barrel	53	26 50
New York	"	245 barrels	13,009	3,902 70
San J de Guatemala	"	15 barrels	789	394 50
Corinto	"	8 barrels	421	210 50
"	"	3 packages	70	24 00
La Libertad	"	15 barrels	791	365 75
"	"	2 hf-bbls	55	27 75
Total amount 2874 packages and			123,906	34,574 36

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK MARY WINKELMAN, March 1, 1898.

Wailuku	Cal Wine Association	1 cask	60	30 00
"	"	1 hf-cask	27	18 00
"	"	1 keg	19	9 00
Kahului	"	4 hf-casks	64	32 00
"	"	1 case	2	6 00
"	"	111 kegs	560	337 50
Total amount 117 packages and			732	462 50

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Mar. 1, 1898.

Vancouver	G B Wine Co	1 barrel	51	30 60
"	"	1 hf-bbl	27	19 05
Nanaimo	D De Bernardi & Co.	1 barrel	50	15 00
Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	2 barrels	100	70 00
Victoria	Braunschweiger & Co.	1 barrel	52	26 00
"	"	1 barrel	51	40 00
Total amount 7 packages and			331	200 65

TO HONOLULU—PER SCHR. ROBERT LEWERS, Mar. 1, 1898.

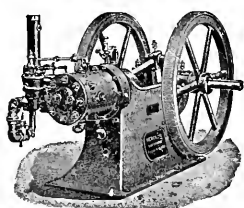
Honolulu	Lachman & Jacobi	100 kegs	675	303 00
"	"	10 cases	25	12 00
"	"	7 casks	420	192 00
"	"	5 hf-casks	134	492 20
"	"	470 kegs	2,450	1,069 69
Total amount 592 packages and			3,704	1,609 69

TO MEXICO—PER SCHR. GEN. BARNING, March 2, 1898.

San Blas	H Levi & Co	8 kegs	160	32 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER BARK MOHICAN, March 2, 1898.

Honolulu	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	1 case	2	7 00
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TO CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF PEKING, March 3, 1898.

Kobe	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	37 00
Shanghai	H J Abrabin	1 box	3	5 00
Yokohama	Cal Wine Association	45 barrels	2,350	695 00
Total amount 48 packages and			2,358	737 00

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, March 2, 1898.

Tabiti	Cal Wine Association	41 barrels	2,077	630 00
"	"	4 1/2-barrels	108	45 00
"	"	2 barrels	130	45 00
"	"	1 1/2-barrel		
"	Matthew Turner	5 barrels	264	90 45
"	Lachman & Jacobi	23 barrels	1,177	296 00
Talohoe	"	2 barrels	102	25 50
Thauka	"	3 1/2-barrels	82	20 50
"	John Wightman	2 barrels	105	30 25
Total amount 52 packages and			4,045	1,172 70

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. UMATILLA, Mar. 5, 1898.

St Paul	Canadian Pac R R Co.	24 barrels	1,210	343 11
"	"	5 packages	135	311 50
"	"	2 1/2-barrels	165	49 50
Chicago	"	50 barrels	2,521	757 38
Vancouver	F Chevalier & Co.	55 barrels	2,805	1,402 50
Victoria	Pac Transfer Co.	1 barrel	52	27 00
"	A Repsold & Co.	20 cases		
"	"	1 barrel	100	150 00
Vancouver	"	12 cases	33	35 00
"	"	1 keg	10	10 00
"	Pacific Transfer Co.	1 1/2-barrel	25	15 00
"	S Abrams	1 keg	5	8 00
"	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels	151	45 00
Total amount 179 packages and			7,912	3,154 08

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. ACAPULCO, March 8, 1898.

New York	Morton & W Co.	10 barrels	500	300 00
La Libertad	C Sebillig & Co.	25 barrels	1,315	657 50
Acapulco	"	10 packages	100	80 00
New York	Solis Wine & Fruit Co.	25 barrels	1,250	625 00
"	A Carbone	60 barrels	3,000	900 00
"	Lenormand Bros.	5 barrels	255	105 50
Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	40 barrels	2,054	513 50
Puntas Arenas	"	3 1/2-barrels	83	32 00
Corinto	Cal Wine Association	10 1/2-barrels	206	130 00
Puntas Arenas	"	20 barrels	1,000	520 00
"	"	9 1/2-barrels	251	145 00
"	"	24 packages		198 00
"	"	17 kegs	340	170 00
Acapulco	"	7 casks	420	200 00
"	It-Swiss Colony	7 barrels	367	170 00
"	"	1 keg	229	
Puntas Arenas	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	2 1/2-bbls	55	20 00
"	"	4 kegs	85	43 00
La Libertad	C M Mann	23 packages	10	171 00
Corinto	N Van Bergen & Co.	1 keg	10	24 00
Acapulco	G B Wine Co.	2 barrels	102	45 52
"	"	2 kegs	47	29 20
La Libertad	"	23 1/2-bbls	820	420 93
"	"	4 barrels	201	00 30
Corinto	"	7 barrels	353	204 33
Corinto	G B Wine Co.	12 kegs	120	72 00
Puntas Arenas	Cal Wine Assn	10 packages	100	60 25
"	"	1 cask	61	47 75
New York	Gaddini & Cioeca	10 barrels	500	125 00
Total amount 369 packages and			14,365	5,975 98

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALDEN BESSE, March 8, 1898.

Honolulu	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	110 cases	275	475 00
"	Cal Wine Association	100 barrels	5,000	2,040 00
"	"	140 kegs	2,350	1,045 00
"	"	10 half-casks	300	120 00
Total amount 660 packages and			7,925	3,680 00

EXPORTS OF BRANDY.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
New York	Cal Wine Association	28 barrels	1,400	700 00
"	"	145 1/2-barrels	3,915	1,960 00
Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 kegs	48	120 00
Total amount 177 packages and			5,363	2,780 00

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. UMATILLA, March 5, 1898.

St Paul	Canadian Pac R R Co.	3 barrels	155	255 16
Chicago	"	16 1/2-barrels	401	712 30
"	"	1 1/2-barrels	276	463 00
Total amount 28 packages and			832	1,430 46

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Mar. 8, 1898.

New York	Lenormand Bros	12 1/2-barrels	57	64 50
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EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Amapala	S F Warehouse Co.	10 cases	133	322 00
San Juan del Sur	"	20 cases	58	140 00
La Union	Crown Dist Co.	4 cases	10	68 00
San Benito	"	1 barrel	46	50 60
Ocos	"	3 cases	7	39 00
La Union	S F Warehouse Co.	34 cases	85	227 00
Total amount 108 packages and			333	846 60

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK IRMGARD, Feb. 21, 1898.

Honolulu	S F Warehouse Co.	15 cases	37	130 00
"	Crown Dist Co.	10 barrels	462	545 70
"	Wilmerding-Loewe Co.	5 barrels	181	272 25
Total amount 20 packages and			680	947 95

TO CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC, Feb. 23, 1898.

Kobe	Crown Dist Co.	30 cases	75	292 50
Yokobama	"	2 cases	5	23 00
Nagasaki	Rheinstrom Bros.	20 cases	50	79 00
Total amount 52 packages and			130	394 50

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Feb. 24th.

Victoria	Brannschweiger & Co.	8 cases	24	64 00
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CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

TO SYDNEY VIA HONOLULU—PER STR. MARIPOSA, Feb. 25, 1898.

Sydney	Wilmerding-Loewe Co 2 barrels	66	146 47
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. NEWPORT, Feb. 28, 1898.

San J de Guatemala..	William Wolff & Co	100 cases	250	750 00
Champerico	"	20 cases	50	150 00
San J de Guatemala..	Rheinstrom Bros	4 cases	10	25 40
Panama	S F Warehouse Co	12 cases	25	75 00
"	Crown Dist Co	20 cases	50	150 00
Ocos	"	20 cases	50	150 00
La Libertad	"	26 cases	65	234 00
"	"	3 bundles	21	60 00
Panama	Wilmerding-Loewe Co	12 cases	28	102 00
Total amount 217 packages and			552	1,795 40

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. ACAPULCO, March 8, 1898.

Acapulco	Wilmerding-Loewe Co	2 cases	5	16 50
Puntas Arenas	S F Warehouse Co	4 cases	12	32 00
Acapulco	"	4 cases	10	41 50
Corinto	Crown Dist Co	1 case	2	13 25
La Libertad	"	1 case	2	9 00
San J de Guatemala..	"	1 barrel	53	128 40
"	"	1 half-barrel	26	101 40
"	"	2 barrels	55	77 00
"	"	10 cases	25	72 00
"	William Wolff & Co	100 cases	250	750 00
Total amount 126 packages and			440	1,411 05

EXPORTS OF BEER.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Acapulco	Pabst Brewing Co	50 cases	1,500	\$ 537 50
Champerico	Enterprise Brewing Co	12 cases	84	63 00
La Libertad	S F Breweries, Ltd.	1 case	12	21 00
"	"	2 cases	14	31 00
El Triunfo	"	8 cases	96	72 00
Acapulco	Chas Erken	100 cases	900	440 00
La Libertad	C Schilling & Co	1 barrel	30	12 50
Ocos	Anheuser-Busch B Co	50 cases	350	200 00
Tonalá	"	25 cases	175	200 00
Total amount 249 packages and			2,761	1,546 00

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK IRMGARD, Feb. 21, 1898.

Honolulu	Buffalo Brewing Co	50 cases	700	400 00
"	Enterprise Brewing Co	40 cases	560	350 00
Total amount 90 packages and			1,260	750 00

TO CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC, February 23, 1898.

Yokohama	Anheuser-Busch B Co	50 cases	560	390 00
Kobe	"	40 cases	280	195 00
Nagasaki	"	40 cases	280	195 00
Hongkong	S F Breweries, Ltd.	30 cases	390	292 50
Shanghai	Hough & Shan's B Co	150 cases	1,230	900 00
Total amount 340 packages and			2,740	1,972 50

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. MARIPOSA, Feb. 25, 1898.

Apia	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 half-barrels	93	27 90
Sydney	"	50 cases	425	168 78
Melbourne	"	45 cases	420	315 00
Sydney	"	4 cases	45	33 75
Wellington	"	20 cases	170	127 50
Total amount 125 packages and			1,153	672 93

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALIE, March 2, 1898.

Papeete	S F Breweries, Ltd.	2 cases	26	19 50
Tahiti	"	1 case	12	9 00
Total amount 3 packages and			38	28 50

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. NEWPORT, Feb. 28, 1898.

Corinto	Royal Eagle Dist Co	30 casks	900	530 00
"	"	25 boxes	250	155 00
San J de Guatemala..	"	10 casks	300	75 00
"	"	10 boxes	400	39 50
Corinto	S F Breweries, Ltd	30 cases	210	157 50
Total amount 105 packages and			1,760	728 00

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALDEN BESSE, March 8, 1898.

Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br Co	200 casks	2500	1387 50
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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. ACAPULCO, March 8, 1898.

Acapulco	Seattle B & Maltng Co	140 cases	636	451 00
Corinto	S F Breweries, Ltd.	14 cases	98	73 50
Acapulco	"	50 cases	350	257 50
Corinto	Swayne Hoyt & Co	10 cases	70	56 00
Total amount 174 packages and			1,154	839 00

EXPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE.

TO VICTORIA AND PORT TOWNSEND—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Feb. 28.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Victoria	F de Bary & Co	40 cases	100	\$517 24

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALDEN BESSE, March 8, 1898.

Honolulu	A Vignier	10 cases	25	180 00
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Feb. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS	VALUE.
Mazatlan	Thannhaner & Co	2 cases Mineral Water	\$ 24 00
Acapulco	W Loniza & Co	10 cases Ginger Ale	30 00
El Triunfo	C Schilling & Co	6 barrels Ginger Ale	54 00
La Libertad	"	2 cases Ginger Ale	16 80
Mazatlan	Goldberg, Bowen & Co	3 barrels Porter	54 00
Total amount 23 packages and			172 80

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK IRMGARD, Feb. 21, 1898.

Honolulu	S F Warehouse Co	2 cases Bitters	20 00
"	A Vignier	3 cases Bitters	11 00
"	Crown Dist Co	10 cases Vermouth	30 00
Total amount 15 cases and			61 00

TO CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC, Feb. 23, 1898.

Yokohama	Redington & Co	1 case Mineral Water	16 00
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TO HONOLULU—PER BARK MOHICAN, Mar. 2, 1898.

Honolulu	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 case Cider	2 75
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TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALDEN BESSE, Mar. 8, 1898.

Honolulu	Mt S a ta M Spring Co	50 cases Mineral Water	150 00
"	Crown Dist Co	10 cases Vermouth	33 00
"	"	5 barrels Gin	161 70
Total amount 65 packages and			34



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(THE STANDARD)

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TO PANAMA AND WAY PORTS—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Mar. 8 1898.

Corinto.....	Sherwood & Sherwood..	1 case Bitters	18 00
Panama.....	P. M. S. S. Co.....	4 cases Mineral Water..	20 00
Acapulco.....	W. Louiza & Co.....	10 cases Ginger Ale	30 00
Corinto.....	J. O. McErinck.....	1 barrel Ginger Ale	9 00
		1 case Mineral Water..	12 00
Total amount 17 packages and			\$9 00

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM PANAMA, PER STR. NEWPORT, Feb. 18th—2 cases Brandy.

FROM ANTWERP, PER ITALIAN SHIP ENAMPEL ACAME, Feb. 23d—206 cases Mineral Water, 20 packages Mineral Water, 178 cases Liquors, 5 cases Wine, 88 cases Wine, 50 cases Brandy, 50 cases Geneva, 150 cases Geneva, 855 cases Vermouth.

FROM PANAMA, PER STR. ACAPULCO, March 1st—50 cases Wine.

A Saloon Man's Trouble.

"Well, I guess I'm about the easiest mark in the saloon business," said Michael J. Hushing, proprietor of the Mingo Hotel, West Conshohocken. "Any fellow who is looking for a chance to sneak a drink without paying for it generally steers up against me. I have been fooled by all sorts of tricks. The bottle game, in which a flask of colored water is handed back for the whisky furnished in a similar flask to a customer, who suddenly discovers that he has no money, has been worked on me repeatedly. Then, again, I've held a string at one end of the bar while a curious patron, who had had several drinks without settling for them, and who wanted to know how long the bar was, ran the string along to the door, and dodged out into the street before I could catch him. The sponge in the bottle is an old one now, but it fooled me many a time. Innumerable people have taken two drinks from the whisky bottle for the price of one, when they thought my back was turned. I've been sent into the cellar for ale thousands of times by customers, who then skipped out without paying their score. I've tried to be watchful of late, but a fellow got ahead of me the other day. He had put a 15-cent drink under his belt, and then began chatting about a friend of mine, who is short and bow-legged. 'He makes me laugh,' said my customer; 'got such a funny walk. Here's the way he goes.' Then he gave me a good imitation of my friend's walk. I laughed heartily, until the customer, continuing his burlesque amble, disappeared through the door into the street. Then I tumbled."

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some rooted *Rupestris* de St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price; \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.

An Automatic Saloon.

The honesty of the miners in pioneer days was illustrated by an incident which occurred during a stampede from Florence. In the crowd of 600 that followed the eight men sent to Florence after provisions was a man nicknamed "Boston," of a thrifty turn, who bought two barrels of whisky and a wagon hauled by a pair of mules, his knowledge of the average prospector leading him to the conclusion that the crowd, limited to water as a beverage, would soon begin to suffer from the pangs of thirst. On the way to the diggings one Vandeventer offered him a handsome advance on the first cost of the whisky, and, the offer being accepted, the whisky was turned over to Vandeventer, who set the barrels on end under a tree, took out the heads, hung a tin dipper on the side of each barrel, fixed a contribution box under a tree, with a slot in the closed lid, and went on with the crowd, leaving the improvised saloon to take care of itself. The miners passing to and fro would take a drink, drop a contribution into the box, and pass on. Sometimes several drinks would be taken without a resort to the buckskin, but in the end the drinks were well paid for, nuggets worth a dollar or more being frequently put in for a single drink. Strange as it may seem, there was no excessive indulgence at the barrels, and no one meddled with the contribution box, and before the close of the season Van's barrels formed one of the landmarks of the country. As long as the diggings lasted he kept his regular bar, but always had a keg of whisky, a cnp and a contribution box on the outside of the cabin to accommodate those who preferred this method of indulging in the miner's delight.

"The high-priced single drinks," said the veteran mixologist, "depend altogether on the price of the principal ingredients, usually on very old brandy. The mixing has nothing to do with it, for many drinks which require four times as much work of the bartender—such as a rum punch—do not cost as much as a plain brandy and soda, where the only work required is pouring out a jigger of brandy and opening a bottle of soda. They are not in great demand either. The average drinker takes either whisky straight or a cocktail, with gin fizzes, perhaps, next in order."

The gradual increase in the sale of malt beverages over spirituous liquors is shown by the increase of 6 per cent. in the revenues derived from the tax on the latter beverage during the last fiscal year, while the increase of the tax from spirits shows only 1 per cent.

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Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Exeelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Stiple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

A New Grapevine Disinfectant.

I have the honor to call your attention to the following translation of an extract from the *Suisse Liberal*, which I do not doubt will be of general interest to the grape cultivators of the United States. I may remark incidentally that the *Suisse Liberal* is an agricultural journal of national importance, and that the press of Switzerland is paying considerable attention to this subject:

"One of the important causes of the agricultural crisis lies in the ever-increasing inroads of diseases of all kinds, which are attacking the products which we cultivate. Therefore, in the fight we have to keep up, to lift our agriculture out of the difficult and serious crisis it is going through, we must first seek some means of fighting against these infinitely small insects, or microscopical mushroom growths, which are the cause of its ruin. The means hitherto employed offer serious objections, as in the case of sulphide of carbon, which, besides being exceedingly dear, and having a detrimental effect on the fertility of the soil, is not always very efficacious—according to the physical nature of the land. Not long ago, a new composition was discovered which appears to give much better results, and which is most easily employed. The name of this is phylloxerol. Experiments were made with this product by a professor of agriculture, who tried it on a perishing vine planted in light earth at Divonne-les-Bains, and likewise on a vine very much impoverished at Moens, two communes in the district of Gex. In these two pieces of ground, which are of two distinctly opposite physical compositions, the treatment was made in October, 1896, and repeated in April, 1897. The immediate results are surprising; the disinfection is so radical, that, in spite of careful searches, only a few insects were to be found, and this on land completely infected with phylloxera. Moreover, a considerable shoot was observed in the growth where the treatment was applied. An abundant vegetation sprang up, and all the roots remained quite healthy until the end of the season.

"Phylloxerol not only destroys and removes the insects which attack the plant underground, but it acts besides as a fertilizer, and takes the place of manure admirably. It is not only applied to the vine, but also to other plants we cultivate, such as potatoes, and it is most effectual in killing white worms.

"As regards its treatment on the vine, it is sufficient to scoop out around the foot of the tainted plant a circular hole of 20 centimeters in depth, when the ground is tilled for the last time before winter. Into this hole must be spread evenly 200 to 300 grams (8.3 to 12.5 ounces) of phylloxerol, and the earth is then carefully filled in again. This operation should

be repeated in the spring to prevent any new attack. A laborer can easily do five hundred to eight hundred vines per day in this manner. We may add that this discovery is due to a Swiss, residing in Switzerland, and therefore we cannot fail to have aroused the interest of our readers."

I considered the foregoing matter of sufficient importance to address the inventor a communication in regard to his preparation, and asked him if he would furnish his formula to our Department of Agriculture. He replied promptly that the formula was secret and not for sale, but that he would, if desired, furnish his preparation to persons in the United States upon demand. He says that 25 kilograms (55 pounds) of the antiseptic is sufficient for one acre of vines for two or three years. (To healthy, untainted plants it is sufficient to apply the treatment once—in the spring.) Should any of our grape growers consider the matter of sufficient interest, they may address: Mr. Eugene Courvoisier, Versoix, Canton of Geneva.

I append a translation of an account of some experiments certified by the mayors of the villages of Moens and Divonne-les-Bains, Ain, France. BENJ. H. RIDGELY, Consul.

GENEVA, Nov. 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL EXPERIMENTS.

Under the direction of the professor of agriculture of the district, we have employed phylloxerol on various vines strongly attacked by phylloxera.

We perceived as early as July that the plants were shooting up afresh. Each one we had treated with the preparation had a large growth of new roots, while those not treated perished.

The growth was very abundant and pretty, the grapes ripened at the proper time, and we have found not a single fresh trace of phylloxera in any of the roots.

These thorough and decisive experiments have encouraged a great number of growers in this district to use the preparation on their vines (instead of uprooting them as destroyed), especially as the application is most easy and rapid. ALLIOD.

[SEAL]

Mayor of the Commune of Moens, Ain.

The mayor of the commune of Divonne-les-Bains certifies herewith that, under the direction of the professor of agriculture of the arrondissement of Gex, phylloxerol has been tried on several vines in this commune attacked by phylloxera. It was first applied in 1896, and a second time in 1897. As early as June the plants were perceived to be in excellent vigor (each one treated with the preparation being covered with a splendid growth), and to be shooting forth new roots, which occurred to none of the other plants that were not treated with phylloxerol.

In witness whereof, etc.

E. BRANCHU, Mayor.



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Drinking in Bloomin' Britain.

It is a very strange law in the average English man or woman to be of America. The most extravagant ideas prevail in the United States. It is not much to say, perhaps, that they regard us as from a Savage or Wild Indian standpoint, and that they never lose sight of the features of a warpaint. Some of them still think buffaloes roam in the vicinity of Rochester, and that most of us live in wigwags and lodges.

If he is a true lover of a real Britisher, he will look you very carefully, intelligently and silently, as if wondering where the scars of tomahawks and scalping-knives are, and expectantly awaiting the warbling of the tribe you represent. If he does not agree with the aid of a search warrant or a pair of detective dogs, he will say "Ah" with a Cheapside drawl, and after allowing it to penetrate into your vitals and digest, may suggest one or two staple things in London, a top 'bus ride, or a whisky and soda. Of these two things, you may be sure one or both will come. That's all—or nearly all. He may, perchance, propose a walk, they're walkers, as is well-known, and if the party is informed on points of interest, will exhibit with pride, the relics of bygone days. His heart and soul—mind and pride—are completely wrapp'd in antiquity.

A man in a white old church, say Bow Church for instance, with his face aglow and his breath to puffing his cheeks; a ghostly graveyard with beaten-down headstones left behind in the growth of the city, strangely out of place and forgotten, is to him an appetizer, and suggests another "Sky and Soda." Old Bailey, that monument of misery, where poor debtors were made to suffer for their misfortunes, is a picture in a gilt frame to him, and a remaining bit of the ancient wall of London causes him to uncover his head and sing "God save the Queen." Then it is he begins his tirade on things American. He measures everything by comparison, using the reverse end of the telescope to look at us. He damns us because we are not old, and cannot understand how we can live with so much newness and no antiquity. He considers life without a Westminster Abbey and a full assortment of tombs not worth the living.

You may in your humbleness venture the thought that if allowed to exist long enough, time may fringe and frost things for us, but he scoffs at the idea. Your excuse for being a young-born nation in a strange, unsettled country only brings apoplexy and wrath, and in sheer disgust he will drag you into some well-known bucket-shop, and seating you at a dirty table, call for the regulation W. & S., and in a magnanimous voice say, "Ah, nothing like this in the States, eh?"

No, let us hope not; and at the same time let us also hope that our sin will never be handed out by barmaids, either. One may say little against her, but there are other occupations of which one could say more to her credit. She is said to have an excuse for being an institution, but it's a poor one. She is supposed to have been born with a large ambition to grow up in the light of a first-class bar—not a pub, of course, and there are some whose ambition has stopped at second-class public bars, where "gents" and "johnnies" most frequently congregate, from whose ranks she hopes to pick and land a Loser.

Not such a bad scheme, and more or less successful, as the incident records will show. These girls are of a feather—in the main, rather comely and well-groomed. A pet customer is generally about, and monopolizes her attention. You enter and advance to the counter, on which, as a rule, are racks containing buns, cold joints and ham sandwiches, through which you are obliged to strain your order for drinks. The queen of gill-slinging glances dreamily at you, if you speak

above a roar, and advancing one inch per half hour, finally says, "What'll you have, sir?"

"Scotch!"

(These are supposed to represent gurgles.)

"Thank you, sir. Sixpence sir," and then she relapses into a comatose condition again. She is as numerous as cabs, bobbies, and alleged soldiers with monkey caps hung on their ears. However, she probably earns an honest living, which is more than one can say of a large portion of London's petticoat population, who are allowed free entree to all places of public entertainment or amusement.

The Tammany Bill.

The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York wish the Raines law amended as follows:

Hotel license in New York city to be \$500; a hotel to have ten rooms for guests, the proprietor being authorized to traffic under the saloon liquor tax.

Hotel keepers may sell at all times and on Sunday; saloon keepers may sell after 1 P. M.

A saloon license in New York city is to be \$400. Saloon keepers who wish to sell between 1 and 5 A. M. may do so on payment of an extra annual tax of \$150.

The store liquor-tax certificate in this city is fixed at \$250.

The pharmacy tax is put at \$100.

The bottlers' license and alcohol license are abolished.

All the penalties of the Raines law are abolished, and instead a willful violation is declared a misdemeanor.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

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INCORPORATED.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

NO. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

A FAMOUS ARTICLE.

Readers of the REVIEW will remember that the State Board of Trade issued an elaborate pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the State, for the information of the Christian Endeavorers. The managers called on Charles A. Wetmore for an article on Viticulture, which was written and placed in type, but on account of the protests of a committee of antiquated he-hens it was left out, for fear some of our good C. E. friends might object to the mention of wine. It was an outrageous proposition, and the Board has acknowledged its asininity by printing the article in the latest edition of the institution's publications. We produce it in full, with the remark that it is a good brief discourse on various evils, some portions of which would have been beneficial to many of our cold-water friends, not barring that portion who put in a good portion of their late evenings in polishing up bar rails. Here is the troublesome article:

IN A VINE-GROWING VALLEY.

BY CHARLES A. WETMORE.

"Warm day, Sir," said the Tenderfoot, as he sat in his buggy in front of a pretty cottage on the edge of a brisk little town in the California Coast Range. "I am thirsty," he added; "may I have a glass of water?"

"Come in, and welcome," was the hospitable reply of the country Doctor, at whose door the stranger had halted. A few minutes later he was seated on the porch of the Doctor's cottage, under a shading grape vine.

"Cool off a little first," the physician advised. "Don't drink too much water when you are very warm. Try a little wine and Shasta water first. Do you prefer claret?"

"Wine! Oh! Never!" the Tenderfoot exclaimed; "pure water for me, always."

"I'm afraid you often suffer from thirst, then," was the laughing response; pure water is a difficult thing for a traveler to find. Ordinary drinking water is the source of many diseases, and, carelessly taken, is the cause of the great epidemics and plagues that periodically destroy millions of people in various parts of the world. Excuse me, however, sir, for I, too, am partial to pure water, when I can get it. Here is some from a filter,—help yourself, sir."

"Water a little warm, sir," the stranger suggested. "Hard to keep it cool?"

"Sometimes," the Doctor replied, "but I generally have it cool in the olla. I never use ice in it."

"Not ice!" Why I couldn't get along without ice at home."

"Then you seldom drink pure water, sir. Water is not purified by freezing, and ice from ponds generally is impure, and often is a source of contagion, because ice ponds are often frozen cesspools. Typhus germs may often be found in a block of ice."

"You live in a wine country, Doctor. Do you advise the use of wine?" inquired the Tenderfoot, who, despite his prejudices, was eager to pick up information on his travels.

"That is a broader question than it may seem to you, sir," said the Doctor. "I never advise the use of wine without knowing a good deal about the habits and temperament of the person. Absolutely pure water, which is, as I said difficult to procure, except under certain conditions, is always safe to advise, and for most people, no doubt the safest drink; so we might theoretically speak of certain uncooked foods. It

is generally safest, however, to boil the water and cook the food. Civilization makes a more or less high art of both food and drink, and it is only to the temperate that we should reveal and advise the innocent pleasures that art affords in gratifying our palates. We may condemn habits oftener than we may approve them. Take water, for instance. We can frighten the world by showing how much misery it has caused through impurity, and how much dyspepsia results from ice-water tipping; yet water is essential as an element of drink. Some use it as nature gives it; others, like the Chinese picking grapes in the hot sun yonder, drink it only after boiling and as warm tea. The Chinese are noted for their immunity from epidemics because they do not drink what is called pure water and because they are temperate in the use of their light stimulant; but they are of an older civilization than ours, and have eliminated many of the savage impulses which lead to intemperate self-indulgences. Yet, being older, less sanguine and less aggressive, they take to narcotics. They have little to live for, so they prefer sleep. Civilizations emerging from savage conditions often run riot in the indulgence of their passions or emotions, whether in religion or diet. So we find races for whom wine is dangerous and others for whom it is, apparently at least, harmless and at the same time conducive to general happiness. In this country we have such a mixed people that no rule can be laid down. We must let individual families judge for themselves, while always condemning intemperance."

"Well, Doctor, you admit that there may be a question of intemperance in the use of wine, do you not?"

"Undoubtedly!—As in everything else. Men of intemperate habits of mind find intemperance in all practices, according to their dispositions and environments. Intemperance in the gratification of the stomach manifests itself in many forms. Its chief cause is irregularity in habits of eating and drinking. Those who never eat or drink except at stated times and never solely for social enjoyment, are seldom if ever sufferers from intemperance. Wine drinking, as a rule, should be indulged in by those who drink only at their meals; but if wine is partaken on all possible social occasions and at all times of the day, the habit may be regarded as intemperate and is certainly often dangerous to health. Americans generally are poor wine drinkers because the greater number of them eat and drink irregularly, and forget that their stomachs were not made to play social tunes upon. Intemperate drinkers think that nothing can happen without calling their palates to celebrate or sympathize. That's why we have so many saloons, ice cream parlors, candy shops, soda water fountains and the like. In many a home a visitor is scarcely seated before he, or she, is offered some form of intemperate indulgence, whether wine, soda water, lemonade, ginger pop or candy. They begin it with the children, offering the lollipop and cake at all hours. If our people had correct habits of eating and drinking only at regular meals, you would hear the question of intemperance in wine raised only in exceptional instances, as with the glutton. Cure the habits of the people in this respect, and the saloon question will dwarf to insignificant proportions. It does little good to attack one form of intemperance and leave all others unchecked. I know many American families where good habits prevail, and in them I see nothing to condemn in the usual wine drinking at meals. So far as it adds pleasure and cheerfulness to the daily life it is a positive benefit. Americans, however, are not forming the habit of wine drinking very fast; indeed the per capita consumption of table wines is not materially increasing. The increase of production only keeps pace with the population. That is why the planting of vineyards is not likely to increase rapidly. The apparently innocent barley and corn fields are

the resources of most of the intemperate classes. Iowa turns out more drink material than California. So far as people will drink fermented and distilled beverages, the influence of vineyards in California is at least more refining and tends towards better habits without increasing in any appreciable way the evils of intemperance. Wine makers, I find are generally indifferent as to assaults on the saloon habits because comparatively little of their products is sold in the saloons."

The tenderfoot drank another big glass of water, and after reflecting a while, renewed the conversation.

"Doctor," said he, "I am traveling in California to renew my health, if possible, and am desirous of settling in a community of good habits, such as I approve. I am in doubt because I do not find the New England steadiness of social customs, and I have been fearful of the future of a country where so much saloon life is visible. I have thought that the future of a wine-making country would not be hopeful."

"My dear sir," exclaimed the Doctor, "have you forgotten that the wealth, culture and aristocratic society of New England was founded on the rum and slave trade? New England bought molasses and made rum; exchanged rum for negro slaves; sold slaves and bought more molasses. Do you forget that a barrel of rum was invariably an item of expense in a Connecticut church raising? Do you forget that the Puritans came seeking a country all to themselves and found that they had to live with Quakers and afterwards with Unitarians? You will find no country in these days where any school of moralists can live long to themselves, even if they start isolated colonies. Society is complex everywhere nowadays, and each family must learn to live after its own taste and disposition. You cannot predict the future of California from present occupations of a part of the people with any better success than your great-grandfather could have predicted the society founded by New England rum makers and slave dealers. Education and refinement as it eliminates the savage impulses, builds on that which survives the test of human progress. Restrictive laws have no more lasting influence than the Blue Laws of Connecticut. Your best indication of the future of this State is in the schools and colleges. Chauncey Depew, when he reported on his discovery of California, told the Eastern people that he had found the finest buildings in every town to be the schoolhouses. If the schoolmaster leads here, as in New England, why should you fear for our future? Education and industry will soon overcome any incidental evil influences of any industry. So far as the winemaker in this State is a means towards cheerful and happy life, be sure that his industry will stand. So far as his products may be used intemperately, be sure it will be the fault of education and home discipline. So far as intemperance may continue, it will not be the fault of the vineyards but of the grain fields."

"Thank you, Doctor. I must be going. I feel thirsty yet; another glass of water, if you please; it seems as though I could not drink enough;" and the stranger rose.

"No doubt your stomach is a little out of order," replied the Doctor, passing the water pitcher. Did you not eat too much pie and pancakes for breakfast?"

"Well, perhaps I did; I am very fond of pastry and warm bread."

"That is a common complaint. Those who do not drink wine at their meals generally satisfy their palates with sugared food. You seldom see a wine drinker who indulges in cake and pastry. He gets his hydro-carbon indulgence without sugar, and, if he is temperate, with less injury to his stomach. The intemperate use of sugar produces probably as much disease as alcohol. Dyspeptic irritability often causes the intemperate use of water which increases the difficulty. I would ad-

vise you to try claret and water at your meals, cold, well-baked bread for breakfast, and abstinence from cake, pie and candied desserts. Above all, be careful that the water you drink is pure. When in doubt, see that it is boiled. Unless you are careful, water drinking is a dangerous habit."

"Good-bye, Doctor. You have set me to thinking."

The Tenderfoot went his way, seeking more knowledge of California. "That Doctor is a crank on water!" said he to himself at his hotel, after ordering his pitcher of ice water.

The Doctor smoked his pipe on his porch. "That Tenderfoot is a crank on wine," he muttered. "But he'll get over it—as they all do."

The Mescal Smugglers.

The mescal smugglers and drinkers are found by thousands along the Rio Grande border among the poorer Mexicans. Mescal is a fiery liquor made out of the juice of the magney plant, a species of cactus which covers the plateaus of Mexico. The liquor is perfectly white, and its intoxicating qualities are probably greater than those of the vilest morgue whiskey that ever passed over a bar. It is said by the Federal and county officers of this district that three-fourths of the border crimes are due to the insane mania which the mescal inspires in Mexican tipplers.

The smuggling of mescal into the United States from Mexico is a thriving industry along the Rio Grande, and is not likely ever to be broken up entirely. At every term of the Federal Court held in this district scores of mescal smuggling cases are disposed of, and the forlorn-looking Mexican offenders get sentences ranging from thirty to ninety days in jail. They receive their punishment in silence, and when their punishment is over, they make their way back to their old haunts on the border and resume their smuggling operations, probably only to be arrested again very soon, and sent back to jail.

Mescal smuggling is a vocation with hundreds of Mexicans. They have been smugglers all their lives, and their fathers before them were smugglers. It is an easy way of making a livelihood, and the profits of the business are worth the risk taken. The best quality of mescal can be bought on the Mexican side for 50 cents a gallon, and when brought to this side it can readily sold for \$3 a gallon, and if brought as far as San Antonio \$6 a gallon can be obtained for it. In each of the border towns of Texas there are many mescal dives where the smuggled liquor is bought.

Italian Wines.

According to a report published in the *Moniteur Vinicole*, the total quantity of wine made in Italy this year was 624,717,280 gallons, as compared with 571,087,000 gallons in 1896. Italy easily holds its position as the second largest producer of wine in the world, and, in view of the intelligent efforts that are being made to effect improvements in the preparation of the wine, and to develop business in foreign countries, there is reason for anticipating that the trade will assume growing importance. In Italy itself, the value of old wines is steadily advancing.

John E. Overton and Sanford P. Goodspeed, proprietors of so-called "line stores" on the Canadian border, have been convicted in Clinton county of trafficking in liquor without a liquor tax certificate, and each sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and serve thirty days in the county jail. The proprietors of these "line stores" attempt to evade the provisions of the Raines law and the excise laws of Canada by establishing their places of business on the line between the United States and Canada, so arranging that sales may be made in either place.

Bioletti on Pruning.

[CONCLUDED.]

TYPES IV, V AND VI OF PRUNING.—The three styles of pruning so far described by F. T. Bioletti, in State University Bulletin, No. 119, have been fairly thoroughly tested in California, and each has been found applicable to certain varieties and conditions. There are some varieties, however, which do not give good results with any of these systems. This is the case with many valuable table grapes, especially when grown in rich valley soil, where they should do best. For these cases some modification of the French cordon system is to be recommended. Little trial of this method has been made as yet, but what has been done is very promising. The tendency of many grapes to coulure is overcome, and rich soils are made to produce crops in proportion to their richness. The method consists essentially in allowing the vine to grow in a more or less horizontal direction for several feet, thus giving a larger body and fruiting surface.

The treatment of the young vines the first year is the same as for head pruning, as already described. As soon as the young vine produces a good, strong shoot, it is tied up to the wire and to the stake which is placed between the vines in the rows. Each vine should finally reach its neighbor, but it requires two or three years for this if the vines are six or seven feet apart in the rows. It is possible by cutting the vine back nearly to the ground for the first year or two to obtain a cane which will stretch the whole distance between the vines at the first tying up; but this is not necessary nor advisable. Neither is it advisable to make a very sharp angle, almost a right angle, as is usually done in regular cordon pruning, on account of the difficulty of preventing the vine from sending out an inconvenient number of shoots at the bend. The vine might be grown with two branches, one stretching in either direction, but this has been found inconvenient on account of the difficulty of preserving an equal balance of the branches. The direction in which the vine is trained should be that of the prevailing high winds, as this will minimize the chances of shoots being blown off. When the cordon or body of the vine is well formed, it may be pruned with all the modifications of short, half-long and long pruning, already described in head pruning, and the same precautions are necessary to preserve the balance and symmetry of the vine, and to maintain it at the highest degree of fruitfulness without unduly exhausting it.

For some table grapes extension of the method in the direction of half-long pruning is useful. On a heavy soil the short spurs do not provide sufficient outlet for the vigor of the vine, while long pruning would unduly increase the number of bunches on a single cane, and so reduce their size, which would deteriorate from their values as table grapes. A style of pruning used with success in some of the richest low-lying soils of France may be described as follows: The body of the vine is raised up to a height of two and a half or three feet above the soil, a useful means of lessening the danger from spring frosts. The fruit canes are bent vertically downward, thus restricting the flow of sap sufficiently to force out the lower buds of the fruit canes into strong shoots which can be used for fruit canes the following year. This does away, to some extent, with the necessity of leaving wood spurs, and much simplifies the pruning. Arms, of course, are formed in time, and very gradually elongate, so that it is necessary to remove one occasionally and replace it by a water sprout, as already explained under short pruning.

In the list of varieties which follows, an attempt has been made to indicate the mode of pruning which is likely, in the light of our present knowledge, to give the best results for

each variety. It should be understood, however, that it is to some extent tentative and provisional. Many of the varieties have proved successful in certain soils and locations when pruned in the way indicated, but others have never, so far as we know, been tested in the way proposed. As these latter, however, have proved more or less unsuccessful under the common methods of treatment, the method proposed is the one which seems most suitable to their habit and general characters. It seems probable that the tendency to coulure of some varieties such as Muscat, Malbeck, Merlot, Clairette, etc., can be combatted to a great extent by appropriate methods of pruning and training. Unevenness of ripening, and liability to sunburn of Tokay, Zinfandel, etc., can doubtless be controlled by the same means.

Very few varieties succeed under strictly short pruning, that is cutting back to one and two eyes, so that for most of the varieties in the first category the modification of short pruning which gives fruit spurs of three or four eyes, and wood spurs of one eye is recommended.

TYPE I.—Charbono, Cinsaut, Mataro, Carignane, Grenache, Petite and Alicante Bouschet, Aramon, Mourastel, Verdal, Ugni-blanc, Folle Blanc, Burger, Zinfandel, Gruner Veltliner, Peverella, Zierfahndler (?), Rother Steinschiller (on poor soils), Slankamenka, Green Hungarian (on poor soils), Blue Portuguese (on poor soils), Tinta Amarello, Moscatello fino, Pedro Ximenes, Palomino, Beba (?), Peruno, Mantno, Mourisco branco, Malmsey, Mourisco preto, Fehér Szagos, Muscat of Alexandria, Sultanina, Sultana, Barbarossa.

TYPE II.—St. Macaire, Beclan (longer or shorter according to richness of soil), Teinturier male, Mondeuse, Marsanne, Chasselas, Muscatel, Grosse Blane, Sauvignon Blanc, Sauvignon Vert, Nebbiolo, Fresa, Aleatico.

TYPE III.—Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc (on poor soils and hillsides), Verdot, Tannat, Gamai Teinturier, Gros Mansene, Pinots, Meunier, Gamais, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Chardonay, Rulander, Affenthaler, Johannisberger, Franken Riesling (on hillsides), Kleinberger, Traminer, Walschriesling, Rothgipfler, Lagrain (? perhaps short), Marzemino, Blue Portuguese (on rich soils), Barbera, Moretto, Refosco, Tinta de Madeira, Tinta Cao, Verdelho, Boal.

TYPE IV.—Green Hungarian, Rother Steinschiller (on rich soils), Neiretta, Mission, West's Prolific, Robin noir.

TYPE V.—St. Macaire and Mondeuse (on rich bottom soils), Tinta Valdepenas, Marsanne, Clairette blanche, Semillon, Sauvignon blanc (on rich soils), Muscadelle du Bordelais, Vernaccia bianca, Furmint Bakator, Tadone, Gros Colman, Black Morocco (?), Cornichon (?), Emperor, Tokay (?) Almeria, Pizzutello, California Black Malvoisie.

TYPE VI.—Malbec, Petite Sirah and Serine, Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Franc (on rich bottom soils), Merlot, Gros Mansene (? on rich bottom soils), Chauche noir, Bastardo, Trosseau, Ploussard, Etraie de l'Adhui, Chauche gris, Franken Riesling (on rich soils).

This concludes Mr. Bioletti's paper on winter vine pruning.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1898.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending February 26, 1898:

Per "Trojan Prince," Feb. 24th, 100 cases Fernet Branca; 60 cases Chianti wine, "Ruffino" brand.

Yours, truly,

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

American Champagne.

We notice in your issue of Jan. 25, 1898, the mention of a clipping from the *World*. These playful allusions to Jersey cider taking the place of champagne may possibly be complimentary to the only "true champagne" that comes from France. While it is undoubtedly true that many American wine makers sell their wines under names and brands that are fraudulent and dishonest, such as sherry, Tokay, Burgundy, etc., etc., this of itself should not condemn those who produce an honest American wine and sell it as such, says a correspondent of *Bonfort's*. We think the word "champagne" has long been common property. Webster defines it as a light wine of several kinds, "originally" made in the province of Champagne in France. In the paragraph following, he says: "It properly includes several kinds, not only of still but sparkling wines, but in America it is restricted to wines that effervesce." And it has been accepted in trade and commerce, and, in fact, generally, that champagne means a sparkling wine. And there is not a single reputable American champagne maker that intends or seeks to deceive. Few even use the word champagne on their labels or cases, and all have the name of the maker and his post-office address, so no one is harmed. The using, as an illustration, Westphalia hams, fits the argument precisely. It is the hind leg of a hog, and is called "ham" everywhere, and each dealer calls his by any additional name he fancies, such as "Sugar-cured," "Beechnut," etc. But this is not the point I wish to bring out. The newspapers say there is a great disproportion between the importation and consumption of champagne, and playfully suggest that the difference is accounted for by Jersey cider, ignoring the American producer, simply from the fact that he has no business to call his product by the name of champagne. For years we, the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, endeavored to avoid using the word champagne, and today the word does not appear on either bill or letter-head or on the label. But the public, both dealers and consumers, called it champagne, and we had to accept it.

I wish to correct an erroneous impression that many people have that champagne is manufactured, and that all sorts of things are used. A pure champagne, and all the old-established brands, such as Heidsieck, Roederer, Clicquot, Perrier-Jouet and others of the imported, and several of the American brands, Great Western especially, are pure, makes itself. The wine is simply handled; the fermentation in the bottle makes it effervesce. The one great secret, after the grapes have been carefully selected, is cleanliness, and time does the balance. A good champagne is the purest and most wholesome of all the wines. Of course, there are counterfeits, both foreign and domestic, but they are easily detected, and no one need be deceived. I have no pity or respect for a fellow who gives up a

goodly sum of cash for Jersey cider, thinking he is drinking some fine brand of champagne. If the newspapers will for the moment place all genuine effervescing wines on a common level—call them by any name they choose, champagne or sparkling—I think they will find that their consumption has not so largely decreased. They would find that while the Frenchman was losing, the American was rapidly gaining.

The word champagne seems to have such a bright halo placed about it that I am tempted to make this proposition. I will go out into the streets of New York—any street, Fifth avenue, if you please—and pick out twenty well-dressed gentlemen, promiscuously, invite them to the Manhattan or any reputable club, serve all with a glass each of Great Western and a reputable imported brand, and if a majority of them pick out which is the imported, I will pay for the wine, etc., if not, the other fellow pays the bill.

In conclusion, I will say that no one can deprecate the practice of offering American wines under foreign labels more than the writer, and it is not only dishonest, but is an admission that they are inferior. I have ever condemned the practice with both tongue and pen, and am proud to say that the house I represent has never practiced it.

Phylloxera in Germany.

The phylloxera continues to be a costly and perplexing pest in Germany. Last year, it is reported, fresh swarms of the pest were discovered in Rhine Province and Hesse-Nassau, in the kingdoms of Saxony and Wurtemberg, in Russian Saxony and in Alsace-Lorraine, where the disease was supposed to have been suppressed, and the cost of compensation for the destruction of the vines affected amounts to 421,308 marks. In Wurtemberg the peculiar phenomenon was observed that at the very time the invasion of phylloxera was considered to be over it suddenly reappeared in extraordinary severity in a remote district, entailing the destruction of 145,856 vines. A Swiss firm has commenced experiments with the object of destroying the phylloxera, preventing the attacks of mildew diseases in the vines, and improving the quality of the wine. How these objects are to be achieved has so far been kept a secret by the firm, which, however, is making a claim for a prize of 300,000 francs offered by France for the best system of eradicating vine diseases. An active endeavor is being made in Germany to improve the vines by grafting with American phylloxera-resisting stocks.

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.



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SCOTCH WHISKY

SOUR MASH
WHISKY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC COAST

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 25, 1898.

- 597,874—Bottle Stopper Remover. Edward R. Buhman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 597,955—Means for Preserving Wines in casks. Dino Ciani, New York City.
 597,898—Anti-refilling Bottle. Louis Felmuth, Forest City, Iowa.
 597,767—Non-refillable Bottle. Daniel A. Gilliom, Berne, Ind.
 598,050—Bottle Stopper. Gustave Koch, New York City.
 597,938—Stopping Device for Preventing Refilling Bottles. J. D. Midson, North Botany, New South Wales, and F. W. Schroeder, Newtown, New South Wales.
 597,858—Bottle Labeling Machine. William E. Pettet, Boston, Mass.
 598,035—Automatic Liquid Measuring and Filling Apparatus. W. J. Towle, St. Paul, Minn.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

- 598,301—Apparatus for Cleansing Beer Pipes, etc. Vincenzo Bonzagni, Boston, Massachusetts.
 598,474—Mucilage Bottle. Philo E. Daniels, Oakland, Cal.
 598,231—Nursing Bottle. Rees Roderick, Hiram, England.
 598,117—Non-refillable Bottle. Francis Bonland, Paris, France.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,203—Beer, Lager Beer, Ale and Porter. Ward B. Holloway, Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The word "Harvard."

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 8, 1898.

- 598,782—Non-refillable bottle. Frederick Hill, Moose Lake, Minn.
 598,575—Mucilage Bottle. Charles M. Pratt, Towanda, Pa.
 598,579—Automatic pressure equalizing Beer Faucet. Francis W. Shields, L. A. Spinelli and C. R. Martin, San Jose, Cal.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

- 599,095—Earthenware or glass bottle or jar or other vessel or reservoir for containing and delivering liquids. George J. Chambers and A. Basden, London, England.
 599,226—Bottle stopper. James A. Donahue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 599,923—Bottle. Laura H. Gristle, New York City.
 599,929—Sealing Attachment for Bottles. Robert Hearn, St. Paul, Minn.
 599,077—Non-refillable Bottle. James A. Holman, Salida Colorado.
 599,185—Non-refillable Bottle. Lyman W. Merriam, Fitchburg, Mass.
 599,285—Bottle. Elisha Moor, Meduetic, Canada.
 599,952—Bottle Stopper. John B. Neundorff, San Antonio, Texas.
 599,254—Non-refillable Bottle. Charles C. Richmond, Boston, Mass.
 599,112—Bottle Stopper. Frank T. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.
 599,258—Automatic Bottle Stopper. Thomas M. Sanderlin, Norfolk, Va.
 599,156—Indicator for Bottles. Walter N. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,267—Certain Spring Water. Archer & Heide, Plymouth and Detroit, Mich. Essential Feature—The word "Hydrocarbon," and a pictorial representation of a fountain jet.
 31,303—Beer, Lager Beer and Porter. Ward B. Holloway, Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The representation of a seal with a flag thereon, with the letter "H" on the flag and the word "Harvard" on the seal.
 31,260—Malt Extract. M. K. Goetz Brewing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Essential Feature—The word "Pepsotonic."

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

- 599,624—Bottle and Stopper. John W. McDougall, Napier, New Zealand.
 599,450—Stopper and Pour-Out for Bottles. Levi H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 599,461—Attachment for Mucilage Bottles. Levi H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,318—Light Brewings of Lager Beer. Weisbrod & Hess, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—A representation of a heraldic Phasianidae, or pea fowl, with the word "Oriental," and seven stars.
 31,319—Whisky. Wright & Greig, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland. Essential Feature—The name "Roderick Dhu."
 31,320—Whisky. Wright & Greig, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland. Essential Feature—The words "The Jorum."

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

"Last night," said Mr. Boohe, "I made the remark to the effect that I had one of the greatest heads in the ward." "Something of that sort," said his wife. "Well, this morning I feel fully prepared to say I was right."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Recent Treasury Decision.

Reimportation of Domestic Beer Bottles.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 9, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: The Department is in receipt, by reference from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in which you inquire if beer bottles of American manufacture, bearing the initials of your glassworks and exported to foreign countries with beer can be returned to the United States without payment of duty thereon.

In reply, I have to inform you that Paragraph 483 of the Act of July 24, 1897, exempts from the payment of duty "casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products," and provides that "proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed the Secretary of the Treasury."

Under said provision of law bottles exported filled with domestic beer and returned empty are entitled to exemption from duty on compliance with the regulations.

Respectfully, yours,
(8544 h.)

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.

A High Honor.

As a result of their handsome exhibit at the Guatemala Exposition, the California Wine Association have received the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2, 1898.

California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIRS: I am just in receipt of official advice from President Jrigoyen of the Exposicion Centro-Americana, to the effect that a grand prize (Grand Gold Medal) diploma has been awarded to you for wines and brandies, with special mention for B. Dreyfus's Burgundy.

No mention was made as to the probable date when the awards or diplomas themselves would be ready for exhibitors, but I anticipate that they will be distributed in the near future.
(Signed) CARLTON H. CLARK,
Commissioner.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne..Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Champagne
 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederhein
Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{ Scotch Whisky
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....{ Jamaica Rum.
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
Clarets

* * * * *

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
 ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Burgundy.....	Quarts \$ 9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Curangon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	4.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, S2.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, S2.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, S2.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel S2.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.	
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1890.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvignon Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type " "	6.00
Burger, Chablis type " "	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Muscata.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1890.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1890.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco	
Old Port.....	\$5.00 \$8.00
Riesling.....	3.50 4.00
Madeciras.....	4.50 5.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.	
GLEN ELLEN WINES.	

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	3.25	
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	2.50	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Muscat.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	3.25	
Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.		

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st., S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00
" " XX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

Dry Sherry, Superior.....	\$4.00
Angelica Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscata.....	4.00
Malaga " " " ".....	4.00
Madeira " " " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay, " " " ".....	4.50
Haut Sauterne.....	5.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel, " " " ".....	3.50
Hock " " " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin" " ".....	5.00
Burgundy " " " ".....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " " " ".....	3.50
Claret, " " " ".....	2.75

SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARD.

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.	
	Qts. Pts.
Schramsberger Hock, white.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
" " Reisling, " ".....	5.00 6.00
" " Sauterne, " ".....	7.00 8.00
" " Sauvignon Vert,	
white.....	6.00 7.00
Schramsberger, Claret, red.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy, " ".....	5.00 6.00
" " Zinfandel, " ".....	5.00 6.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50

World's Columbian Exposition

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Pure Rye Whiskey

Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!

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St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1887.....	10.50	11.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	12.50	
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50	14.50
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Chateau Langoa.....	18.00	
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" " 1871.....	24.50	25.50
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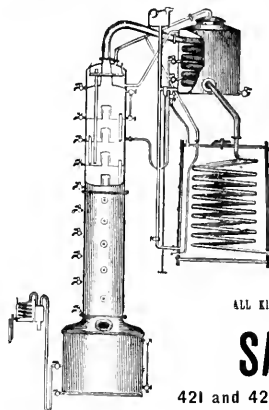
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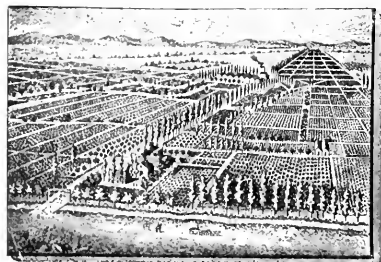
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WINE, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

Vol. XL, No. 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Issued Monthly.

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WINE AND BRANDY

The Situation.

There has been no change whatever in the relations of the Corporation and the city merchants. All of the peace committees which have been appointed from time to time appear to have gone the way of all earthly things. In the meantime several members of the Corporation in Livermore Valley are offering wines to Lachman & Jacobi at prices that surely do not meet the ideas of the directors of the Corporation.

While exporting by rail is very heavy, shipments to New York by sea have fallen away to nothing on account of the war with Spain. The last steamer for Panama carried no wine and no spirits for New York, and the clipper shipments will be nothing until the war is over. At last accounts four clippers for New York were still out, carrying about 800,000 gallons of wine which belongs to different shippers here. These clippers are of course subject to capture by Spanish vessels in Atlantic waters, and it is understood that none of them are covered by war risks."

The War Revenue bill as passed by the House of Representatives contains these provisions regarding wines:

"Wine, sparkling or otherwise, of any name or description, made from grapes or other fruits, or from rhubarb or other substances, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, and offered as wine or as a substitute for wine, when bottled for sale, whether domestic or imported, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, two cents.

"Sec. 25. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall have made any contract prior to the passage of this act, and without other provision therein for the payment of taxes imposed by law enacted subsequent thereto, upon articles to be delivered under such contract, is hereby authorized and empowered to add to the price thereof so much money as will be equivalent to the tax imposed on said articles by this act, and not previously paid by the vendee, and shall be entitled by virtue hereof to be paid, and to sue for and recover the same accordingly. And in case of all articles manufactured or produced, in whole or in part, upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this act the tax hereby imposed, such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the produced or manufactured goods."

It appears that bulk wines are not to be taxed. The revenue that the Government can get from bottled goods is small; it would be small if all wines were taxed.

Exports for April.

The total exports of wine in April 1898, were as follows:			
By Sea.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern Ports. . .	128	300,198	\$62,089
Central America	430	15,189	8,709
Mexico	27	16,014	5,127
Hawaii	144	11,090	5,754
Japan and China	57	6,768	2,578
British America . . . . .	..	2,175	762
Great Britain . . . . .	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .	..	91,526	19,291
Other European . . . . .	..	..	..
Tahiti . . . . .	..	8,647	2,307
All other foreign.	23	1,618	1,002
Total by sea	809	353,223	\$107,616
By rail overland	3,010	981,063	404,465
Grand Total	3,819	1,334,286	\$512,084

Exports of Brandy.

The total exports of Brandy in April, 1898, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea.			
To Domestic Eastern Ports	5,586	9,992	
Germany	1,395	1,382	
Great Britain			
All other foreign	15	102	260
Total by sea	15	7,083	11,634
By rail overland	132	51,873	79,129
Grand total	147	58,956	90,763

Sweet Wine Production.**BOTH DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA.**

Recapitulation to April 1, 1898.

	Wine Gallons.
Port produced	3,098,918.09
Sherry produced	2,148,430.09
Muscate produced	701,790.25
Angelica produced	748,334.20
Tokay produced	11,771.99
Malaga produced	11,614.56

Total for season to April 1, 1898 6,720,859.18

PRODUCTION—FIRST DISTRICT, APRIL, 1898.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	395	43,568.2
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	177	15,430.9
Brandy used for fortification	572	59,225.5
Port produced		58,595.44
Sherry produced		176,594.75
Angelica produced		157.76
Muscate produced		19,586.52
Total for April		254,934.47

PRODUCTION—FOURTH DISTRICT, APRIL, 1898.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	55	7,778.02
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	60	3,015.20
Brandy used for fortification	115	10,793.40
Port produced		1,032.28
Sherry produced		47,172.49
Angelica produced		194.24
Muscate produced		178.47
Total for April		48,577.48

TOTAL FOR THE SEASON—BOTH DISTRICTS.

	Wine Gallons.
Port produced	3,158,545.81
Sherry produced	2,372,170.33
Muscate produced	721,555.24
Angelica produced	748,686.20
Tokay produced	11,771.99
Malaga produced	11,614.56
Total for the season	7,024,344.13

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
April 1	44,050	2,700
2	60,400	
4	35,100	400
5	41,800	
6	51,900	
7	97,300	
9	73,700	2,050
11	27,600	2,400
12	43,250	
13	33,150	
14	55,350	
15	49,000	3,140
16	43,900	
18	37,900	
19	39,200	
20	56,050	1,200
21	66,550	2,640
22	51,000	
23	33,760	
25	81,000	
26	55,500	
27	54,200	
28	57,250	2,375
29	46,500	
30	34,600	

Total for the month of April 1,269,950 16,905

May 2	58,350	
3	40,600	3,270
4	69,250	
5	29,400	
6	54,700	
7	46,550	
9	50,500	6,530
10	34,800	
11	37,750	
12	36,400	
13	22,100	
14	64,400	
16	82,400	
17	49,800	1,000
18	17,700	
19	64,300	
20	47,200	2,725
21	49,300	
23	49,150	
24	31,950	

Total to May 24th 936,600 13,525

Postponed Until August.

On account of the illness of Daniel Titus, the attorney for the California Wine Makers' Corporation, the litigation in counter litigation between that body and the Wine Association, involving about \$30,000, has been postponed until after the summer vacation of the Superior Court. The trial has been in progress for some weeks before Judge Bahrs, and being conducted by both sides strictly on the lines set up in the different complaints. The Association is represented by Chickering, Thomas & Gregory and Gerstle & Sloss, and Evans S. Pillsbury was brought in later. Judge Bahrs expected to take up the case immediately after court convenes in August.

Auctions in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on April 20th, the following California properties were sold:

Eighteen half barrels brandy, vintage 1889, landed from San Francisco in 1892, 2s 8d per gallon (64 cents.)

Thirteen barrels claret, per Fasadale, landed in February 1894 at Glasgow, 5d per gallon (10 cents).

TO HAWAII—PER S. S. ZEALANDIA, May 3, 1898.

Honolulu	M S Grubbaum & Co.	15 cases	45
"	"	10 bbls 100 kegs	1,042
"	"	1 hf-cask	425
"	H-Swiss Colony	20 barrels	1,010
"	J C Nobman	11 barrels	672
Total amount 15 cases and			2,754 \$1,080

FOR OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. UMATILLA—May 5.

Louisville	Lachman & Jacobi	50 barrels	2,527
St. Paul	"	4 barrels	2,425
Chicago	"	60 barrels	3,050
Cincinnati	"	120 barrels	6,094
Total			14,096 \$4,583

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, May 8, 1898.

La Libertad	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	1 half-bbls	110
La Union	C Schilling & Co	1 case	4
"	"	10 kegs	170
"	"	15 barrels	785
Acayutla	"	15 barrels 25 kegs	1,058
San Juan de Guatemala	"	2 barrels	105
Panama	Cal. Wine Association	101 casks 1 hf-cask	6,132
"	"	"	1,716
La Union	"	6 kegs	120
Ocosingo	"	2 barrels 40 kegs	400
Puntas Arenas	"	2 barrels	102
Champerico	"	10 cases	35
"	"	2 bbls 75 kegs	775
San Juan de Guatemala	"	8 cases	28
"	"	1 hf-cask	32
La Libertad	Barnes & Co	5 bbls 25 kegs	500
San Juan de Guatemala	Schwartz Bros	20 cases	140
La Union	Gundlach-Bund Wine Co.	20 cases	90
"	"	4 barrels	202
Amapala	"	70 cases	309
"	"	10 cases	100
Puntas Arenas	Napa & Sonoma W. Co.	2 barrels	102
Champerico	Castle Bros	10 kegs	100
Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	15 barrels	777
Total amount 129 cases and			11,550 \$4,611

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER S. S. CITY OF PUEBLA, May 10.

Cincinnati	F Chevalier & Co.	60 barrels	3,090
"	Lachman & Jacobi	52 barrels	2,658
St Paul	"	107 bbls 2 puns	5,780
Pittsburg	Cal Wine Association	55 bbls 20 hf-bbls	3,275
Total			14,803 \$4,928

FOR OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. WALLA WALLA—May 14.

Chicago	Cal WM Corp.	1 case	1,500
"	"	124 barrels	6,546
Cincinnati	F Chevalier & Co	60 barrels	3,090
Detroit	Cal Wine Assoc'n	60 bbls 25 bbls	3,075
Chicago	"	90 barrels	4,550
St Paul	"	2 puns 41 bbls	2,400
"	"	10 cases	75
Minneapolis	"	107 barrels	5,375
"	"	10 cases	75
Des Moines	"	38 barrels 16 bbls	2,332
Chicago	Lachman & Jacobi	47 barrels	2,376
"	"	5 cases	792
Milwaukee	"	56 barrels	2,828
Minneapolis	"	37 barrels	1,874
Total amount 36 cases and			24,956 \$11,528

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. CURACOA, May 17, 1898.

Guaymas	H Levi & Co	4 bbls 1 hf-bl 19 kegs	410
Mazatlan	"	2 hf-barrels	40
"	I Gutte	1 barrel	50
Altata	"	3 barrels	150
La Paz	B Frapelli & Co	1 barrel 2 kegs	72
Guaymas	"	18 barrels 1 hf-bl	6,650
"	"	112 kegs	1,687
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	12 cases	49
"	"	4 hf-barrels	108
Altata	Cal Wine Assoc'n	7 casks	325
Mazatlan	"	8 casks, 1 oct	322
"	"	1 barrel 1 cask	102
Guaymas	"	62 kegs	650
Ensenada	"	1 barrel	51
Guaymas	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	1 hbl 5 kegs	101
Mazatlan	"	7 kegs	140
"	Chas Meinecke & Co	2 gr-casks	64
Guaymas	Schlesinger & Bender	35 kegs	318
Mazatlan	Paul Mason	20 cases	988
"	"	1 pun 1 hf-bl	400
La Paz	H-Swiss Colony	1 pun 25 kegs	550
Altata	"	3 bbls 2 hf-bl 18 kegs	413
"	"	"	162
Guaymas	"	13 bbls 9 bbls	224
"	"	10 kegs	3,338
"	F. Coldentz & Co.	1 barrel 34 kegs	391
Total amount 32 cases and			14,811 \$4,966

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. SAN JOSE, MAY 18, 1898

Champerico	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	40 kegs	400
La Libertad	"	8 barrels	415
Corinto	Spruance Stanley & Co	20 cases	100
Acapulco	Cal Wine Assoc'n	5 barrels 4 casks	407
Corinto	"	3 casks	180
San J de Guatemala	"	4 kegs	40
"	Lachman & Jacobi	8 bbls 10 kegs	564
"	"	6 cases	213
Champerico	Crown Dist Co	10 cases	50
La Libertad	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	30 cases	112
"	"	18 barrels 10 bbls	1,210
San J de Guatemala	C Schilling & Co.	50 cases	890
"	"	6 barrels 8 kegs	404
"	E G Lyons Co	5 cases	302
La Libertad	Baruch & Co	5 barrels	75
Total amount 121 cases and			3,960 \$2,230

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From April 15th to April 30, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Para	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	25 hf-bl, 77 k	1,375	\$ 705
Umatilla	Victoria	H-Swiss Colony	2 kegs	20	16
Alameda	"	J H Watson	5 cases	13	13
City of Puebla	Victoria	E G Lyons & Co	1 barrel	52	31
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 barrel	50	20
Planter	Honolulu	"	20 hf-bl 260 k	1,364	636
"	"	C Schilling & Co	3 cases	14	3
Bobrik	Petropalovsky	Roth Blum & Co	1 pkg	3	131
"	"	"	1 case	5	5
Newport	Hamburg	Kuhlschwarke & Co	2 hf-bl 2 kegs	90	85
Behring	Petropalovsky	Roth Blum & Co	2 kegs	20	40
City of R'o	Samaraug	C Schilling & Co	3 barrels	159	79
"	"	Cal Wineries	2 hf-barrels	56	25
"	Bangkok	"	1 case	4	4
Walla Walla	Wellington	Farnsworth & R.	2 barrels	100	20
"	Victoria	H-Swiss Colony	5 barrels	260	104
"	"	Stevens A & Co	1 barrel	52	20
Total 26 cases				3,599	\$1,951

From May 1st to May 18, 1898.

C. of Papeete	Tabiti	Cal Wine Ass'n	3 bbls 4 bbls	261	\$ 130
"	"	Lachman & Jacobi	2 barrels	103	23
"	"	B E Ayer	5 barrels	208	60
Umatilla	Victoria	H-Swiss Colony	2 kegs	20	16
Venus	Yokohama	Lachman & Jacobi	15 barrels	766	244
Acapulco	New York	G Delucchio	24 barrels	1,200	288
C'y of Puebla	Union	Morton D Wine Co	2 barrels	100	40
"	Vancover	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 case	25	6
Larline	Kabulni	Cal Wine Ass'n	100k 1 hf-bl	532	341
Walla Walla	Vancover	D Be Bernardi & Co	1 hf-barrel	27	8
"	Victoria	P M S S Co	15 cases	125	125
"	Vancover	A Repsold & Co.	2 barrels	100	60
S G Wilder	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co	20 octaves	542	271
San Jose	Buenaventura	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 kegs	600	250
Total 26 cases				4,484	\$1,876

NATIONAL EXPORTS.

Articles.	February, 1897.	February, 1898.
Malt Liquors:		
In bottles	36,817	\$43,566
In other coverings	25,427	6,728
Total		50,294
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):		
Alcohol in wood		3,449
—Other including pure, neutral, or cognac spirits.	62,073	17,409
Brandy	15,554	166,960
Rum	11,035	151
Whisky	15,059	40,967
Bourbon	51,958	36,375
Rye	6,299	26,357
All other	2,420	841
Total	134,154	82,078
WINE:		
In bottles	2,207	8,052
In other coverings	90,636	41,145
Total		49,197

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some rooted Rupestris de St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price, \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.

Subscribe for the WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW, \$1.50 per year.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....		140	33	5,305	San Francisco.....	123	29,706	2,317	444,982
Other New England points.....	1		35	648	Oakland and			29	86
Buffalo.....			1	3,409	Bay District.....				9,250
New York.....		18,554	712	339,700	San Jose.....	3	148	22	38,640
Rochester.....		699	3	3,632	Santa Clara District.....				27,075
Philadelphia.....	2	166	8	3,607	Sacramento Valley.....	3	6,911	53	42,667
Pittsburg.....		525	36	12,100	Napa and Sonoma District.....		6,461	284	210,040
Other Penn. points.....		27	18	283	San Joaquin Valley.....	2	5,100	83	195,965
Washington.....			3	2,700	Los Angeles and Southern				
Virginia and Maryland pts.....			6	11	California.....	1	3,557	222	11,728
Georgia & Carolina pts.....				35					
New Orleans.....	10	518	205	196,725					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....		47	21	6,294					
Birmingham, Ala.....				2,474					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....		10	14	59					
Fort Worth.....			100	1,900					
Galveston.....		100	111	14,841					
San Antonio.....		25	4	107					
Other Texas points.....		15	19	3,499					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....		31	10	292					
Memphis.....				5,000					
Louisville.....		1,390	9	4,890					
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....									
Cincinnati.....		1,337	60	41,757					
Cleveland.....		1,214	3	15,347					
Toledo.....		190		6,406					
Other Ohio points.....			5	9,229					
Indianapolis.....		369		2,207					
Other Indiana points.....			8	5,190					
Chicago.....		11,420	378	102,050					
Peoria.....				2,372					
Other Illinois points.....		425	23	3,382					
Detroit.....	1	201	6	6,186					
Other Michigan.....		24	17	552					
Milwaukee.....	9	3,964	93	25,442					
Other Wisconsin.....			9	142					
St. Louis.....	10	1,256	129	36,436					
Kansas City.....		175	36	4,684					
Other Missouri points.....			1	2,797					
Davenport.....			2	2,780					
Other Iowa points.....		76	11	189					
St. Paul.....		99	15	10,780					
Minneapolis.....	6	272	25	7,255					
Other Minnesota points.....	1	388	7	3,401					
Omaha.....	3	1,195	109	10,956					
Other Nebraska & Kansas		131	1	133					
Dakotas.....	2	615	35	5,028					
Denver.....		289	80	9,854					
Other Colorado points.....	19	942	99	15,292					
Utah points.....	10	388	46	1,037					
Santa Fe District.....	7	254	144	8,402					
Idaho and Montana.....	47	2,476	293	16,081					
Mexico.....	4	35	22	7,836					
Canada.....				93					
France.....				10					
Germany.....			3	5,147					
England.....		2,905	1	19,553					
Columbus.....									
St. Joseph.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Denmark.....									
Norway.....									
Total.....	132	51,873	3,010	981,063	Total.....	132	51,873	3,010	981,063

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

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MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial.
JOHANNIS LD, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.

MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD, WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, GIN.
MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPH WOLFFSEON & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
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MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes.

MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MR. F. CHAUVENET, NITS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.
MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

WIDOW HARMONY, PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.
MESSRS. AZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
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MR. MARKNER, LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Martier.
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ANDREAS SAXLPHNER, BUDAPEST, Hungary Janos Naturs Aperitif Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juchchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

April 15th to April 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
City of Para, La Union		Wetmore Bowen Co	1 keg	12	\$ 30
Planter	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co	1 pkg	3	6
Newport	Champerney		1 hf-barrel	27	27
"	"	Crown Dist Co	10 kegs	50	50
"	La Libertad	Gundlach-BW Co	1 keg	10	30
Total amount				102	\$143

From May 1st to May 18, 1898.

Zealandia	Honolulu	S F B Mfg W O	1 barrel	50	\$ 100
Aracaulco	Panama	C Schilling & Co	1 hf-bbl	22	22
Curacoa	Guilacau	Crown Dist Co	3 kegs	30	30
San Jose	Aracaulco		15 cases	105	105
Total 15 cases and				102	\$ 257

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

April 15th to April 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Umatilla	St Paul	Lachman & Jacobi	10 hf-bl 4 kg	370	642
City of Puebla	Grand Rapids	Cal Wine Assn	1 bbl, 3 hf	271	500
"	"	"	5 bbls 15ks		
"	Chicago	Lachman & Jacobi	64 hls 10 kgs	1,546	2,962
"	Kansas City	"	3 bls 10 hf	510	882
Walla Walla	St. Louis	Cal Wine Assn	2 kegs	98	175
"	Minneapolis	"	6 barrels	300	550
Total				3,095	\$5,711

From May 1st to May 18th.

Umatilla	St Paul	Lachman & Jacobi	10 hls 10 kgs	370	\$ 642
City of Puebla	"	"	3 bls 16 hf	642	1,096
"	"	"	5 kegs		
"	Cincinnati	"	5 bbls 19 hfs	508	1,121
Walla Walla	St Paul	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 hls	269	480
"	Des Moines	"	2 bls 2 hfs	350	650
"	"	"	20 kegs		
"	Minneapolis	"	7 barrels	350	700
"	Chicago	Lachman & Jacobi	4 barrels	109	183
"	Minneapolis	"	7 bls 20 hf	905	1,552
"	"	"	10 kegs		
Total				3,494	\$6,724

Recent Treasury Decisions

SPECIAL TAX.

Manufacturers of wine, not from grapes, but from berries which were neither of their own growing, nor wild berries gathered by themselves or by persons in their employ, are not within the terms of the exempting provision of section 3246, Revised Statutes, and must pay special tax as liquor dealers for selling such wine, even when they sell it only at the place of manufacture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1898.

Sir: In reply to a letter addressed to this Department by M. D. Miller & Son, of Springfield, Greene County, Mo., stating that they are makers of native wines from grapes and berries grown in that county, and inquiring whether they can ship these wines to other states and sell them without being

required to pay special tax under the internal revenue laws, will you please inform them that the only exemption from special tax as liquor dealers granted to manufacturers of wine for selling the wine is that contained in section 3246, Revised Statutes; and even where they are strictly within that exemption they can only sell their wine at two places without paying special tax as liquor dealers under these laws, namely, at the place of manufacture and at but one general business office.

As they manufacture wine from berries grown in their county, and, it is understood, not from berries of their own growing or gathered wild by themselves or by persons in their employ, they are not entitled to this exemption for selling such wine, and must, therefore, pay special tax as liquor dealers for selling it even at the place where they make it or at their general business office. If they ship this wine to other States, they must be required to pay special tax at each and every distinct and separate place at which they sell it; and this payment can not relieve them from any requirements of the State and local laws with reference to license.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

MR. FRANK E. KELLOGG, Collector Sixth District, Kansas City Mo.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

T. M. FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO

PRUNE JUICE



Eagle Brand

Best FRUIT EXTRACT for MELLOWING, PURIFYING and IMPROVING
WHISKIES, BRANDIES, RUMS and GINS

Unexcelled for BLENDING PURPOSES

SAMPLES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

DEIMEL BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS NEW YORK

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, is about to go East on a trip to the principal centers of distribution.

W. J. Hotchkiss of the California Wine Makers Corporation, has been in the East recently to facilitate the sale of the corporations stock of wines.

Charley Roth, of Roth & Halle of Cincinnati, is again visiting the coast trade. Mr. Roth is always a welcome visitor to the San Francisco houses, and is confident of doing a good business on this visit.

Charles Meinecke & Co. have once more taken over the agency for oenotannin. This standard corrective has been known in California for many years, and has always had an extensive use. In the hands of Messrs. Meinecke & Co. it is sure to have a largely increased sale.

According to the *Garden and Field*, wine has been made from wine leaves, fermented with sugar and water, quite equal to that from the juice of the grape. If this should be a fact, we may yet see vines bearing a double crop for vine growers in the shape of leaves and grapes.

S. H. May, who represents the house of Roosevelt & Schuyler, of New York, is on the coast on his annual visit. Besides placing orders for the well-known Ruinart champagne, Mr. May has done well with his other agencies, including Haig & Haig's Scotch whisky, and Morgan Bros. Port, as well as other lines.

"Jesse Moore Whisky," an Irish setter, won two first prizes at the recent dog show of the San Francisco Kennel Club. He was first in the novice class and first in the limit class. This is his third winning, he having taken first as a puppy in Oakland last year. Jesse Moore Whisky is generally a winner.

Guido Rossati, the Italian Government viticultural expert in the United States, who has been in this country for the last two or three years, and whose visit to California is pleasantly remembered, is making up his report to his Government. It will comprise a discussion of the wines and viticultural conditions of every section of the United States.

In a report made by the manager of the South Australian Wine Depot in London, Mr. P. Burney Young, he states that the spirit strength of our wines is too great for the London market. He says that no dry wine should contain over 24 degrees of proof spirit, the best strength being about 22, and sweet wines should be just under 30 degrees of proof spirit.

The Italian-Swiss Colony has issued a new souvenir descriptive of their vineyards and cellars. It was first distributed at the recent picnic and reception at Asti, and is profusely illustrated by the half-tone process. The souvenir gives a brief history of wine of the vine in California and of the history of the Colony. It describes the Colony's plant in detail, and particular attention is given to the wine cistern, holding 500,000 gallons. A few brief but pointed directions on the use and abuse of wine, and how to handle wines, conclude this valuable pamphlet.

Messrs. F. X. Schimpeler & Sons, of Louisville, Ky., who for over twenty years have occupied the same premises, have recently moved to new and most commodious quarters at that choice business location, 416 W. Main street. The establishment is one of the best equipped of any in the larger cities. In addition to the finest brands of whiskies, the firm carries a large line of imported wines, mineral waters, liqueurs, etc. We wish them success in their new quarters. —*Midi's.*

The creditors of R. Monarch, the Glenmore and Eagle Distilling Companies, held a meeting at Owensboro, Ky., recently. Attila Cox, president Columbia Finance and Trust Company, of Louisville, assignee, and the holders of about ninety-five per cent. of the firm's paper, were represented. The sentiment was favorable to extension, and John Thixton, of the Bank of Commerce, J. D. Powers, of the First National, and E. G. Buckner, of the Deposit Bank of this city, were appointed as Extension Committee, with power to act. They will call another meeting, and extension will be granted. Mr. Monarch thinks he and assigned corporations can pay dollar for dollar if given time.

Situation in New York.

Bonfort's of May 10th, says: "The selling of large lots of dry wines continues to be as difficult as ever, notwithstanding the low prices and the prospects of higher freight, which conclusively shows that relations exist in the wine trade which make the price, so to say, a secondary condition. The eastern markets are below the prices ruling in California as well for dry wines as for sweet wines, except for the better class of wines. Brandy continues in good demand at well-maintained prices."

Acknowledged With Thanks.

The well-known publications, the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW AND THE TREASURY REGISTER, both of this city, have been consolidated, and in future will appear as the WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW. The consolidated journal will be improved and extended in scope. To the valuable features of both of the old periodicals, including complete statistics and information regarding wines and spirits, there will be added a special department devoted to the tobacco interests. The publication of customs and internal revenue decisions affecting the trades indicated will be made a special feature. In its wider field the WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW should be able to claim many new friends. —*California Fruit Grower.*

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET**

DISTILLED SPIRITS

The Situation.

Crop conditions in California have been somewhat bettered since the last edition of the REVIEW, and the prospects are for a fair year in the Coast counties. A welcome rain has improved the prospects for feed and stock, and business will be riskier in these counties than the most sanguine had hoped a month ago. The interior valleys appear to be almost hopelessly gone, and many will practically cease business by July 1st.

Under these circumstances, the local liquor trade is pursuing a very conservative course, and the retailer who gets a long line of credit will be either very fortunate or have exceptional property qualifications. Business is quiet all around, with no great hopes of a substantial betterment.

Imports of Whisky.

The imports of whisky at San Francisco in April were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.
By Sea from Atlantic ports			
" Reimported			
By rail Overland	3,622	1,652	87
Total	3,622	1,652	* 87

The imports of alcohol overland in April were 200 barrels; of spirits, 1810 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in April were 473 cases and 1711 gallons, valued at \$5,421.

* And 2 kegs.

Export Whiskies in Bond.

The number of gallons of American distilled spirits remaining in customs warehouses on April 30th, 1898, was 18,397 gallons.

SOAKAGE SPIRITS.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Chicago, Ill., on March 23d, rendered a decision in the case of Corning Co., relative to the extraction of spirits from distillers' empty packages, in which it is held that spirits thus extracted are subject to tax on the ground that they were not a part of the quantity on which tax had been levied, having been lost through soakage, and, consequently, when extracted from the empty packages, were spirits on which lawful tax had not been levied.

This reverses the decision of Judge Grosscup of the lower court. Judge Grosscup had held that the spirits thus extracted were not taxable, and that the tax having been paid on the original package, the assessment levied by the collector was virtually a double taxation.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From April 15th to April 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GIN.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Kegs.	Cases.	Cases
C W Co.	65	130						
L. Cahen & Son		65						
Bode & Haslett				62				
Crown Dist Co.	45	580		60	10			
Jones, Mundy & Co.		210		69				
Louis Taussig				75				
Berry Bros.	65							
William Wolf & Co.		328	813					
B M. Solomon			35					
C. Meinecke				290				
Jesse Moore Hunt Co.				53	33			
Wilmerding Loewe Co.				75				
Alaska Com'l Co. *			1225				15	100
O F T C Co.								
E Martin & Co.				90				
J R Dwyer.				1				
A Vignier				1				
F Wenzether.				2				
M Ryan.				1				
P Lund.				1				
H McNab				1				
Restuacher Bros.				1				
F A Collins				1				
H Kelge				1				
F Donahue.				2				
Weil Bros Sons			10					
L Siebenhauer			12					
Total	175	1143	2153	780	43		15	100

* Also, 100 cases brandy.

† Also, 55 barrels, 70 half-barrels and 50 kegs brandy.

From May 1st to May 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		RUM.		GIN.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Bbls.	Cases.	Kegs.	
Bode & Haslett.				217					
William Wolf & Co.		328							
L. Cahen & Son	5	65							
Crown Dist Co.	65	180							
C W Craig & Co.		195							
Jones, Mundy & Co.		125		75		10		25	
S McCartney.				80					
Moore, Hunt & Co.				75					
A P Hotelling & Co.				135					
H O Greenwood			548	10					
Louis Taussig		65							
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.			60						
J P Dwyer & Co.				5					
Mack & Co.			100						
Sherwood & Sherwood			30						
Dallemand & Co.			25						
Spohn, Patrick & Co.*								25	
G Nicholas									
J De Fremery								25	
J H Mitchell				1					
L Gendotte.				1					
J Leary				1					
W B Ward				1					
J Dunman				3					
L Siebenhauer.			4						
Total	70	958	767	604		10	50	25	

* Ginger ale—1020 cases.

Pennsylvania, famous for its weird judicial decisions against the liquor interests, now comes forward with an addition to the already much overburdened list thereof, and declares that no retail liquor dealer can legally hold any stock in a brewing company. Why, no one, including the court rendering such a decision, knows.

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✧ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✧

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Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Peter Dawson's Ferfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL:

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From April 15th to April 30 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
City of Para	Ocos	A Van Bergen & Co	1 keg	10	\$ 30
"	Anapala	S F B'd Mfg W H	13 cases	42	181
"	Tonala	"	2 barrels	42	115
"	Anapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co	1 case	25	25
"	San J de Guat	Crown Dist Co	1 keg	12	48
Plantet	Honolulu	"	2 barrels	107	231
"	"	"	10 barrels	469	464
Bobrik	Petropaulovski	"	20 cases	100	160
"	"	"	1 case	10	10
Newport	San J de Guat	Roth Blum & Co	2 cases	20	20
"	"	Rheinstrom Bros	1 barrel	48	48
"	Mazatlan	H Levi & Co	52 cases	278	65
"	Champerico	C Schilling & Co	10 cases	65	34
"	"	Crown Dist Co	1 barrel	34	362
"	"	"	51 cases	175	175
"	Corinto	"	20 cases	100	100
"	Panama	"	12 cases	96	96
Behring	Petropaulovski	Roth Blum & Co	24 cases	301	301
"	"	"	2 kegs	10	28
City of Rio	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co	1 half-barrel	27	105
"	Tientsin	"	10 cases	70	70
Total amount 216 cases and				954	\$2,996

EXPORTS OF WHISKY, May 1 to May 18, 1898.

Irmgard	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co	5 cases	8	39
"	"	"	2 hf-brls	56	140
"	"	S F B'd Mfg WH	8 cases	24	74
Zealandia	"	"	25 cases	150	150
"	"	"	2 barrels	104	250
W G Irwin	"	Crown Dist Co	60 cases	440	440
"	"	William Wolf & Co	5 barrels	200	300
"	"	"	50 cases	350	350
Acapulco	Champerico	Rheinstrom Bros	26 cases	150	150
"	Ocos	S F B'd Mfg WH	1 barrel	53	158
"	Puntas Arenas	Crown Dist Co	52 cases	498	498
"	Anapala	"	10 cases	110	110
"	San J de Guat	"	40 cases	320	320
"	La Union	C Schilling & Co	1 keg	10	26
"	Panama	"	1 barrel	36	36
"	San J de Guat'la	William Wolf Co	120 cases	900	900
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 keg	19	19
Gaelic	Shanghai	Wm. Wolf & Co	50 cases	375	375
"	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	56 cases	316	316
"	Hong Kong	"	20 cases	125	125
S G Wilder	Honolulu	"	66 cases	504	504
"	"	"	1 barrel	46	46
"	"	Dallemand & Co	5 cases	47	47
Curacao	La Paz	B Frapelli & Co	1 keg	10	25
"	Guaymas	Wm Wolf & Co	5 cases	24	24
Alden Besse	Honolulu	"	100 cases	750	750
"	"	"	30 cases	150	150
San Jose	Corinto	S F B'd Mfg WH	2 hf-barrels	54	191
"	"	"	10 cases	100	100
"	Acapulco	Wm Wolf & Co	250 cases	1,875	1,875
"	"	Crown Dist Co	5 cases	40	40
"	San J de Guat'la	"	15 cases	149	149
Total 1011 cases and				579	\$8,607

Decision

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The following is an extract from original revenue bill, introduced April 23rd, 1898, relating to tax on wines:

"Wine, sparkling, or otherwise, of any name or description, made from grapes or other fruits, or from rhubarb or other substances, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, and offered as wine or as a substitute for wine when bottled for sale, whether domestic or imported, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, two cents.

"Upon each bottle containing more than one pint, four cents."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently issued a special-tax levy dating from June 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Under the Revised Statutes of the U. S., Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, as amended October 1, 1890, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure, and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year beginning July 1, 1898, before commencing or continuing business after June 30, 1898. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels, \$100; of 500 barrels or more, \$200; dealers, retail liquor, \$25; wholesale liquor, \$100; dealers in malt liquors, wholesale, \$50; retail, \$20; retail dealers in oleomargarine, \$48; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, \$480; manufacturers of oleomargarine, per annum, \$600; manufacturers of stills, \$50; each still manufactured, \$20; each worm manufactured, \$20; brewers of less than 500 barrels, \$50; of 500 barrels or more, \$100; Manufacturers of filled cheese, \$400, wholesale dealers in filled cheese, \$250; retail dealers in filled cheese, \$12.

Every dealer in leaf tobacco, and every manufacturer or peddler of tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes must, as prescribed on Form 277, register with the Collector of Internal Revenue of his district his name, residence, and place where the business is to be carried on, and procure and keep conspicuously displayed, a certificate of registry.

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco are not required to register.

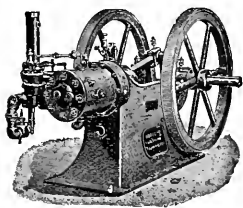
Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above or required to register must apply to Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, Cal., and procure the Special-tax stamp or stamps or the certificates of registry they need prior to July 1, 1898, and without further notice.

Special-tax stamps or certificates of registry will be transmitted by mail, unless taxpayer directs otherwise. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail eight cents additional should accompany the application.

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1898.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the claimants in the White Mills Distillery case that their application for a rebate of taxes on the whisky burned in the distillery bonded warehouse in Louisville, Ky., in June, 1896, has been allowed. The whisky belonged to the estate of W. S. Harris, Louisville, Ky., and Hoffheimer Bros., Cincinnati. In the fire over 6000 barrels of whisky were destroyed, involving in government taxes the sum of about \$380,000.



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OFFICE, 405-407 SANSOME STREET,

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA



2 1/2 H.P. \$185.00
Discount for Cash.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION APRIL 30, 1898, AND THEIR DAILY CAPACITIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May 10, 1898.

States.	Number of dis- tilleries	Capacity of Grain distilleries		Capacity of molasses distilleries		Total spir- it-pro- ducing capacity
		Grain	Molasses	Barrels	Gallons	
Alabama	17	115	405			403
Arkansas	7	89	241			241
California	1	87	348			348
Colorado	1	3	8			8
Connecticut	2	87	341			341
Georgia	25	267	918			918
Illinois	3	26,541	125,547			125,547
Indiana	8	5,436	32,114			32,114
Iowa	1	8	23			23
Kentucky	111	27,731	115,510	523	366	115,676
Louisiana	17	2,735	11,292			11,292
Massachusetts	1	5	127	5,444	4,625	4,551
Missouri	26	1,430	6,329			6,329
Montana	1	1,130	10,463			10,463
Nebraska	1	400	1,600			1,600
New York	2	1,292	5,049			5,049
North Carolina	258	872	2,672			2,672
Ohio	14	5,491	24,436			24,436
Pennsylvania	45	5,423	22,090			22,090
South Carolina	25	169	607			607
Tennessee	43	658	2,369			2,369
Texas	4	25	79			79
Virginia	23	113	456			456
West Virginia	3	147	580			580
Wisconsin	2	1,653	5,332			5,332
Total	637	6	84,637	368,613	5,967	4,965

Number running April 1, 1898, 676; capacity, 349,150 gallons; increase in April, 1,478 gallons.

R. F. Balke & Co., Distillers.

"Normandy" Superior Pure Rye.

No. of barrels made in—

1889	158	1893	2,755
1890	866	1894	1,470
1891	1,090	1895	1,927
1892	1,372	1896	1,840
Total			11,478

INNKEEPERS—LIEN.—The common-law lien of an innkeeper to secure his pay for keeping guests does not secure an account due him for board under a special contract.—Reed v. Peneyek, Ky., 14 S. W. Rep. 356.

From Grown Distilleries Co.

ORIGIN OF THE COCKTAIL.—The origin of the "American Cocktail" is obscure, and many attempts have been made to trace it. An ingenious explanation, found in some of the old American newspapers, gives it medical significance. The old doctors, it is said, had a practice of treating certain diseases of the throat with a pleasant liquor applied with the tip end of a long feather plucked from a cock's tail. They finally began to use this preparation as a gargle. The gargle gave way to an appetizer made of various ingredients, of which Vermouth and whisky were the chief components.

The Mexicans ascribe it to a legend, according to which the original cocktail was made in that country by an American who had fallen in love with a maiden named Xochiti, the daughter of a Toltec nobleman. Desiring to secure the favor of his innamorata's father, he secretly prepared a delicious and appetizing mixture, which so tickled the palate of the Toltec nobleman, that he was invited to become a favored guest. As the legend runs he married the daughter and continued to call mixture Xochitl. With the easy adaptability of the Saxon he simplified the Aztec name to "Cocktail," and carrying the secret of his mixture back to the United States he introduced it amongst his countrymen, with so much success, that to-day the "cocktail" can be claimed as something that is peculiarly and distinctively American in the social customs of the people.

Mr. Cyrus Noble, whose family were Virginians, tells as a family tradition the following: The "cocktail" was the invention of Colonel Carter of Culpeper Courthouse, State of Virginia, United States. In that locality there was a wayside inn named "The Cock and Bottle," the semblance of an old English tavern, which bore upon its swinging sign a Cock and Bottle, meaning that draught and bottled ale could be had within—the cock meaning the tap. He, therefore, who last got the muddy portion of the tap was said to have received the "Cocktail." Upon one occasion where Colonel Carter was subjected to the indignity of having this muddy beverage put before him he threw it angrily upon the floor, and exclaimed, "Hereafter, I will drink cocktails of my own brewing," and then and there as if inspired, he dashed together several ingredients and some old Cyrus Noble Whiskey, and from this beginning was the original "cocktail" concocted.

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

PHONE MAIN 447.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PHONE RED 1791.

PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR



Schlitz Milwaukee Beer,

RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

E. & J. BURKE'S Best Ale and Double Porter (GUINNESS)

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes. SLOE GIN.

EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, (the best brew.)

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.

E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Garrychir Scotch.

LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports

DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf. Hhds.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

RASS RAUCLIFF & GREYTON, Ltd.—Bass

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

Ale in Wood.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

ROSSKAM, GERTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd, Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C., Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Mellwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. H. me; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crowe; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

SCHRAMSBECKER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

Going Out of Business.

The San Francisco Bonded Manufacturing Warehouse, which was established about three years ago for the benefit of the export trade for spirituous liquors, will go out of business on June 15, notification having already been given the Collector of Customs to that effect.

The warehouse was not largely used for two reasons. In the first place, one of the largest exporters of whisky to Central America, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan and China, established a similar establishment of their own; and, in the second place, before the other exporters decided to use it largely, the law enabling the export of spirits in bond in distillery warehouses went into effect.

It is likely that the exporters of U. S. whisky outside of the one now operating a manufacturing warehouse, will hereafter use distillery bottled goods. The exports of Canadian whiskies, which are considerable, will not be affected by this change.

To Defeat Single Package Sales.

The following bill is now pending in Congress: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival within the limits of said state or territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages for private use or otherwise. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the internal-revenue laws of the United States or liquors in transit through a state or territory: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall authorize a state or territory to make any law or regulation discriminating against the product of any other state, territory, or country, or in favor of the product of the state or territory making such law or regulation, or in favor of any other state, territory or country.

M. de Croqueville of the Pays d'Ange, France, recommends that as a preventative of black rot, anthracensis, oidium, and other fungoid diseases of the vine they should be sprayed during the winter with 10 per cent of sulphate of iron, and that the ground should be sprinkled with the same substance to the extent of about 10 to 20 lbs. per acre. He says he has proved this to be a sure cure.

Recent Treasury Decisions.

BOTTLING OF SPIRITS BY WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Wholesale liquor dealers, before drawing off the contents of a package of spirits into bottles, should enter in Form 52 the setting apart of the package for this purpose, but are not required to enter therein the sending out of the bottled spirits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 28th ultimo, you are hereby advised that when wholesale liquor dealers desire to draw off the contents of a package of spirits into bottles they should enter the package in their Form 52 as set apart for this purpose; but they are not required under the regulations of this office to enter in their Form 52 the sending out of their possession of these bottled spirits.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
MR. F. R. MOORE, Collector First District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGN AS DISTILLERS.

The sign "Practical distiller" used by a wholesale dealer and rectifier who is not an authorized distiller is in violation of section 3279, Revised Statutes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1898.

SIR: I have your letter of 2d instant, inclosing one to you from Andrew Forbes & Co., wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, asking a ruling upon the question of their right to maintain on the front of their place of business the sign "Practical distiller." You have notified the parties to remove the sign, as being contrary to the provisions of section 3279, Revised Statutes. They submit that Mr. Andrew Forbes, of the firm is in fact a practical distiller, formerly carrying on the business; that the sign is simply used to inform the public of the fact that Mr. Forbes has practical knowledge of the business of distilling; that it is not intended to conflict with the internal revenue laws; that the sign does not read "Registered distillery" or "Authorized distillers," but "Andrew Forbes, the practical distiller."

In reply, I have to say, the statute governing the case provides that every person engaged in distilling spirits shall place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his place of business a sign, "Registered distillery," in letters of prescribed dimensions, and that "every person, other than a *** distiller who has given bond as required by law, who puts up the sign required by this section, or any sign indicating that he



MARTIN ERLÉNACH,

PACIFIC COAST AGENT

209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT PURES, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



THE P. W. ENGS & SONS CO

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

268 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller," shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. The sign prohibited by the law is, therefore, not merely "Registered distillery;" it is also "any sign indicating that he [the person using it, who has not given bond as a distiller] may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller."

In any case of prosecution under this statute, it would be a question of fact, for the jury to decide, whether the sign "Practical distiller" indicates that the business of distilling may lawfully be carried on by the person using the sign. The object of the law is patent, and the court would be apt to instruct the jury that it should be construed so as to effect its object.

In the present case this office is of the opinion that the sign complained of is prohibited by the law.

Respectfully, yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
MR. P. A. McCLAIN, *Collector First District, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SPECIAL TAX.

Where wine is used for making a "casing fluid for leaf tobacco," unless the material added to the wine changes its character so that it is neither a potable liquid nor a liquid coming under the head of distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquors, special tax is required to be paid for its manufacture and sale, even though it be sold only to cigar manufacturers for use in leaf tobacco.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1898.

SIR: In reply to the letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo by the Globe Leaf Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, referred by you to this office on the 2d instant, relating to a preparation of sour wine, which they "wish to sell as a casing fluid for leaf tobacco," and inquiring whether they can sell to cigar manufacturers, without being required to pay special tax as liquor dealers, this fluid, which, they say, "can not be used for drinking purposes on account of its impurity and sour taste," will you please inform them that, notwithstanding its unfitness for general use as a beverage, if the character of the wine in this compound has not been essentially changed by the addition of other materials to it, they can not be authorized to sell it even to cigar manufacturers for use as a casing fluid for leaf tobacco, without being required to pay special tax as liquor dealers. But if, in the making up of this preparation, they add to the sour wine materials of such nature and such properties as completely change the character of the wine, so that it is no longer a wine compound nor a potable article coming under the head either of distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquor, this office, as at present advised, would not hold

them liable to special tax as rectifiers and liquor dealers for manufacturing and selling it.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
MR. H. C. GRENNER, *Collector First District, St. Louis, Mo.*

RECORD NO. 10 OF SPECIAL TAX PAYERS.

The regulations prohibiting collectors from sending out their records, or making and furnishing copies thereof, do not authorize them to prevent the public inspection of Record No. 10 in their offices.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5th, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 26th ultimo, you are hereby advised that as section 3240, Revised Statutes, expressly gives to the public the right to inspect the alphabetical list of special tax payers in a collector's office (and incidentally, of course, to make extracts therefrom), this right can not be taken away from any person by any Departmental regulations or instructions. (See Treasury Decisions No. 14, p. 566.)

The regulations to which you refer, published in Treasury Decisions No. 15, on page 593, prohibit collectors from making copies of any of their records, and from sending out of their offices these records, but do not authorize them to interfere with the public right of inspection of Record No. 10 in their offices.

Respectfully, yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
MR. WEBSTER FLANAGAN, *Collector Third District, Austin, Tex.*

From T. H. Frolich Shipping and Commission Company.

123-125 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, May, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform you that I have removed my office to No. 121 Market Street, same building as heretofore, up-stairs, where I shall attend to the business of buying, selling and exporting Wines and Brandies as before.

The Telephone Number will be in the future, Main No. 396.
Yours faithfully, T. H. FROLICH.

From A. M. Bergevin & Co.

CHICAGO, May 11, 1898.

DEAR SIRS: We take pleasure in advising you that we have moved to more modern and larger quarters, in the Roanoke Building, 145 La Salle Street.

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of same, with kind wishes, we remain,

Yours very truly, A. M. BERGEVIN & CO.



**Golden Gate
Champagne Co.**

...Incorporated...

PRODUCERS OF
PURE CALIFORNIA

Champagne

Controllers of

Golden Gate Champagne
& Bohemian Club. . . .

OFFICE:

502-504-506 Market St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1116

VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

✠ J. M. L. ✠

Private Stock Whisky.

**FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .**

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

California Exhibit in 1900.

Plans for California's exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 were outlined by the State Board of Trade recently.

It was decided that the first consideration should be given to encouraging the creation of new markets and the further development of those already existing for products of the fields, orchards, vineyards, mines and forests of this state. It was thought that an exhibition that will give to the world a comprehensive idea of the splendid resources of California will best accomplish these ends. The Board will commence at once the collection of an exhibit to be placed with that to be made by the people of the United States, and it will also set about the collection of the necessary funds.

That there may be uniformity and completeness in the general exhibit, the Board resolved that at an early date there be held in San Francisco a state convention of Boards of Supervisors of the various counties, together with other commercial bodies, to agree upon the particular features to be presented by California.

Regulations on the Tare of Spirit Packages.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1898.

The regulations concerning the tare of spirit packages issued in Circular No. 486, under date of October 18, 1897, are hereby further modified, and the periods of time extended as follows:

In reckoning the tare of plain or charred wooden packages which contained, when filled, not less than 40 gallons of distilled spirits, and which are reinspected by weighing without emptying the packages, it is hereby prescribed that the gain in weight of each package over the marked tare from soakage or absorption of spirits shall be taken to be as set forth in the following schedule, except in cases where the tare includes an allowance made for immediate soakage under Circulars Nos. 391 and 393, when the schedule allowance is to be added to the actual tare of the dry empty cask in determining the tare on reinspection:

Schedule of Increase in Tare.

PERIOD OF ABSORPTION.	Kind of Coopersage.	
	Plain.	Charred.
For one day or part thereof	1	3
One day and not exceeding one month.....	2	6
One month and not exceeding two.....	3	8
Two months and not exceeding four.....	5	10
Four months and not exceeding six.....	6	11
Six months and not exceeding eight.....	7	12
Eight months and not exceeding ten.....	8	12½
Ten months and not exceeding twelve.....	9	13
Twelve months and not exceeding fifteen.....	10	13½
Fifteen months and not exceeding eighteen.....	11	14
Eighteen months and not exceeding twenty-one.....	12	14
Twenty-one months and not exceeding twenty-four.....	12½	13
Twenty-four months and not exceeding twenty-seven.....	13	13
Twenty-seven months and not exceeding thirty.....	13	13
Thirty months and not exceeding thirty-three.....	13	13
Thirty-three months and not exceeding thirty-six.....	13	13
Thirty six months and not exceeding thirty-nine.....	13	13
Thirty nine months and not exceeding forty-two.....	13	13
Forty-two months and not exceeding forty-five.....	13	13
Forty-five months and not exceeding forty-eight.....	13	13
Forty-eight months and not exceeding fifty-one.....	13	13
Fifty-one months and not exceeding fifty-four.....	13	13
Fifty-four months and not exceeding sixty months.....	13	13
Sixty months and not exceeding sixty-six months.....	13	13
Sixty-six months and not exceeding seventy-two.....	14	14

In case spirits are reinspected on the next day succeeding that of the original inspection, the period of absorption will be held to be but one day.

For packages containing, when filled, less than 40 wine

gallons and not less than twenty wine gallons, the increase in tare shall be taken to be one-half of the quantities above enumerated for the respective periods above named.

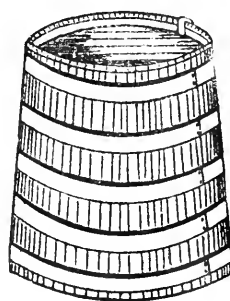
For packages containing, when filled, less than twenty gallons, the increase in tare shall be taken to be one-fourth of the quantities above named for the respective periods mentioned.

In determining the tare for packages containing, when filled, less than forty wine gallons, should a fraction of a pound arise less than twenty-five hundredths (0.25), it will be dropped; if twenty-five hundredths (0.25), or any intermediate fraction to and including seventy-five hundredths (0.75), it will be called one-half pound; if above seventy-five hundredths (0.75), it will be called one pound.

The allowance for increase of tare in case of packages having a capacity of 120 gallons and above will be double that indicated in the schedule. The allowance for loss of spirits while in bonded warehouse, whether by soakage, evaporation or otherwise, must in no instance exceed that provided in section 50 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894. (Sec. 3294 a, Internal Revenue Compilation of 1894.)

No increase whatever in the tare marked on original inspection will be reckoned for metallic or metal-lined packages, nor for any wooden packages which have been sized, paraffined, glazed, or treated in any manner so as to close the pores of the wood, nor for any wooden package which has previously been filled, and is accordingly marked "R." as directed in the Weighing Manual, except as provided in Circular No. 493 from this office, and in the hands of the gaugers of each district.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.....Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein.....Boonekamp Bitter
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow.....Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre.....Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA

WINE

ASSOCIATION

Why Whisky in Barrels Improves.

How many men, even those engaged in the trade, know why whisky in wooden packages increases in proof? Within the past week in one of their journals the question was referred to as an inexplicable mystery. A reporter of the *Cincinnati Southwest* showed the article to Karl Kiefer, Rheinstrom Bros.' chemist, who has great repute among local scientific men, and asked for an explanation. Mr. Kiefer replied: "The matter is simple enough. The constituents of whisky which are principally affected in this change are alcohol and water. Water boils at 210 degrees Fahrenheit; it evaporates, however, at all temperatures above its freezing point, at which point it remains unchanged. Absolute alcohol boils at 173 degrees Fahrenheit, and has never been solidified. Evaporation, therefore, takes place at any temperature to a greater extent, however, as it approaches the boiling point. A mixture of alcohol and water of the strength of whisky (which is about 100 proof), would, if exposed to the air, evaporate, thereby lowering its proof, caused by the greater volatility of the alcohol. The principal factor in reversing the phenomenon is the wooden package containing the liquid.

"In common with many other vegetables and animal porous substances, wood has the property of absorbing, under equal conditions, more water than alcohol. For instance, if a block of wood measuring one cubic inch be immersed in water and left soaking for a certain length of time it will be found that a greater volume of water is absorbed by this wood block than if a similar block had been immersed in alcohol (188 per cent.), and soaked for the same length of time. In the latter case water principally is absorbed, and the proof of the alcohol is raised within a few hours. The great affinity of some substances for water is familiar in the household. Wooden packages will begin to swell when water is placed therein, so will beans, peas or fruit when they are immersed in water. The affinity of alcohol for vegetable substances, on the contrary, is very small. The absorption of alcohol and water by vegetable matter is simply capillary process. It will be found by experiment that the absorption of pure water is about three times as great as of a mixture of water and alcohol at 188 per cent.

"If we now imagine a barrel of whisky stored in a heated warehouse the first process going on is that the oak wood extracts principally water from the whisky, the water soaking in by capillary force many times faster than the alcohol. Both liquids will reach, at different times, the outer surface of the barrel, where the evaporation goes on continually. The water being exposed in a measure many times greater than alcohol, evaporates consequently to a greater extent. The alcohol, in proportion to its endosmotic relation to the wood, evaporates in a small degree only. As soon as the molecules of the water or alcohol which have reached the surface of the barrel have evaporated, new molecules are supplied by capillary force, and evaporation continues, resulting in time in the production of higher proof whisky in the package.

"Let us consider now the case of whisky in cold storage, where it has been found that the proof of the whisky lowers. This is also understood when it is considered that water, when it comes to the freezing point, or near it, will not evaporate, especially when the air is saturated with moisture, while at the same time evaporation of the alcohol is going on. Therefore, although the capillary transportation of the alcohol through the wood is much smaller than that of the water, more alcohol will evaporate than water, resulting in the lowering of proof. If evaporation of the whisky is to be avoided, all that is necessary is to coat the outside of the barrel with a substance impervious to water and alcohol."

E. W. Bok on Drunkenness.

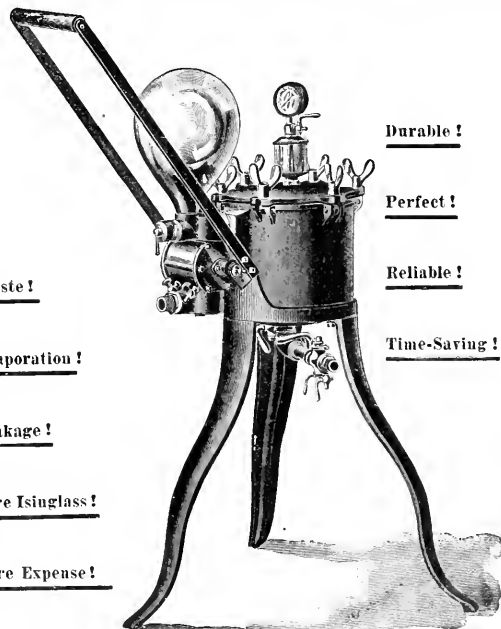
E. W. Bok, of the *Ladies Home Journal*, is generally accounted a bitter enemy of the liquor trade; and the *Journal* itself is not such a publication as one would suppose harbored any friendly feeling toward the liquor business. Yet the May number of the periodical contained an article on the decline of drunkenness—not drinking—which contains many bits of wisdom, although we cannot agree with all of the premises and arguments. No one could disagree with Mr. Bok when he says:

"The men and women interested in organized temperance work in this country are, on the whole, very worthy people. They are sincere, energetic and well meaning. But sometimes they lack that nicety and wisdom of judgment which is absolutely necessary in organized effort in order that the surest success may be won. They sometimes, unfortunately, allow their zeal to run away with them. This tendency was recently shown in one of their official statements which bewailed the startling growth of intemperance in America during the year 1897. Many good people, to whom the circular containing this statement is sent, will be prone to believe this assertion. They have not the means at hand by which to verify such a statement, and will be made uncomfortable by it, whereas, in reality, exactly the opposite is the truth. There has never been a time in America when every indication pointed so strongly to a decrease of intemperance as the present. There has never been so little drinking to excess as at present, and never such a strong tendency toward moderation in quarters where alcoholic indulgence is general. This a fact impossible to controvert, because the most careful figures bear out this very hopeful statement."

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPORTATIONS

The Situation.

Receipts of foreign goods have been heavy in the past fortnight, but there are no reasons for expecting any growth of business. The importers are fortunate in not being made the subjects of increased taxation on account of the war. The only change contemplated affects foreign and domestic mineral waters. As passed by the House of Representatives, the section relating to mineral waters reads: "Mineral and all other waters and beverages not otherwise subject to internal revenue taxes, imported or domestic, bottled for sale, upon each bottle or siphon containing one half pint or less, one-fourth of one cent. Upon each bottle or siphon containing more than one-half pint and not more than one pint, one-half of one cent; upon each bottle or siphon containing more than one pint, one cent."

Importations in April.

The principal importations in April were as follows:

Foreign Whiskies—679 cases, 1 hogshhead, 2 casks, 5 octaves.

Champagne—1260 cases.

Still Wines—564 cases, 21 quarter casks, 22 octaves, 5 barrels.

Brandy—5 cases; also from overland 100 cases, 55 barrels, 70 half barrels, 50 kegs.

Gin and Geneva—105 cases; also by rail overland, 125 cases, 5 barrels.

Mineral Water—3 cases, 1 barrel.

Bitters—30 cases.

Undesignated Spirits—10 cases.

Undesignated Liqueurs—126 cases.

Foreign Ale (by sea)—20 barrels, 2 boxes.

Foreign Stout (by sea)—640 cases, 20 barrels, 1 cask.

Foreign "Beer" (by sea) 717 cases, 1 cask.

Fruit Juice—1 cask.

Ginger Ale—65 barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From April 1st to April 30, 1898.

From London.....	24 cases liquors	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
Havre.....	200 cases champagne	William Wolff & Co.
Antwerp.....	300 cases champagne	G H Mumm & Co.
".....	100 cases champagne	Louis Roederer & Co.
Bremen.....	10 cases bitters	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
Glasgow.....	1 hhd, 5 octs whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood.
Southampton.....	110 cases whisky	"
New York Bonded W H.....	10 cases champagne	Louis Roederer & Co.
Liverpool.....	26 cases wine	A B Wilberforce.
".....	5 cases cognac	"
".....	65 cases wine	Wm. Wolff & Co.
".....	500 cases champagne	H H Veuve.
".....	105 cases whisky	Chas Meinecke & Co.
".....	50 cases wine	William Wolff & Co.
".....	45 cases wine	A Vignier.
Rotterdam.....	40 cases wine	Order marked D H de R.
N Y Bonded W H.....	150 cases champagne	G H Mumm & Co.
Genoa.....	20 cases Fernet	Order marked F B.

From May 1 to May 17, 1898.

From Southampton via N Y.....	50 cases gin	A B Wilberforce.
Havre via N Y.....	500 cases champagne	Wm Wolff & Co.
Hamburg via N O.....	21 cases liqueurs	A Vignier.
Liverpool via N O.....	100 cases champagne	Chas F Schmidt & Peters.
".....	52 octaves sherry	Chas Meinecke & Co.
".....	28 cases wine	Order marked P H
Marseilles via N Y.....	400 cases vermouth	Pascal Dubedat & Co.

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. Walla Walla—April 23.

.....	55 bbls Whisky	H O Greenhood
.....	9 hf bbls Whisky	"
.....	2 kegs Whisky	"
.....	10 cases Whisky	"
.....	61 bbl Whisky	O F T Co.
.....	25 bbl Whisky	Mohs & Kaltenbach

FROM NEW YORK—Via Panama. Per SS. Apaculeo, May 1.

26 packages Cider..... Order marked O in Triangle

FROM PHILADELPHIA—Per SS. Ohio, May 5.

1355 cases Root Beer	Order.
140 cases Whisky	Order.
105 barrels Whisky	Order.

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. CITY OF PUEBLA—May 7.

50 barrels Whisky	H O Greenhood.
1 keg Whisky	"
1 cases Wine	"
2 cases Wine	Ching Cheung & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—Per SS. Conemaugh, May 9.

109 barrels Whisky	J F Chapman & Co.
60 half-barrels Whisky	"
105 cases Cider	"
50 cases Bitters	"
10 barrels ale	"

FROM NEW YORK—Via Panama Per City of Sydney, May 9.

20 packages Cider..... Order marked P & L

FROM EUROPE.

20 case Wine	Oakville Wine Co
100 cases Vermouth	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
250 cases	A Vignier.
2 packages Sherry	U S Storekeeper.
1 case Sherry	"
2 cases Champagne	"
10 cases Cider	"
10 cases Brandy	"

FROM HONOLULU—Per Bk S C Allen, May 12.

35 cases Brandy..... Williams Dimond & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Br. Ship Ben Dearg, May 13.

100 cases Whisky	Livingston & Co.
500 cases Brandy	C W Craig & Co.
1155 cases Mineral Water	Order marked O S.
50 barrels Whisky	F Chevalier & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

100 cases Vermouth	Jas De Fremery & Co.
35 cases Brandy	"
20 cases Wine	"
400 cases Absinthe	"
35 cases Wine	"
1100 cases Vermouth	C W Craig & Co.
50 barrels Whisky	"
34 casks Wine	A Vignier
25 oct Sherry	"
145 cases Wine	"
2 packages Wine	"
1000 cases Vermouth	"
160 cases Liqueurs	"
2 packages Liqueurs	"
70 cases Brandy	"
200 cases Absinthe	"
15 cases Cordials	"
50 cases Bitters	"
100 cases Maraschino	Pascal, Dubedat Co
40 cases Mineral Water	"
10 cases Liqueurs	"
8 cases Wine	"
150 cases Wine	Bank of Br N A.
10 casks Geneva	Livingston & Co
120 cases Mineral Water	Tillmann & Bendel
6 casks Fruit Juice	Mohs & Kaltenbach
300 cases Mineral Water	E Mendelson
30 cases Geneva	Crown Dist Co.
10 oct Geneva	Hellman Bros & Co.
400 cases Mineral Water	Charles Graf & Co.
100 cases Vermouth	Order
100 barrels Whisky	"
225 cases Geneva	"

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. WALLA WALLA—May 14

135 barrels Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
20 boxes	"
1 case Bitters	J Levin.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ROANOKE May 14.

Flint & Co.....	15 barrels rum	J F Chapman & Co
".....	107 pkgs mineral water	"
".....	20 barrels whisky	"

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. UMATILLA—May 15

50 barrels Whisky..... N Van Bergen & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ARYAN, May 17.

C H Evans & Co.....	10 casks bottled ale	Sherwood & Sherwood.
Meinhold & Heineman.....	75 cases cider	"
J A Burke.....	7 barrels whisky	J A Burke.
Lave Oak Dist Co.....	22 barrels whisky	Order.
Jesse Moore Hunt Co.....	76 barrels whisky	Jesse Moore Hunt Co.

FROM EUROPE—Via Panama, Per SS. Colon, May 22.

15 cases Wine	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
7 barrels Wine	"
10 cases Champagne	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—Per British Ship Seafarer, May 17.

100 cases Whisky.	Sherwood & Sherwood
10 casks Whisky.	"
4 qr-casks Wine.	Crown Distilleries Co
60th casks Wine.	"
150 cases of Bottled Beer.	"
10 qrs Wine.	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
11 octaves Wine.	"
30 cases of Wine.	"
14bf-bbds Ale.	Bank of Br. North America
140 cases of Ale.	"
140 cases of Stout.	"
120 cases of Whisky.	"
50 cases of Gin.	"
10 barrels of Ginger Ale.	Alaska Commercial Co.
100 barrels bottled Stout.	"
100 barrels of bottled Ale.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
200 cases of Gin.	"
91 cases of Beer.	Forbes Bros
1 bhd of Whisky.	Pacific Union Club
2 qrs Sherry.	"
30 barrels of Min. Water.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
40 barrels of Ginger Ale.	"
100 cases of Brandy.	Williams Dimond & Co
10 cases of Gin.	W. H. Campbell
22 cases of Whisky.	J C Amelung
5 casks of Whisky.	"
50 cases of Gin.	Meyer, Wilson & Co
50 cases of Gin.	Order.
20 cases of Brandy.	"
50 cases of Bitters.	"
132 cases Whisky.	"
6 qrs Wine.	"
24 octaves Wine.	"
250 cases Bottled Beer.	"

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM APRIL 15 TO April 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Mauna Ala	Honolulu	Sherwood & Sherwood.	20 cases gin.	\$ 65
Alameda	Apia	"	1 case champagne.	14
Bobrik	Petropaulovski	Roth Blum & Co.	10 cases champagne	150
"	"	"	2 case liquors.	29
"	"	A Vignier.	10 cases champagne	48
"	"	"	2 cases benedictine.	21
Newport	Panama	Pac M S S Co.	2 cases champagne.	24
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	1 case gin.	4
City of Rio.	Yokohama.	S P Co.	455 bbls alcohol.	42,000
Walla Walla.	Victoria	F De Bary & Co.	40 cases champagne	517
Total 98 cases, etc.				\$42,865

From May 1st to May 18, 1898.

Zealandia	Honolulu	H H Veuve.	30 cases champagne	376
"	"	F De Bary & Co.	30 cases champagne	246
W J Irwin	Apia	Wm Wolff & Co.	5 cases bitters.	50
Venus	Yokohama	S P Co.	455 bbls alcohol.	31,000
Acapulco.	Ocos	Spruance, Stanley & Co	2 cases rum.	15
City of Puebla	Yokohama	Langley & Michaels.	12 cases bitters.	91
Gaelic.	Yokohama	Mattoon & Dangleade.	7 cases champagne.	139
"	"	"	1 case bitters.	1
"	"	S P Co.	325 bbls alcohol.	31,000
Total 67 cases, etc				\$62,818

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

	February, 1897.	February, 1898.
SPIRITS, distilled (proof gallons):		
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to revenue tax.)	57,849	52,556
Brandy.....dut	14,781	32,292
All other.....dut	100,593	130,977
Total	173,223	215,825
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture: proof gallons, imported from—)		
United Kingdom.....	36,918	55,047
Belgium.....	1,436	617
France.....	18,129	45,536
Germany.....	11,920	6,554
Italy.....	806	1,608
Netherlands.....	14,195	6,650
Other Europe.....	17,882	2,369
British North America.....	23,350	42,600
West Indies.....	582	456
China.....	3,783	824
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,117	526
Other countries.....	356	422
Total	115,374	163,209
		68,833
		107,998

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

	February, 1897.	February, 1898.
WISKS (dutiable):		
Champagne and other sparkling doz	16,902	229,541
Still Wines—		
In casks.....gallons	132,756	96,651
In other coverings.....dozens	10,004	46,875
Total	379,662	356,876
WINES, imported from—		
United Kingdom.....	14,575	11,226
France.....	236,046	232,269
Germany.....	28,391	18,476
Italy.....	16,216	22,504
Other Europe.....	75,757	59,627
Other countries.....	2,082	12,764
Total	373,967	356,876

From John Power & Son.

DUBLIN, May, 1898.

Coincident with the news that our whisky has been placed on the wine list of the restaurant in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., comes the following item from a recent London letter to *The Irish Independent*, published in Dublin:

"There is to be a new Irish invasion of the House of Commons. So many people have of late demanded Sir John Power & Son's Irish whisky, that the Kitchen Committee have, I am given to understand, made up their minds that the sale of spirituous liquors in the Palace of Westminster (un-licensed) is to be increased by the illegal supply of popular measures of that well-known Dublin brand. The agitation for the inclusion of Power's whisky in the lists of liquors supplied at the House bars was, I may mention, started so far back as the beginning of last session. It was purely a matter of taste, not of trade, and up to the present date Sir John Power & Son were in blank ignorance of the whole affair."

Well knowing the interest of the American public in pure whisky, and the high estimation in which our brand especially is held by American connoisseurs and *American Distillers*, we take this means of bringing our whisky to your notice. Leading dealers in principal American cities can supply your wants.

Our Agents in America are as follows: United States and Canada, W. A. Ross & Brothers, 11 South William Street, New York.

New York—The P. W. Engs & Sons Co., 268 West Broadway; John Burke & Co., 106-108 Reade Street; The Rochester Distilling Co., Rochester.

California, C. W. Craig & Co., Sacramento Street, San Francisco; Chicago, Delaney & Murphy, 10-12 Wabash Avenue; Meagher Bros. & Co., 14 De Bresoles, St. Montreal.

JOHN POWER & SON.

OLIVINA-IDEAL
VINTAGES.Cabernet
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.Julius Paul Smith.
GROWER.

Livermore!

NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
65 & 67 DUANE ST.

California

BEER

The Situation.

The steam-beer brewers are doing well, this being their season to look for increased receipts. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Beer Imports and Exports.

The imports of bulk beer by rail overland in April were 405 barrels, 215 half-barrels, 68 quarter barrels, and 121 kegs.

The imports of bottled beer by rail overland in April were 1136 cases, 555 casks and 570 barrels.

The exports of beer by sea to foreign ports in April were:

Bottled—885 cases, 556 barrels, 255 casks, 25 packages.

Bulk—104 half-barrels, 25 sixth barrels.

Total value—\$13,563.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

FROM APRIL 15 TO APRIL 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
City of Para...	Ocosingo	S F Breweries, Ltd.	15 cases bottled	\$ 63
"	Champerico	"	40 cases bottled...	150
"	"	Castle Bros.	50 cases bottled...	239
"	Acajutla	Anheuser-B Co	50 barrels bottled...	500
"	San Juan d San	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	15 cases bottled...	142
"	Amapala	Buffalo Brew Co.	6 cases bottled...	30
"	Ocosingo	Sherwood & Sherwood	80 cases bottled...	405
"	Tonalá	"	30 cases bottled...	225
"	Ocosingo	Enterprise Br Co	30 cases bottled...	110
Alameda	Sydney	S F Breweries Ltd.	14 cases bottled	79
"	"	"	25 sixth-bbls bulk	40
"	Apia	"	4 hf-bbls bulk	18
"	"	"	3 cases bottled...	30
"	"	J R Watson	3 casks bottled	25
Bobrik...	Petropaulovski	Roth Blum & Co	20 casks bottled	170
"	"	Crown Dist Co	1 case bottled	5
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	20 casks bottled	210
Newport	Champerico	E G Lyons & Co	10 cases bottled	65
"	Acapulco	S F Breweries Ltd.	30 cases bottled	112
Bebrung	Petropaulovski	"	5 casks bottled...	52
City of Rio	Hong Kong	S P Co	100 barrels bottled.	950
"	Shanghai	"	120 bbls bottled...	1,068
"	Sonabaya	Anheuser-B Co	25 cases bottled	150
"	Hong Kong	S F Breweries Ltd.	100 cases 100 casks.	1,350
Total 404 cases, 193 casks and 270 bbls, bottled; and 4 half-barrels } and 25 sixth-barrels bulk				\$6,758

From May 1 to May 18 1898.

City of Papeete	Tahiti	BE Ayer	3 bbls bottled	\$ 28
Zealandia	Honolulu	Enterprise Brew Co.	3 barrels...	
"	"	"	70 hf-bbls...	bulk
"	"	"	67 3rd-bbls	675
"	"	"	60 6th bbls	
W G Irwin	"	Cal Wine Association	2 cases bottled	4
"	"	Buffalo Br Co	52 cases bottled	416
"	"	William Wolf & Co.	4 casks bottled...	416
Acapulco	Champerico	Castle Bros	100 cases bottled	450
"	San Benito	I Gutte	1 box bottled	1
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	5 cases bottled	45
J D Tallant	Nielaeski	Parrott & Co	3 cases bottled	31
Gaelic	Shanghai	Southern Pac Co	30 bbls 20 cs bottled	648
"	Yokohama	Mattson & D	5 barrels bottled	29
Curacao	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	20 cases bottled	80
"	La Paz	S F Breweries Ltd.	20 cases bottled...	127
"	"	"	27 casks bottled...	368
"	Santa Rosalia	"	45 cases bottled	192
"	Guaymas	"	10 cases bottled	45
Mazatlan	Anheuser-Busch Co.	"	150 cases bottled	1,650
San Jose	Champerico	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	40 cases bottled	130
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	10 cases bottled	45
"	Corinto	"	60 cases bottled	180
"	Acajutla	Charles Erken	100 boxes bottled	440
"	Corinto	Buffalo Br Co	20 cases bottled	107
"	Champerico	Sherwood & Sherwood	20 cases bottled	140

Total 522 cases, 76 casks, 108 barrels, 101 boxes bottled; 6 barrels, 70 hf-bbls, 67 third barrels, and 100 sixth barrels bulk \$5,562

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

February, 1897.

February, 1898.

Malt Liquors—	In bottles, doz.	25,570	\$20,427	39,991	\$36,717
	In other coverings, galls.	185,712	58,125	199,623	61,974
Total		216,282	78,550	239,614	101,691

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From April 15th to April 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	½ bbls.	¼ bbls.	Kegs.
W Bogen & Co.	135			90	40		40
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	60	20		115	10		41
Sherwood & Sherwood.			85				
Collector of Port			220				
Hilbert Bros.		120					
Order, Oakland	205		23				
E G Lyon & Co.			80				
L Cohen & Son.	51	70					
Total.	296	345	408	205	50	4	81

From May 1st to May 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	½ bbls.	¼ bbls.	Kegs.
Hilbert Bros.		240					
L Cohen & Son	62	70					
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	50	20	220	110			20
C A Zinkand				60	130		16
W Bogen & Co.		10		40	20		20
W Loaiza.	150						
Total.	242	340	220	210	150	50	

SALOON OPEN ON SUNDAY.—Defendant's living room was in the rear of his saloon, which had a front door, and also a door opening into the living room. On one side of the saloon was a hall, with a front door opening into the saloon, and there was no way of getting from the hall to the living room except through the saloon. On Sunday three men came into the hall, but did not go into the saloon. One asked for tobacco, and defendant stepped into the saloon, got it, and gave it to him. The bartender passed through the saloon that day: Held, that the saloon was not closed, within 3 How. Ann. St. Sec. 2283e, providing that the word "closed" applies to the back door or other entrance as well as to the front door; and that in prosecutions under the section it need not be proved that any liquor was sold.—*PEOPLE v. SCHOTTEY*, Mich., 74 N. W. Rep. 209.

Ropiness in beer is often caused by the injudicious mixture of old and new beer. The beer being in bottle, the cure by use of tannin is difficult and expensive, but the experiment of immersing a few bottles in cold water, and gradually bringing the contents to 131 degrees F. and keeping it at this for, say, 30 minutes, then gradually allowing it to cool, is worth a trial.—*American Bottler*.

Birch Brand Belfast Ginger Ale.

BELFAST, IRELAND, April 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: We offer the above brand of Belfast Ginger Ale and guarantee quality equal to any brand on the market. We shall be very pleased to submit you samples and are prepared to put you on exceptionally good terms for lots of one hundred barrels and upwards. We, of course, supply in smaller quantities if desired. Boxes contain ten dozen. We supply in ordinary or crown-cork bottles and will quote delivery from either f. o. b. steamer, Belfast, or goods delivered c. i. f., your city.

The water from which these goods are manufactured is from the celebrated Cromac Springs, and is obtained from artesian wells from a depth of upwards of 300 feet beneath the surface of the earth. The greatest purity of water is thus guaranteed, and the highest professional skill and most approved scientific appliances are employed in the manufacture.

Respectfully soliciting the favor of your inquiries which shall have our prompt and careful attention.

Faithfully yours,

S. BIRCH & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—Via PANAMA, Per SS. Colon, May 23.

TOBACCO

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From April 1st to April 30, 1898.

Apr. 1, from Liverpool via NY 9 cases leaf.....	Order marked D P.
2, Havre via NY 2 cases snuff.....	J A D & Co
5, Havana via NY 4 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
5, " " 2 cases cigars.....	M in diamond.
5, " " 3 cases cigars.....	G B & Co
5, " " 3 cases cigars.....	S B & Co
8, " N O. 3 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
8, Havana via NY 2 cases cigars.....	M A G & Co
14, " NY 3 cases cigars.....	G B & Co
14, " NY 2 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
16, NY Bonded W H 5 bales leaf.....	O
18, Liverpool via NY 14 cases unstemmed.....	P K
18, Havana via NY 2 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
18, " 2 cases cigars.....	G B & Co
18, " 2 cases cigars.....	M A G Co
21, NY Bonded W H 20 bales leaf.....	[Diamond]
25, Havana via NY 1 case cigars.....	M C & Co
25, " NY 3 cases cigars.....	G B & Co
25, " NY 5 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
25, " NY 1 case cigars.....	M A G & Co
30, " NY 1 case cigars.....	M A G & Co

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

May 2, Liverpool via NY 3 bales leaf.....	Order marked P K
2 NY Bonded W H 2 cases of cigarettes.....	Nones in squar
3 " 8 bales leaf.....	S in diamond
3 " 6 bales leaf.....	diamond
5 Havre via NY 7 cases of tobacco.....	J Z
5 Havana via NY 5 cases of cigars.....	S B & Co
5 " 2 cases of cigars.....	M A G & Co
5 " 3 cases of cigars.....	R B & Co
9 " 5 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
9 " 1 case of cigars.....	M Blaskower
10 NY Bonded W H 20 bales of leaf.....	La Flor
16 " 117 bales of leaf.....	F F
16 Havana via NY 6 cases cigars.....	M B & Co
16 " 5 cases cigars.....	M A G & Co
16 " 3 cases cigars.....	G B & Co
16 " 6 cases cigars.....	M A G & Co
17 " 6 cases cigars.....	M B & Co

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, ETC.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES — CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. City of Puebla—April 22.		
.....	4 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	177 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	6 bbls Tobacco.....	H. Bohls & Co.

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Walla Walla—April 23.

.....	4 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	42 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 packages Leaf.....	" " "

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Umatilla—May 2.

.....	12 cases Cigars.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	75 cases Cigarettes.....	" " "
.....	651 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 bbl Leaf.....	H. Bohls & Co.

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. City of Puebla, May 7.

.....	4 cases Cigars.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	50 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 bbl Tobacco.....	H. Bohls & Co.
.....	2 cases Tobacco.....	Ching Chennig Co.

FROM NEW YORK—Via Panama, per SS. City of Sydney, May 9.

.....	3 bi bbl, 4 pkg, 1 cs Snuff.....	C. E. Cumberson
.....	100 cases Tobacco.....	Order marked [H] B
.....	3 packages Snuff.....	" [W]

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Walla Walla, May 12.

.....	35 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	263 cases Tobacco.....	" " "

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Umatilla—May 18.

.....	20 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	4 cases Cigars.....	" " "
.....	44 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	11 cases Tobacco.....	Tillman & Bendel

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. City of Puebla, May 22.

.....	20 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	132 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 cases Cigars.....	" " "
.....	4 bbls Tobacco.....	H. Bohls Co.

FROM NEW YORK—Via PANAMA, Per SS. Colon, May 23.

.....	15 cases Snuff.....	Michelitschke Bros.
.....	1 package Snuff.....	" " "

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ROANOKE, May 14, 1894.

Flint & Co.	26 packages of Snuff J F Chapman & Co
" "	8 boxes of snuff.....

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ARYAN, May 17, 1897.

P Lorillard & Co.	25 bbls and cases snuff. S Lachman & Co
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EXPORTS OF TOBACCO—APRIL 15 TO APRIL 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Manna Ala	Honolulu.....	M Phillips & Co	3 cs plug.....750 lbs	\$ 300
"	"	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	6 pks plug.....600 lbs	300
"	"	"	6 cs smo.....500 lbs	200
Umatilla	Victoria	H London.....	2 cases leaf. 625 lbs	162
"	"	M P Kohlberg & Co.....	2 b les lf (for 344 lbs	137
"	"	"	1 " (dom) 355 lbs	83
City of Puebla	"	"	2 cases leaf. 352 lbs	107
Behring	Petropaulovski	H Bohls & Co.....	4 cs smok.....511 lbs	127
"	"	H Oppenheimer.....	5 pks smok.....835 lbs	464
City of Rio	Yokobama	S P Co.....	12 bds leaf 16 1/8 lbs	1,403
Walla Walla.....	Victoria	H London.....	1 case leaf.....319 lbs	83
Total value.....				\$3,466

From May 1 to May 18, 1897.

City of Papeete	Tahiti	J E Thayer	6 bxs plug.....120 lbs	
"	"	"	1 cs smo.....25 lbs	\$ 40
Zealandia	Honolulu	M Feintuch	2 cs smo.....200 lbs	91
"	"	A L Ehrman	17 bxs plug.....310 lbs	300
"	"	"	6 cs smok.....253 lbs	94
"	"	M S Grinbaum & Co	2 cs smok.....200 lbs	99
"	"	"	20 pkg plug 2000 lbs	600
"	"	"	60 pkg mfg 4000 lbs	1,200
"	"	Hyman Bros	152 cs 15 ps sm 1850	7,496
"	"	"	30 pkg mfg 3000 lbs	617
W G Irwin	"	M Phillips & Co	21 pkk mfg 2100 lbs	840
Umatilla	Victoria	Williams D & Co	2 cases mfg.....204 lbs	137
"	"	M P Kohlberg & Co	1 case leaf.....265 lbs	83
"	"	"	2 b les for 11.....254 lbs	162
Venus	Yokobama	H London	2 cases leaf.....625 lbs	100
City of Puebla	Victoria	S P Co	2 cs plug.....428 lbs	87
"	"	Conradi & Goldberg	1 bale for if.....87 lbs	20
"	"	M P Kohlberg & Co	1 case leaf.....100 lbs	44
"	"	"	2 bales leaf. 249 lbs	134
"	"	H London	1 bale leaf. 122 lbs	12
Gaelic	Yokobama	Swayne & Hoyt	1 box mfg.....50 lbs	1,000
Lurline	Kahului	M S Grinbaum & Co	10 cs smok 2000 lbs	62
"	"	H F Allen	1 case mfg.....240 lbs	18
Walla Walla	Victoria	Conradi & Goldberg	1 case leaf.....240 lbs	12
Curacao	La Paz	Wellman Peck & Co	b box	68
"	Guaymas	Thannhauser & Co	2 cases	25
Alden Besse	Honoulin	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	26 pks mfg.....2073 lbs	1,250
"	"	"	16 cs mfg.....1600 lbs	800
"	"	Hyman Bros Bros	100 cs smo 12000 lbs	4,800
"	"	M S Grinbaum & Co	69 pkg mfg 12000 lbs	6,000
Total value				\$26,057

EXPORTS OF CIGARS—APRIL 15 TO 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Alameda	Melbourne.....	M A Gunst & Co.....	1 case foreign.....	\$ 470
Planter	Honolulu.....	Delius & Co.....	2 cases foreign.....	150
Total.....				\$ 620

From May 1 to May 18, 1897.

Zealandia.....	Honolulu.....	M Phillips & Co	3 cases domestic.....	\$ 447
Alden Besse	"	M S Greenbann.....	1 case domestic.....	100
Total value.....				\$ 547

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—APRIL 15 TO 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Alameda	Sydney.....	E F Gutscheow.....	2 cases.....	\$ 288
City of Rio.....	Tokio.....	S P Co.....	24 cases.....	1,320
"	Shanghai.....	"	100 cases.....	9,350
"	Yokobama	R Colln.....	5 cases.....	132
Total amount 129 cases.....				\$11,090

From May 1 to May 18, 1898.

Irmgard	Honolulu.....	Williams Dimond & Co.....	2 cases.....	\$ 236
Zealandia	"	A L Ehrman.....	5 cases.....	195
"	"	Hyman Bros	5 cases.....	812
Alden Besse	"	F Harris.....	2 cases.....	75
Total value.....				\$1,318

EXPORTS OF SNUFF—May 1 to May 18, 1898.

Alden Besse	Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Brs Co	5 pks.....	371 lbs	\$ 185
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NATIONAL IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, ETC.

	February, 1897.	February, 1898	
Tobacco and manufactures of:			
Leaf (dutyable, pounds).....	186,554	171,311	59,784
Suitcase for cigar wrappers	164,015	227,347	361,711
Other.....			250,837
Total leaf.....	650,569	398,658	421,495
Imported from (pounds):—			
Germany.....	179,791	101,101	13,607
Netherlands.....	142,550	154,701	44,169
Other Europe.....	13,246	2,262	9,286
British North America.....	28,566	20,670	1,451
Mexico.....	65,187	24,725	24,075
Cuba.....	206,558	105,761	318,838
Other countries.....	15,091	3,435	15,077
Total.....	650,569	398,658	421,495
Manufactures of (dutyable, pounds):			
Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....	35,789	148,179	32,537
All other.....		2,502	2,811
Total manufactures.....		150,681	154,650

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Articles and Countries.	February, 1897.	February, 1898.	
Tobacco and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured (pounds):—			
Leaf.....	13,907,318	1,143,873	11,685,371
Stems and trimmings.....	395,782	4,537	489,025
Total.....	14,303,100	1,148,410	12,175,196
Exported to (pounds)			
United Kingdom.....	4,258,460	408,452	6,796,543
France.....	219,760	17,350	623,832
Germany.....	3,803,198	248,275	1,611,229
Other Europe.....	4,075,037	298,319	1,293,850
British North America.....	1,190,177	165,179	669,397
Central American States and British Honduras.....	15,110	1,271	14,241
Mexico.....	61,088	2,487	245,762
West Indies and Bermuda.....	137,747	11,941	277,397
Argentina.....			5,708
Colombia.....		32	880
Other South America.....	73,148	7,207	89,144
Japan.....	143,153	9,606	230,995
British Australasia.....	96,181	17,970	120,814
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3,060	300	65,978
Africa.....	308,181	19,961	200,237
Other countries.....			
Total unmanufactured.....	14,303,100	\$1,148,410	\$12,175,196
Manufactures of—			
Cigars..... M.....	139	3,149	248
Cigarettes..... M.....	66,131	148,433	85,427
Plug..... lbs.....		214,558	667,038
All other.....			136,630
Total.....		366,140	\$72,532
Exported to—			
United Kingdom.....		106,002	\$8,371
France.....		2,503	
Germany.....		17,169	5,837
Other Europe.....		46,582	37,002
British North America.....		3,267	3,860
Central American States and British Honduras.....			
Mexico.....		3,341	5,281
Cuba.....		250	355
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		14,679	17,964
Argentina.....		1,842	24
Brazil.....			550
Colombia.....			960
Other South America.....		4,238	6,832
China.....		17,451	21,138
East India: British.....		12,947	8,083
Japan.....		23,167	53,836
British Australasia.....		70,402	83,270
Other Asia and Oceania.....		14,475	16,192
Africa.....		21,424	16,754
Other countries.....			
Total manufactures of.....		\$366,140	\$372,532

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

A COMPETENT DISTILLER desires a partner with \$7000 or \$10,000 capital to establish a distillery in Fresno or Kings county. He has some capital which he will invest in the business; and will also give his time and experience. Full particulars at the office of the Review.

Tobacco Combination Abandoned.

Information was given out some time ago that the American Tobacco Company's earnings for 1897 were equivalent to nearly 17 per cent. on the common stock of the corporation, and that, as heretofore noted in these columns, those large earnings were made in spite of the fact that during the year \$1,000,000 was lost through the so-called competitive war in connection with plug tobacco. The annual report of the company, made public this week, confirms the previous reports about the character of the earnings, but gives little additional information regarding the general situation of the company's affairs. The figures for 1897 and the two preceding years are as follows:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Net earnings.....	\$4,179,460	\$3,593,197	\$3,971,521
Eight per cent. on preferred.....	969,360	969,360	958,440
Interest on scrip.....	214,800	143,200	.....
Balance.....	\$2,995,300	\$2,480,636	\$3,013,081
Cash divided on common.....	1,432,000	1,616,400	*1,611,000

Balance.....	\$1,563,300	\$864,176	\$1,402,081
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* Nine per cent.

The balance applicable to dividends on the common stock this year was equivalent to about 16½ per cent. on the \$17,900,000 of that portion of the capital, as compared with 13.8 per cent. in 1896 and 16.8 per cent. in 1895. The surplus balance for the year, added to the existing surplus in the balance sheet, raises the latter account to \$7,447,849, and the company displays an excess of cash and assets over liabilities to the amount of \$10,900,000. Patents, trade-marks, good-will and so forth are capitalized at \$24,867,000, and the real estate and plants of the company stand on its books at \$4,009,000, while leaf tobacco and products are set down at \$8,951,000. The latter, it is pointed out, is an important item, owing to the recent heavy advance in the value of tobacco.

On the whole this showing is of a sufficiently favorable character, but interest in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company does not at present center in earnings or dividend-paying capacity. The annual meeting of its stockholders this week was expected to result in changes in the board of directors involving the election of representatives of the financiers who were stated to have acquired large holdings of the stock. It was mainly on this that the common stock of the company had its sharp advance to 113½, although the actual changes in the board on last Wednesday were not as significant as had been looked for. At the same time a gentleman associated with large financial interests was chosen to fill one of the seats in the board, and reports that changes are to be made among the executive officials also received some notice.

Apart from this, there have been other reports in regard to American Tobacco and the manufactured tobacco industry generally which have commanded attention. The supposed plan for a general combination in the trade was fully referred to in these columns some weeks ago. Now comes the statement which, though indefinite and without formal authority, is considered in Wall Street to be substantially correct, that the entire plan for uniting a large portion of the plug-tobacco manufacturers into a corporation in harmony with the American Tobacco Company has fallen through. The allegation is that the terms offered were too low and the owners considered that the American Tobacco interest was obtaining the best of the bargain. The result has been the withdrawal of such options to sell or agreements to enter a combination of that character as had been made. If this is correct there will be no settlement in the tobacco trade—at least through a larger combination of interests. It is believed, however, that the competitive war of prices and brands will not be continued with its former severity, and in this view of the case the situation has certainly improved.—Bradstreet's.

New Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee Report the War Measure to Congress—Increase on Cigars, \$1 per Thousand; Cigarettes, \$2, and Manufactured Tobacco, Six Cents per Pound.

The provisions of the war measure introduced in the House on Tuesday by Mr. Dingley are of exceptional interest to the trade. In all probability the new law will come into effect next week, and to each of the different clauses the *Leaf* would direct close attention. As the bill now stands, the sections affecting the tobacco industry read as follows:

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act there shall, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law, be levied and collected a tax of twelve cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, namely, a tax of four dollars per thousand on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and of two dollars per thousand on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; and a tax of four dollars per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand: Provided, that in addition to the quantity of tobacco and snuff, in packages, now authorized by law, there may be a package of smoking tobacco, containing one and three-fourths ounces; and in addition to the number now authorized by law in packages of cigarettes there may be packages containing eight and sixteen cigarettes each, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to provide suitable stamps for the payment of taxes thereon.

And there shall also be levied and collected upon all the articles in this section enumerated and described which have been manufactured or imported and removed from the factory or Custom House before the passage of this act bearing the tax stamp heretofore required to be affixed to such articles for the payment of the tax thereon, and which are at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for sale by any person, an additional tax equal to the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or Custom House, and the tax hereby levied upon such articles manufactured and removed from the factory or Custom House after the passage of this act, namely, a tax of six cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared; a tax of one dollar per thousand on cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand; a tax of one dollar per thousand on cigars, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; and a tax of one dollar per thousand on cigarettes, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and of one dollar per thousand on cigarettes, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

Every person, either as owner or dealer, or as a broker, commission merchant, or other agent for the owner or dealer, having on the day succeeding the passage of this act any of the above-described articles in stock for sale, and which have been removed from the factory where produced or Custom House through which imported, bearing the proper stamp expressing the rate of tax payable thereon at the time of such removal, shall make a full and true return of the quantity thereof,

in pounds as to the tobacco and snuff, and in thousands as to cigars and cigarettes, so held on that day, under oath and in such form and under such regulation as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Such return shall be made and delivered to any collector or deputy collector of internal revenue upon demand, or, if not previously rendered, to the collector of the district within thirty days after the passage of this act; and on or before said day, and before selling or parting with the possession of any article above described after the passage of this act, the owner or dealer or other person having possession of said articles shall purchase and procure from the collector of the district the proper stamps for the payment of the additional taxes hereby levied upon said articles, and shall affix such stamps to the packages containing such articles, and cancel the same in the manner now by law provided for the attachment and cancellation of stamps to and upon such articles or packages. And any such article or package of such articles which shall be removed from such stock or from the place where situated on the day succeeding the passage of this act, or which shall be found after thirty days after the passage of this act, not bearing the stamp or stamps denoting the additional tax hereby levied on such articles, properly cancelled as by law required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the person so removing such articles unstamped as herein required or not having the stamp properly cancelled, or having such article in stock or possession, exposed and intended for sale, not bearing the stamp denoting such additional tax, properly cancelled, shall be liable to the payment of double the amount of additional tax due upon such article and to a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars for each such insufficiently stamped article so removed or held in possession.

Every person willfully failing or refusing to make the required return at the time and in the manner provided by law or regulation shall forfeit and pay double the amount of tax levied by this act and a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and for making a false and fraudulent return shall incur a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And for the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the taxes by this act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, that not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars of this appropriation may be used in the employment of not to exceed ten additional revenue agents, whom the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ, such agents to be known and designated as internal revenue agents in addition to the number now authorized in section thirty-one hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes as amended: and the existing provisions of law in all other respects shall apply to such agents, their duties, compensation and expenses.

TOBACCO DEALERS, PEDDLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Sec. 3. That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, special taxes on tobacco dealers, peddlers and manufacturers are hereby imposed, as follows:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars shall pay twenty-four dollars, and if their annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay forty-eight dollars.

Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay four dollars and eighty cents.

Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay twelve dollars.

Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: Provided, that no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay twelve dollars.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay twenty-four dollars.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay twelve dollars.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars shall each pay twenty-four dollars.

Peddlers of tobacco shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: When traveling with more than two horses, mules or other animals, as of the first class, and shall pay forty-eight dollars; when traveling with two horses, mules or other animals, as of the second class, and shall pay twenty-four dollars; when traveling with one horse, mule or other animal, as of the third class, and shall pay twelve dollars; when traveling on foot or public conveyance or by private conveyance other than hereby described, as of the fourth class, and shall pay seven dollars and twenty cents. Any person who sells or offers to sell and deliver manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, traveling from place to place, in the town or through the country, shall be regarded as a peddler of tobacco.

And every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this section, without having paid the special tax herein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

What Was Once Paid.

The following internal duties were in force in 1865:

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground dry or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, forty cents per pound.

Cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, forty cents per pound.

Tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened or otherwise prepared, thirty cents per pound.

Fine-cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with the stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in rolls, packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, forty cents per pound.

Smoking tobacco of all kinds, and importations thereof, thirty-five cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, and so sold, fifteen cents per pound.

Cigarettes made of tobacco, enclosed in a paper wrapper, and put up in packages containing not more than twenty-five cigarettes, and valued at not more than five dollars per hundred packages, five cents per package.

All cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, ten dollars per thousand.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Destruction of Damaged Export Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of a letter from the Collector of Customs at New York, reporting on the application of W. O. Smith & Co. and David Dunlop for the destruction of certain manufactured tobacco entered for exportation and damaged by the burning and scuttling of the export vessel in the harbor of New York, and also for the cancellation of the export bond. The tobacco in question consisted of seventy-eight cases, manufactured in a bonded manufacturing warehouse at Petersburg, Va., which, with other cases, were shipped to New York under bond for exportation to Melbourne, Australia, in November last, and were laden on board the steamer "Port Patrick." The vessel caught fire and was scuttled at Pier 9, East River, the vessel being submerged for ten days, when it was floated and the tobacco relanded in charge of the district officer at the pier. The shippers claim that the tobacco, by reason of such submersion, has become a total loss, and ask that the collector be instructed to cause the same to be destroyed by burning, and that the bond covering said tobacco be cancelled.

The collector reports that under the law establishing bonded manufacturing warehouses it has always been held by his office that the product of such warehouses could not enter into consumption in the home market under any circumstances unless first exported and then reimported, in which case it was treated as a foreign product; that the export bond could only be cancelled upon evidence of shipment or destruction; and that if, in the present case, the tobacco be destroyed by the owners, the Government would suffer no loss, as no portion of the tobacco would enter into consumption.

The Department concurs in this view, and has authorized the collector to cause the tobacco to be destroyed, as suggested, at the expense of the owner, and thereupon to cancel the export bond.

Forty pounds of choice Sumatra were found recently in the berths of the cook and the baker of the ship "Werken-dam," lying at the Rotterdam dock in Hoboken. Both men were arrested on the charge of smuggling, and held in default of \$1,000 each bail.

Some of the dealers in leaf tobacco have not entered the field as buyer of the 1897 tobacco. Those who were spoken to say they are afraid of it; that the growth of it was fine but that the tobacco has been ruined in curing and is full of white vein, and, in addition, indications of rot.

Last week the customs officers of New York seized some 1,200 fine Havana cigars which had been smuggled in on one of the regular Cuban liners. The goods were in a barrel which was supposed to contain fat, and were wrapped up with some old clothing. They went to the Barge Office Morgue, of course.

LEAF TOBACCO.—After cotton, our most important agricultural export to Spain is leaf tobacco. The annual shipments average about 20,000,000 pounds, and their value about a million dollars. A comparison of the five-year periods 1888-1892 and 1893-1897 shows a slight increase during the decade, the average annual export amounting to 19,495,671 pounds, valued at \$970,300, in the former period, as compared with 21,913,405 pounds, valued at \$1,113,152 in the latter. During the year 1888, in addition to our exports of leaf tobacco, we shipped to Spain 737,770 pounds of stems and trimmings, worth \$42,500, but there is no record of further shipments since that year.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, April 16th, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending April 15th, 1898:

Tartar Prince, April 4th, 75 cases Lucca Olive Oil, "Fortuna."

Tartar Prince, April 4th, 53 cases Salt Anchovies in tins, "Chiappe."

Tartar Prince, 220 cases Fernet-Branca, 50 cases Chianti Wine, "Ruffino."

California, April 11th, 50 cases Sparkling Lacrima Cristi, 25 cases Naples Wines, "P. Scila."

Aller, April 11th, 62 tubs Parmesan cheese.

Saale, April 13th, 30 cases Half-Moons oil, "Ardoino."

Saale, April 13th, 200 boxes Genoa Paste, "Profumo."

Burgundy, April 15th, 1240 boxes Naples Macaroni, "Dello Joio."

Signature,
L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, May 3rd, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending April 30th, 1898:

Per Burgundia, April 16th, 500 boxes macaroni, "Sprecker" brand.

Coastwise, April 18th, 25 bbls. Burgundy and 10 bbls. Brandy, Italian Swiss Colony.

Coastwise, April 20th, 55 bbls. Assorted Wines, 10 half bbls. Assorted Wines, Italian Swiss Colony.

Neustria, April 22nd, 1000 boxes macaroni, "Frat. Rossi."

Neustria, April 22nd, 576 boxes macaroni, "Sprecker."

Werra, April 23rd, 50 tubs Gorgonzola Cheese, "Polenghi."

Trojan Prince, April 25th, 60 cases Chianti Wine, 4 bbls. Sprinz Cheese and 300 cases Fernet-Branca, "Ruffino."

Kaiser Wilhelm II, April 28th, 200 cases Fernet-Branca, "Ruffin."

Signature,
L. GANDOLFI & Co.

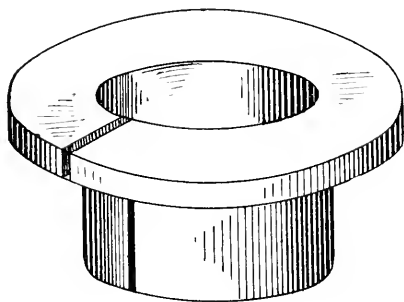
NEW YORK, May 15, 1898.

Per Fulda, May 5th, 100 cases Fernet Branca.

Ems, May 12th, 400 cases Fernet Branca; 200 cases Cognac Croix Rouge, Branca.

From Wm. H. Hohnemann.

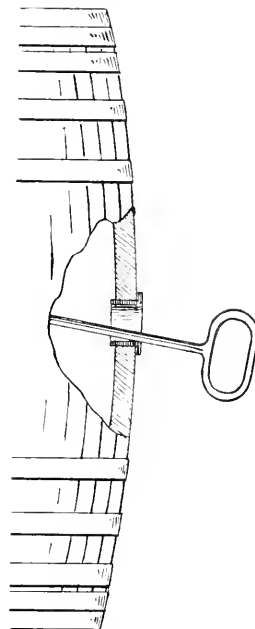
BUNGHOLE PROTECTOR.



SAN FRANCISCO, April, 1898.

It is well known to all wine and liquormen that when clarifying wines or mixing liquors in a cask, the use of the mixing-rod causes the bungstave to be worn out in such a

manner that the bung does not fit properly any more, and thus the air is allowed to enter the cask, to the great detriment and injury of its contents. The bungstave then has to be replaced by a new one, thus entailing not only expense, but also loss of time and general inconvenience.



My "Bunghole Protector" obviates all these difficulties and expenses. Being made of the best India rubber, it is clean and can be easily adjusted to the bunghole by any one. Having only an opening large enough to allow the mixing-rod to be worked freely, it closes up the larger part of the bunghole and greatly avoids waste of liquor.

As the mixing-rod does not come in contact with the bunghole at all, the latter retains its original round shape, thereby obviating any restraint of force while stirring the contents of the cask, and thorough agitation being procured in less time, thus saving expense for replacing bungstave, loss of time and inconvenience.

The price of the "Bunghole Protector" being nominal, its great usefulness has been recognized by all wine and liquor dealers, and is attested by letters of recommendation signed by the following well-known firms:

SAN FRANCISCO, March, 1898.

We take pleasure in certifying that the "Hohnemann Patent Bunghole Protector" is a very clever and simple contrivance for the protection of bungholes when the method of clarification of wines and liquids may be applied by stirring the contents of casks. It will preserve the natural circle of the bunghole, thus securing the air-tight fit of the bung, so essential for the preservation of wines.

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO.,

Charles Bundschu, President.

B. FRAPOLLI & CO.

EISEN VINEYARD CO.

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.

LACHMAN & JACOBI.

STEVENS, ARNHOLD & CO.

CROWN DISTILLERIES CO.

CARROLL & CARROLL.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

KOLB & DENHARD.

HENRY CAMPE & CO.

ITALIAN-SWISS AGRICULTURAL COLONY.

WILLIAM WEHNER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NAPA, CAL., March 25, 1898.

Wm. H. Hohnemann, Esq., San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: Having examined your "Bunghole Protector," I am fully convinced of its utility in fining wines, and the saving it will make to the proprietor of every cellar who uses it, not only in saving the bungstave, but also in preventing injury to the wine, as its use will prevent the accession of air after fining, which can hardly be excluded unless the bunghole is perfectly round and smooth. Its utility is so obvious that every wineman should adopt it at once.

Yours truly, GEORGE HUSMANN, S. S. Agent.

From The Union Distilling Co

CINCINNATI, O., May 3, 1898.

DEAR SIRS: Parties heretofore doing business as "The Retailers Co-Operative Company," have recently changed said name, and are now styling themselves "The Union Distilling Co.," doing business under this name at No. 218 North Seventh Street of St. Louis, Mo. We do not know what motive prompts these people to adopt this name. Be these motives what they may be, the jobbing trade of St. Louis, as well as those selling wines, whiskies, etc., in St. Louis, should not be misled by the similarity in name. We shall inquire into the rights of this concern using our name and proceed on such lines as our attorneys may advise, in order to protect our name, our copyrights and other interests. Believe us to be,

Yours sincerely,

THE UNION DISTILLING CO.

DICTATED:

From Mellwood Distilling Co.

A thing which pleases is already half sold—Recognizing the truth of the old adage that "As goes New York so goes the country," R. F. Balke & Co., Distillers and Proprietors of "Runnymede Club" whisky, commenced the introduction of their cased goods bottled in bond, at New York City. The very remarkable success which has been attained by them in this most difficult market must be attributed to the genuine merit of the "Runnymede Club" whisky. No better exemplification of the popularity of this brand can be offered than the fact that "Runnymede Club" whisky is now on sale in all the leading clubs, cafes and hotels of New York City, amongst them being the following: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Holland House, Hoffman House, Imperial Hotel, Murray Hill Hotel, Hotel Normandie, Hotel Netherland, Hotel Cadillac, Gilsey House, Everett House, Brunswick Cafe, Proctor's Cafe, Giglio's Cafe, Hartman's Cafe, Dierk's Cafe, The Drive, The Warwick, DeBrauwere's, Bragaglia & Carreno's, Adam Engel's Restaurant, Brown's Chop House, Bowyer's Chop House, Astor House Pharmacy.

From the P. W. Engs & Sons Co.

263 WEST BROADWAY AND 6 YORK STREET,

NEW YORK CITY, April 18th, 1898.

We desire to call your attention to our large and varied stock of every requisite for the Wine and Spirit Trade.

We are Sole Agents in the United States for Sir Robert Barnett & Co., Vauxhall, London, Distillers of Old Tom and London Dry Gin; Orange Bitters, Sloe Gin, etc., and bottlers of "Jock Scott" Glenlivet and John Ramsay Scotch Whiskies, "Crown" Jamaica Rum, Royal S. S. Co.'s Hennessy Cognac, etc., etc.

We represent M. Lassaletta & Co., Jerez, Spain, whose Sherries are favorably known throughout the United States.

We are Exclusive Representatives in this country for Hijos de Benigno Lopez, Tarragona, Spain, shippers of all grades of Tarragona Ports, Muscatels, Malagas, etc., etc.

We have the Sole Agency in America for "L. L." St. Croix Rum, the finest imported.

We are Proprietary Importers of the brand, "Excelsior" Superior St. Thomas Bay Rum.

We are Importers and Direct Receivers of Jas. Hennessy Cognac, in wood and glass; J. & F. Martell and Pinet Castillon & Co. Cognac, in glass only; and Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac, in wood only; "Royal Arms" De Kuyper Gin, in wood and glass, and "Royal Violet" Triple Flavor Gin, in wood only; Power's and Wise's Irish Whiskies, in wood and glass; "Lagavulin" Extra Flavor Scotch Whisky, in wood only; Duff,

Gordon & Co. Sherries and Sandeman Oporto Ports, etc., etc.

We are Proprietors of the "Perfection" Turkish Prune Juice, the well-known brand of the late firm of M. Hahn & Co., now incorporated with us. The reputation of this article is so well established as to need no more than a passing notice. We solicit your inquiries for samples, which we will transmit carriage free, and will mail you a pamphlet, which points out the purpose and method of its use.

Special attention is called to our proprietary brands of high grade blended whiskies: Beaumont, Monte Carlo, Mellow Horn, Matador, Hostelry, in wood and glass, and Monongahela, Monogram, Cynthia, Perfection, Topaz, Lone Star, Ceres, Westmoreland, Vigilant, Boniface, etc., in wood only. In straight whiskies our standard proprietary bottlings are: Finch's Golden Wedding, Mt. Vernon, Guckenheimer, Eastern Ryes, and Green Label Old Crow, A. Keller, and Chicken Cock, Kentucky Bourbons.

Our stock of Eastern Ryes and Kentucky Bourbons of all ages, from 1886 to 1898, includes, among principal brands, as follows: Finch's Golden Wedding, Mt. Vernon, Melvale, Thompson, Sherwood, Dougherty, Gibson, Overholt, Dillinger, Guckenheimer, Hannisville, Belle of Nelson, A. Keller, Pepper, Old Crow, Chicken Cock, etc., etc., tax-paid and in bond.

In miscellaneous domestic spirits, we handle Lawrence's Medford and Chase's 1895 New England Rums, "American Horns" and "Dutch Crown" Superior Gins, Peach, Blackberry and Cherry Brandies and Cherry Rum.

We are Sole Agents in New York for E. Vanderveer's New Jersey Cider Brandy. This brandy is acknowledged by the trade to be the best made in New Jersey, and we can ship either from distillery, U. S. Bonded Warehouse here, in original packages, containing about 47 gallons, or from stock in our store in quantities to suit.

Vermouth in wood. This article is of the highest quality, and recommended as fully equal to the best imported.

We receive direct from the producers California Brandies, Ports, Sherries, Muscatels, Angelicas, Clarets, Sauternes, etc., etc. We are Controllers of the celebrated "Hermitage" California Ports and Sherries.

We carry in stock a complete line of popular imported cased spirits, such as Siegert's Angostura and Boonekamp Bitters, Martini & Rossi's Vermouth, Usher's Scotch and Kinahan's L. L. Irish Whiskies and E. Pernod's Absinthe, etc., etc. In domestic spirits, in glass, we have Pepper, Distillery and Peebles' bottlings, Old Jordan, Hunter, Old Crow Rye, Bates's Malt, etc., etc.

We are Eastern Agents for Belle of Nelson Distillery Co.'s "Belle of Nelson" Whiskey, in cases.

We are Distributing Agents for the products of the I. Calvin Shafer Co., established 1829, manufacturers of Fruit Juices, Fruit Syrups, Medicinal Blackberry Brandy, Wild Cherry Rock and Rye, etc., etc., the standard for more than fifty years.

We beg to call attention to the claim which our firm has upon the good-will and consideration of the public because of its long continued existence. Few have embraced so many years during which members of the same family have remained in control. P. W. Engs established this firm in 1808 and his grandson is now President of our Company. The long and faithful service of the past is but an assurance of that which may be counted upon now and hereafter.

Requests are invited for terms, etc., upon our goods, and for samples, which we shall gladly furnish, carriage free.

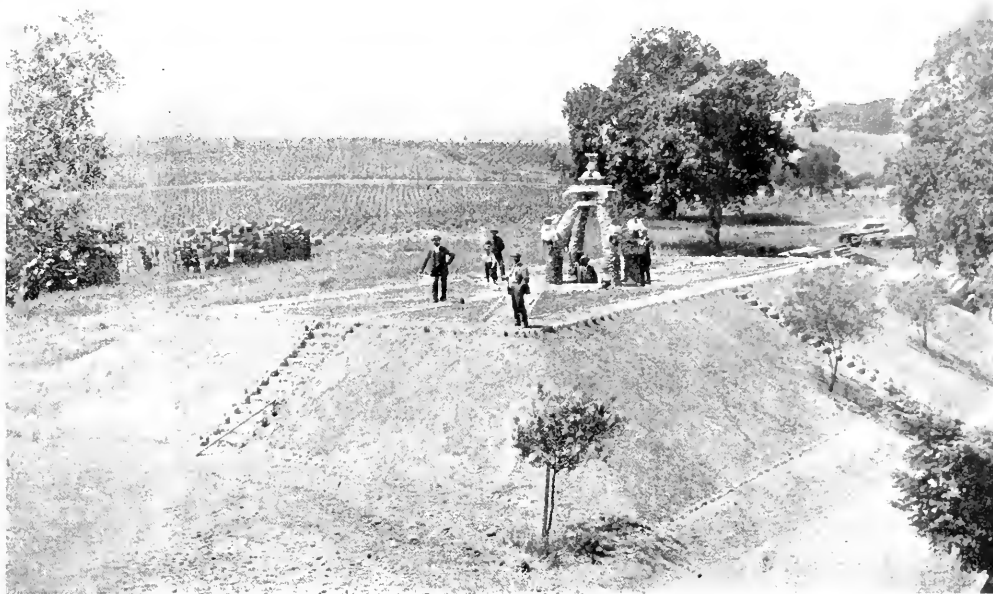
Wines and spirits, either domestic or imported, especially bottled under proprietary labels.

Trusting to receive your valued orders, we are,

Yours respectfully,

THE P. W. ENGS & SONS CO.

WINE CISTERN IN WHICH THE DANCE TOOK PLACE.



ITALIAN SWISS-COLONY PICNIC.

A hundred couples danced in a wine vat at Asti on May 14. Where but a few days ago 500,000 gallons of California Chianti bubbled two hundred merry-makers whirled in the mazes of a Strauss waltz. There was no great crowding. An excellent orchestra in the center of the novel barroom made music for the dancers, while onlookers stood about the sides of the tank and enjoyed the fun. Few, however, lost the opportunity, that might never again occur during a lifetime, to participate in terpsichorean pleasures on a floor which had known the weight of enough wine to fill 4,000,000 bottles, and whose walls were stained in a most lurid color by the juice of hundreds of millions of grapes. The dancers were of many degrees and ages. Supreme Court judges elbowed San Francisco supervisors and foreign consuls reversed their steps to avoid collisions with millionaires. There were others, too. Men and women who had first tasted Chianti in the vineyards of Italy or Switzerland touched the heels of native sons and native daughters in the grand march. Never, perhaps, was a more cosmopolitan and representative gathering in any place.

It was the fete day of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, and the officers of the Association outdid the most attentive and generous of hosts in their care for the comfort and delight of two hundred guests from San Francisco and other cities. Invitations had been extended to many prominent people, and a majority of the fortunate recipients responded. A special train left San Francisco for Asti at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and upon arrival there carriages conveyed the visitors over the extensive lands of the Colony, which embrace over 2000 acres under cultivation in vines. The immense buildings were visited, from the fermenting-room, over two hundred feet square, where eighty huge tanks hold the juice which has flown into them to undergo its first fermentation, to the cellars, where is stored the aged product of the best year's growth. The many processes were explained by President Rossi and Secretary Sparboro, and a practical lesson in winemaking was

given. The greatest attraction was reserved till the last, when, after leaving the brandy distillery, the way was led to the giant reservoir.

The imaginations of the guests were prepared for the marvelous sight about to greet them by their hosts, who told of its planning and building. The outside appearance of the mighty receptacle is much like one of the pyramids of Egypt with the top sliced off. The ascent to the top is by concrete steps on four sides. Its roof is a charmingly plotted garden, with pyramids of flowers and gravel walks. In the center is a stone fountain of interesting design, which arches the entrance. The opening is three feet in diameter, and when the interior is filled this is hermetically sealed. To-day a winding staircase made descent of twenty-four feet to the bottom easy. Two arches partly divide the reservoir, making three compartments, thirty feet square. The floor, walls and ceiling, are all of cement. Fifty men were employed night and day for forty-five days, and one thousand barrels of the best Portland cement and six thousand barrels of gravel and fine sand from the near-by Russian river bed were used in its construction. The walls are two feet thick, and glazed to the imperviousness of a glass bottle. It was first filled on October 15, 1897, two steam pumps being busied for over a week in the task. It was emptied on March 10, 1898, and the wine removed to the 30,000 gallon vats in the cellar proper.

Being about to take into its capacious stomach another 500,000 gallons of wine, the Italian-Swiss Colonists thought it fitting that the great event should be celebrated. A wonderful echo was discovered by the viewers of this eighth wonder of the world. "Hello!" said President Hugh Craig of the Chamber of Commerce, and "Hello!" continued around the walls for what seemed a full minute. Standing at one end whispers were interpreted at the other, eighty feet away. A city of 500,000 inhabitants, with the present average consumption, might draw its supply of wine from the great reservoir for over a year.

When dinner was announced, another surprise awaited. Through a quarter of a mile of magnificent arbors, where roses

of brilliant hue dropped among a sea of emerald green, the hundreds walked or drove to the banqueting grove. The route was all "Ahs!" and "Ohs!" Fifty particular attractions on either side overwhelmed them with a surfeit of sights and experiences. A nest of tiny eggs caused Supervisor Delany to touch it. A shower of water bathed his manly form, and he retreated in dismay. Plucking a blossom, Banker Daniel Meyer received an impromptu shampoo. Stepping on hidden springs brought misadventures to others. Hammocks that performed strange antics, chairs that sat their momentary occupants on the earth, and similar delusions and realities made sport for the guests. Before dinner was over one looked for almost anything that was harmless and odd to occur.

The tables were spread beneath trellises hidden under flowers, and each was a charming vista of snowy linen, crystal, silver and smiling diners. The menu was elegant, and a corps of Italian and Swiss waiters enabled surprising execution to be done. Toasts to the Colony, its officers, the Stars and Stripes, Admiral Dewey and other men and principles were drunk in native Chablis, Chianti and Champagne. Congratulations were heaped on the hosts, and Secretary Sbarboro, in his joy at the scene, fell a victim to one of his own traps, and released a quart of fluid from above, and eloquent speech was drowned in a flood of water and laughter.

With an hour's siesta, the dancing in the tank began, and lasted till the whistle of the train summoned all for farewells. Returning, a luncheon and wine was passed in the cars, and each one took home a handsome souvenir of his visit in a box holding bottles of red and white wines of a superior vintage. Among those present were:

Hugh Craig, S. Prentiss Smith, W. C. Van Fleet, A. Angelotti, Mrs. Ninetta Eames, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barry, Miss L. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bromwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Baeigalupi, Mr. and Mrs. Carpentier, Misses Carpentier, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cavalli, Miss Angelina Cavalli, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Dorn, James Denman, R. Doyle, Dr. and Mrs. Paolo de Vecchi, Miss Jessie Davies, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cooke, Gustav Fredericks, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kerr, Miss Charuian Kittridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Lachman, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lemon, John Lawrence, W. Louiza Jr., Miss Marks, William Frank, Thomas Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Malm, Miss Lena Malm, Miss Lily Malm, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Merle, Daniel Meyer, Adrian Merle, Miss Pauline Merle, Alfred Merle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mahon, Dr. Magnus, Alex Magnus, Miss Henrietta Merle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McPherson, C. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Paxton, Peter Ball, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ehrenberg, Mrs. Edward Everett, H. Epstein, H. Brunner, M. J. Fontana, Miss Margaret Fontana, E. Freidenrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foster, I. Cuenin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Haskins, John Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hendy, Michael Haas, M. Harper, F. H. Huddart, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hotchkiss, C. E. Humbert, S. Pinchower, Dr. G. Ollino, V. Papina, B. B. W. Paxton, D. Paroni, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Pescia, Miss Lynette Payne, Mr. and Mrs. George Parkyns, Mr. and Mrs. Pioda, E. Patrizi, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Rossi, Miss Marie Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rivers, R. X. Ryan, Miss S. Rottanzi, W. Rudgear, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sbarboro, J. H. Sheehan, James A. Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shepman, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Santori, Leon Sloss, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Spencer, Miss Romilda Sbarboro, R. E. Severns, Mrs. L. Steffani, Romolo Sbarboro, E. Seegen, P. Serre, Charles Tamm, L. Tonnery, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vasconi, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wainwright, Miss Wood, James M. Wilson, Mrs. Paul Wickersham, Mr. and

Mrs. James E. Britt, Dr. Collischonn, Mrs. Aubin, Ethel Smith, Evelyn Craig, Margerie Craig, Carlo Serra, Mizpah Fredericks, Dr. Clinton, A. K. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Devaney, Milton Epstein, Olga Epstein, Fred Hunt, Miss Crocker, Mrs. Norton, Miss G. Norton, Romilda Paroni, Chellia Paroni, J. Franzoni, Miss Richards, Mrs. C. Elwert, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Seurlock, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Smith, Miss Hattie and Lottie Van Laak, Horace Chase, Miss Victors, G. B. Covaseo, Fred Caire, Miss Aglae Caire, W. Frank, Miss Frank, Mrs. Guislain, John Baur, Alfred Sbarboro.

Our Trade with Spain.

The following is copied from an official publication of the United States Department of Agriculture—Section of "Foreign Markets"—and may perhaps engage a more attentive study in view of the existing relations between the two countries:

WINES.—The amount of Spanish wines purchased by the United States has for several years been steadily decreasing. The receipts during 1897, valued at \$523,416, were the smallest of the decade. The average value of the imports, which amounted to \$770,052 in 1888-1892, fell to \$594,555 in 1893-1897. The importations consist chiefly of still wines in casks.

Statistics showing the value of the wines received from Spain during each fiscal year from 1888 to 1897, inclusive, are presented in the following statement:

Years ended June 30—	Value.	Years ended June 30—	Value.
1888.....	\$733,481	1893.....	\$753,767
1889.....	682,427	1894.....	603,888
1890.....	818,125	1895.....	548,863
1891.....	877,459	1896.....	542,841
1892.....	738,766	1897.....	523,416

Annual average, 1888-92 \$770,052

Annual average, 1893-97 \$594,555

ARGOL.—Argol, or crude tartar, is one of our leading imports from Spain. The importation of this product has assumed importance only within the last five years. Prior to 1889 no imports whatever were recorded in our official trade returns, and from that year to 1892, inclusive, the total receipts were less than 1,000,000 pounds. In 1893, however, the quantity imported rose to 2,447,877 pounds, valued at \$218,167, and although there has since been a considerable decline, the receipts are still above 1,000,000 pounds a year. During 1893-1897 the imports averaged 1,639,726 pounds, valued at \$150,012, per annum, as against 171,399 pounds, valued at \$17,328, during 1888-1892.

The quantity and value of argol imported into this country from Spain during each year of the decade is stated in the following table:

Years ended June 30—	Quantities.	Value.
..... (pounds) .....	.....	.....
1888.....	223,711	\$18,597
1889.....	60,340	6,015
1890.....	25,426	1,112
1891.....	547,518	60,917
1892.....	171,399	17,328
1893.....	2,244,807	\$218,167
1894.....	1,932,047	170,044
1895.....	1,496,336	121,630
1896.....	1,479,962	149,706
1897.....	1,045,480	90,516
Annual average, 1888-1892.....	1,639,726	150,012

From W. A. Taylor & Co., New York.

Jose. Boule, Reus. Spanish red and white wines. Prize medals; the best values offered in the wines from Tarragona. Aged by time alone, and sweetened only by the natural saccharine of the grape. Send for samples and particulars.

W. A. TAYLOR & Co., Sole Agents.

39 BROADWAY, New York.

MISCELLANY

The Trade-Mark Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1898.

Following is the text of the bill, providing for the registration of trade-marks on bottles, siphons, barrels, etc., as it passed the House of Representatives, April 18, and subsequently went to the Senate:

Be it enacted, etc., that any and all persons, firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing, bottling, packing, or selling soda-water, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, larger beer, weiss beer, white beer, or other beverages, or medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, compounds, mixtures, or other articles of merchandise in bottles, siphons butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, kegs, boxes, tins, or other receptacles or vessels, with his, her, its, or their name or names or other marks or devices branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown impressed, or otherwise produced upon such bottles, siphons, boxes, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, casks, half casks, boxes, tins, or other receptacles or vessels used by him, her, it or them, in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with the Indian tribes, or among or in the Territories of the United States, or with or in the District of Columbia, may obtain registration of such name or names, or other marks or devices so used as follows: Any such person, firms or corporations may file in the Patent Office of the United States, to be recorded, a written statement specifying the name, domicile, citizenship, place or places of business, and post-office address of, and a facsimile of the same name or names, or other marks or devices so used by him, her, it, or them, respectively, and the usual name of the articles manufactured, bottled, packed, or sold by such owner in such bottles, siphons, butts, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, casks, half casks, boxes, kegs, tins, or other receptacles or vessels; said statement declaring that such person, firm, or corporation is, at the time of such filing, the owner of such bottles, siphons, butts, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, casks, quarter casks, kegs, boxes, tins or other receptacles or vessels, and that the same are used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with the Indian tribes, or among or in the Territories of the United States, or with or in the District of Columbia, and that such person, firms or corporations, has at the time a right to the use of such name or names, or other devices, sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm or corporation has at the time a right to the use of such name or names, or other devices, sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm or corporation, has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; and said statement shall be sworn to by such person, or by a member of such firm, or an officer of such corporation before a notary public or other officer competent to administer oaths, who shall attach his official seal to the same; provided, however, that for each statement so filed, and at the time the same is filed, the person or corporation filing the same shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum of twenty-five dollars as a fee for such registration, and shall comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents: Provided further, that no registration shall be allowed under this act except by persons, firms or corporations domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country, or tribes which, by treaty, convention or law, afford similar privileges to citizens of the United States.

SECTION 2. That when any registration has been made as provided in section one of this act, the Commissioner of Patents may issue a certificate in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and signed by said Commissioner, stating and specifying the name, place, or places of business, and post-office address of the person, firm or corporation obtaining such registration as owner, and giving a description of the registered name or names, or other marks or devices so used on such bottles, siphons, butts, hogsheads, half barrels, casks, half casks, quarter casks, kegs or other receptacles or vessels fully as set forth in said statement filed under section one of this act, and such certificate shall state that such name or names, or other marks or devices have been registered by such owner in accordance with this act, giving the title and date hereof. Such certificate of the Commissioner of Patents shall, in any prosecution under this Act, be *prima facie* evidence of registration in accordance with this Act and also *prima facie* evidence that the person, firm or corporation so registered as owner is the true owner of the bottles, siphons butts, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, casks, half casks, quarter casks, kegs, boxes, tins, or other receptacles or vessels, the name or names or other marks or devices on which have been so registered.

SECTION 3. That after the name or names or other marks or devices, which appear on any bottles, siphons, butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, half casks, quarter casks, kegs, boxes, tins or other receptacles or vessels have been registered as provided in section one of this Act, any person, firm or corporation who shall use in traffic any such bottles, siphons, butts, hogsheads, casks, half casks, quarter casks, kegs, boxes, tins or other receptacles or vessels, or make the same the subject of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or with the Indian tribes, or among or in the Territories of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than four months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. That nothing in this act contained shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use or sale of such bottles, siphons, butts, hogshead, barrels, half barrels, casks, half casks, kegs, boxes, tins, or other receptacles or vessels might have had if this Act had not been passed.

SECTION 5. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations and prescribe forms for the transfer of the said certificates of registration, and for recording the said transfers in his office.

Trade Marks On Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1898.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has had under consideration the heretofore existing regulations regarding the stamping of trade marks on imported goods, and has advised the Treasury Department to modify it. In accordance with his advice, the Department, through Assistant Secretary Howell, has addressed all officers of the customs that the regulation has been so modified "as to allow the importation of articles stamped with a duly registered trade-mark, although such trade-mark may consist in part of the name of a city or state in this country, provided that such trade-mark shall have been duly registered prior to the date of the circular, and that the evidence of such registry shall have been duly filed in this Department."

In all such cases, however, says the Assistant Secretary, the words, "Made in Germany," or France or whatever may be the name of the country of origin, must appear on the same surface with the trade-mark and in close proximity to the trade-mark. Hr. Howell further says that the address of an importer or dealer in this country who is not a manufacturer may likewise appear under the above-named conditions.

Wine in South America.

In compliance with a Department instruction (for the benefit of a Californian), a series of reports on wine in South American countries has been made, the last having been received October 12, 1897. Advance sheets have been sent to the inquirer.

BRAZIL.

From Rio de Janeiro Consul-General Towne writes—

The use of table wines is very general throughout Brazil, especially in the cities, among rich and poor; and, in the interior, with the well-to-do people. Its use is regarded as essential to health in this tropical and debilitating climate. As farm laborers are poorly paid, wine is too dear for them. The average man receives about 25 cents and the woman about 15 cents per day, from which they feed themselves. Fortunately, beans and mandioca grow to great perfection here, with but little work, and these supply food at a nominal cost, while bananas of wild growth add another important article of diet. But such labor has the advantage of cachaca (sugar-cane rum) that costs, in pipes of 120 gallons, about \$10 (United States gold), or say 8 to 9 cents per gallon. The rum is very strong, but over-indulgence in drink is not a weakness chargeable to Brazilians. They are great consumers of the wines of Europe and are proverbially a temperate people.

Comparing the statistics of imports from different countries, it appears that imports from Portugal are steadily increasing and from other countries decreasing. The Portuguese wines are lighter in body than any others, and their flavor is considered more delicate; notably, claret from the River Douro section has not the acrid, bitter flavor of that from Bordeaux.

In a report by one of the largest wine importing houses of Brazil, the statement is made that the currency unit of valuation, the Brazilian "milreis," has fluctuated so violently during the year that no true estimate of gold values could be given.

Duties.—Wines are subject to the following duties in Brazil: Casks 400 reis (6 cents) each kilogram (2,246 pounds) gross weight, with a deduction of 18 per cent. tare and 3 per cent. leakage. There are also small municipal taxes and analysis fees that should be mentioned in the above mentioned duties.

Wines in cases also pay 400 reis (6 cents) each kilogram, plus 800 reis (4½ cents) each bottle if white, or 100 reis (1½ cents) if dark, as package. Then, to resume, duties are: One cask, 89,110 reis (\$13.36 gold); 1 case containing 12 white bottles, 5,800 reis (87 cents); 1 case containing 12 dark bottles, 4,500 reis (67 cents).

Sales in bond are not customary, all transactions being made with duties paid.

We must also remark that the most common way in which wines in pipes come is in five-fifths or ten-tenths, always making full the quantity of 480 liters, (127 gallons) per pipe.

Grape Culture.—Whether grape culture would be profitable here, I cannot say; but I have seen quantities of the most luscious, perfect-looking bunches of dark grapes of native growth offered for sale. I suppose the bunches must have been "bagged" and the vines treated chemically, as this is an excessively damp and hot climate for grapes.

CHILE.

The following has been received from Consul Dobbs, at Valparaiso:

The latest import statistics obtainable are for 1895, and are as follows:

	RED WINE		WHITE WINE	
	In bottles.	In barrels.*	In bottles.†	In barrels.
Great Britain	\$35,432	82,280	\$71,926	\$24,954
France	18,126	13,436	48,427	79
Germany	10,974	4,734	53,960	17,366
Spain	5,776	16,161	38,980	13,305
Italy	2,637	1,527	21,629	2,052
United States	30			

* Including Sherry and Port

† Including Champagne and Vermouth.

DUTY.

Red Wine:	
In bottles.....	per dozen bottles.. \$1.41½
In barrels (including Sherry and Port)	per liter (1.0567 quarts).. 15½
White Wine:	
In bottles (including Champagne and Vermouth).....	per dozen bottles.. 1.59
In barrels.....	per liter (1.0567 quarts).. 16½

The following list gives the names and wholesale dealers' prices of the principal brands imported, except a quantity coming under special names given by the importers:

Brand.	Price.	Brand.	Price.
Pomard:		Chateau Lafite	\$18.00
Regnier (1887)	\$12.24	Sauterne (white)	9.36
Selected	12.60	Grave (white)	10.08
Beaune:		Bordeaux, per case of 12 bottles:	
Fomelle	12.60	Chateau Lafite Grand and	
Regnier	10.80	Chateau Margaux " 1883 ..	18.72
Clos Tougrot, 1872	15.48	Chateau Haut Brion Grand, 1886 ..	15.12
Corton (Regnier)	15.48	Chateau Leoville Lascaux, 1880 ..	19.44
Chablis (white)	11.52	Chateau Cos D'Escourmel, 1887 ..	18.00
Beaujolais	10.80	Chateau Lagrange, 1887	16.20
Macon	9.36	St. Julien, 1887	11.52
St. Estephe	8.64	St. Estephe, 1890	10.80
St. Emilion	8.64	St. Laurent, 1890	6.48
Poulet Canet	23.76	St. Julien, 1890	8.64
St. Julien	8.64		

The regular discount given on these prices is 6 per cent., but in lots of fifty or more cases 10 per cent. can be had.

IQUIQUE.

Consul Merriam says: Wines from foreign countries consumed in this consular district are imported from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany and England.

Those imported from England are principally from the Spanish wines bottled in England, of which different brands of sherry form the principal part. From Germany, the importation is mainly Rhine wine; from Portugal, port wine, although a very considerable amount of good port comes from Jerez. From France are imported champagne, Burgundy and claret. Wines imported from France are frequently of Spanish origin.

Practically, there is no importation of United States wines. Small ventures in this line were made in 1891 during the revolution, when shipments were made from California. The wine was of good quality, but the price was so high as to debar future orders. This may be explained, perhaps, by the high rates of freights between San Francisco and Iquique.

The duties on white wines in cases are \$3 per dozen bottles and on red wines \$2.25 per dozen; red wine in barrels, 25 cents per liter (1.0567 quarts). These duties are calculated on a basis of 38d. to the dollar.

The prices of wholesale dealers are as follows, on a basis of 17½d. to the dollar:

Description.	PRICE	
	Chilian Currency.	United States Currency.*
French wines:		
Claret.....per dozen bottles....	\$16 to \$35	\$5.75 to \$12.60
Bugundy.....do.....	35 to 50	12.60 to 18.00
Champagne.....do.....	60 to 80	21.00 to 29.00
German (Rhine wine).....do.....	41 to 50	14.00 to 18.00
Port wine.....do.....	25 to 60	9.00 to 21.00
Sherry.....do.....	25 to 60	9.00 to 21.00

* The reductions have been made on the basis given by the Consul, it being assumed that his figures are in Chilian currency, since they are much higher than those quoted in the other reports.

Expenses from on board ship to the merchant's storehouse are about 12 cents, gold, per case. The manifest and policy costs \$2-20 (70 cents, gold); commission of dispatch agent, \$5 (\$1.70 gold).

ANTIFOGASTA.

Vice-Consul Green writes — his report only covering the province of Antifogasta:

The wines consumed in this province are almost entirely native, coming from the south of Chile. These wines are sold for \$1.20 up to \$10 (United States gold) per dozen bottles. The \$1.20 is a very fair table wine, and that sold for \$4 is excellent. They are all clarets. Very good wines at about the same prices are consumed to a moderate extent, but the red clarets are the standards.

A limited quantity of French and other continental wines are consumed, and \$8,000 would be a liberal estimate for the value of those imported in 1896. At the present rate of sterling exchange, 17½d. (35 cents) for the Chile dollar, they are too expensive for general use.

The duty on foreign wines, at present rates of sterling exchange, averages about \$2 per dozen bottles.

It will not be amiss to say that there is a very large consumption of native beer manufactured in the south and sold here for from 80 cents to \$1.70 per dozen. The beer is of good quality, and has taken the place of English and continental beer, formerly imported in large quantities.

The cheaper wines and beers are shipped here in casks and bottled by sellers. The prices given do not include the bottles, which are returned to the seller.

Very considerable quantities of European wines, brandies, beer, etc., are landed here in transit for Bolivia, and Chile wines are also sent thither; but this consulate has no means of ascertaining the details of these shipments.

Origin of Cigar Ribbons.

The use of silk ribbons to tie up cigars originated in Cuba. The Spaniard's patriotism impelled him to choose the national colors of red and yellow, and at the present these two colors, separate or in combination, are still the favorites.

The first ribbons were made in Barcelona, and were the rich crimson scarlet, known as the Figaro, the vivid yellow of the Cabanas and Partigas, and the red and yellow of the Espanola. The first domestic ribbons were made of cotton, of pale yellow, with a brown stripe running down the center, and this was speedily followed by a ribbon made wholly of silk.

About thirty years ago a cigar manufacturer conceived the idea of having his name printed on the silk ribbon, which had hitherto been plain, and also the shape of the cigar. This was at first done in black, then in colors, and eventually in silver and gold, with embossed work and coat-of-arms. Then the name was woven into the ribbon instead of being printed. Many of these ribbons are still in use on expensive goods. Woven ribbon is very valuable as a trade mark, since it is impossible to duplicate it in small quantities. The raw silk for the ribbons is imported direct from Japan and China.

There are ninety-four styles of cigar ribbons made, varying from one-eighth to an inch and a half. Some years ago the general public was bitten by a cigar-ribbon fad, and many ribbons were sold by cigar dealers to make lambrequins and soft cushions. Some of these were very handsome and brought high prices when offered for sale.

A cushion made by a cigar manufacturing firm as a compliment to an actress, whose name was used as a trade-mark, cost two hundred and fifty dollars simply for the needlework and time expended. — *U. S. Tobacco Journal*.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MARCH 29, 1898.

- 601,300—Apparatus for Filtering Beer, Wine, etc. Charles Hoff, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DESIGNS.
28,412—Bottle. Charles Gulden, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF APRIL 5, 1898.

- 601,628—Bottle Stopper. Alexander Backhaus, Koenigsberg, Germany.
601,749—Device for Tapping Beer Barrels. William T. Fennan, Atlantic City, N. J.
602,044—Preventing Fraud in Connection with Contents of Bottle or the like. George H. Grapes, Wellington, New Zealand.
601,755—Apparatus for Carbonating and Bottling Malt Liquids. Charles Saw, Philadelphia, Pa.
601,958—Bottle Attachment. Albert G. Smalley, Boston, Mass.
601,919—Bottle. Henry Well, New York, N. Y.
601,848—Bottle. William Wilson, Oakland, Cal.

ISSUE OF APRIL 12, 1898.

- 602,256—Apparatus for racking Beer, Ale, or other Liquors. Edgar Friedman, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
602,156—Non-refillable Bottle. Herman C. Fuhrmann, Eliza, Ill.
602,051—Bottle Washer. George P. Goulding, Charlotte, N. Y.
602,335—Bottle. Lewis K. Larrierson, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

ISSUE OF APRIL 19, 1898.

- 602,811—Non-refillable Bottle. George H. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.
DESIGNS.
28,483—Bottle. Edward C. Modes, Cicero, Ind.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,479—Ale, Beer and Porter. Granger & Gregg Brewing Co., Hudson, N. Y. Essential Feature—The words "The Chief," and the representation of a fireman in full uniform.

ISSUE OF APRIL 26, 1898.

- 603,017—Bottle. Desiderio P. Arnillas, Santiago, Cuba.
603,034—Bottle Stopper. Josef Berneis, Langenbielau, Germany.
603,055—Sealing Device for Bottle Stoppers. Josef Berneis, Langenbielau, Germany.
603,019—Bottle. Oscar V. Blazier, Gillette, N. J.
602,822—Stopper for Jugs. Horace C. Boynton and C. H. Fravel, New Albany, O.
602,836—Bottle Capper and Cork Presser. Alphonse Dullfus, Philadelphia, Pa.
602,837—Corking Machine. Alphonse Dullfus, Philadelphia, Pa.
602,235—Non-refillable Bottle. George Highfield, Scranton, Pa.
602,850—Non-refillable Bottle. George Ipson, Huntington, Utah.
602,991—Nursing-Bottle Holder. Robert A. Lake, Danbury, Conn.
603,107—Machine for Capping Bottles. Philip Lindemeyer, Baltimore, Md.
603,108—Bottle. Philip Lindemeyer, Baltimore Md.
603,110—Non-refillable Bottle. John B. Marshall, Fresno, Cal.
603,114—Safety Bottle. John J. McComish, New York, N. Y.
603,151—Device for Preventing Fraudulent Filling of Bottles. Bernard W. Norton, Meriden, Conn.
602,916—Apparatus for Recrimping Crown Seals for Bottles. Louis Schafer, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,492—Ale, Lager Beer and Porter. Alouzo G. Van Nostrand, Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The letters "P. B."
31,495—Whisky. Martin L. Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The signature of the registrant "Martin L. Wolf."

ISSUE OF MAY 3, 1898.

- 603,550—Safety Seal for Bottles. Amy L. Elder, Aspen, Col.
603,527—Bottle. William A. Fries Sr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
603,278—Beer Tapping Implement. August Kopp, Hamilton, Ohio.
603,364—Bottle Stopper. Philip Lindemeyer, Baltimore, Md.
603,404—Apparatus for Carbonating and Dispensing Liquids. Peter E. Malmstrom, New York.
603,350—Bottle. Edmund Towers, Sing Sing, N. Y.
603,304—Bottle Stoppering Device. Le Roy Webster, U. S. Navy.

DESIGNS.

- 28,532—Bottle. Constantine Wagner, New York, N. Y.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,498—Wines. Barton & Guesrier, Bordeaux, France. Essential Feature—The representation of two shields, one emblazoned with a spread eagle and crescents and the other emblazoned with boars' heads and rosette.

PRINTS.

- 61—"Golden Jubilee"—For Beer. Hudepohl & Kotte, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ISSUE OF APRIL 26, 1898.

- 603,051—Cigar Holder. Walter W. Bahaan, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MAY 3, 1898.

- 603,488—Cigarette Making Machine. Julius H. Schmidt, Bayonne, N. J.

DESIGNS.

- 28,522—Body for Cigar Lighters. Edward Schaefer, St. Louis, Mo.
28,521—Print or Pattern for Cigar Boxes. Charles R. Speakman, New York, N. Y.

TRADE MARKS.

- 31,497—Cigars. Allen & Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—The words "Yukon Girl" and the representation of an Alaskan Indian girl.

LABELS.

- 6577—"Nixey Nit"—For Cigar Boxes. American Lithographic Co., New York, N. Y.

DIRECTORY.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Anderson, John.	127 California, San Francisco
Amelung, J. C.	10 California, San Francisco
Adams, C. L.	137 First, San Francisco
Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkle.	620 Post, San Francisco
Adkins & Co.	Stockton
Akesson, A & Co.	Alameda
Affell, Louis.	Los Angeles
Adloff & Haerwass.	San Bernardino
Bieber, Paul.	San Jose ave, San Francisco
Burns, Paul O Wine Co.	San Jose
Boettcher, Herman.	Los Angeles
Burke, J. Naglee.	San Jose
Barrello & Poster.	Madera
Barsilles, John.	Los Banos
Bert, Jacob & Bro.	San Diego
Bumenann, A. J.	401 Front, San Francisco
Berges & Domencon.	
	710 Sansome, San Francisco
Barner & Kehlenbeck.	
	Elighth and Mission, San Francisco
Braunschweiger & Co.	
	5 Drumm, San Francisco
Ben Lomond Wine Co.	
	114½ McAllister, San Francisco
Bach, Meese & Co.	
	321 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bozio, O.	149 Fourth, San Francisco
Bertin & Lepori.	
	518 Washington, San Francisco
Bremer, Joseph & Co.	
	310 Sacramento, San Francisco
Blumenthal, M & Co.	
	658 Mission, San Francisco
Butler, John.	7 Sutter, San Francisco
Boskowitz, C. J.	
	208 Sacramento, San Francisco
Berta, Peter.	829 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bibo, Newman & Ikenberg.	
	Polk & California, San Francisco
Baer, H. S.	Los Angeles
Brassy & Co.	San Jose
Beam, George A.	San Bernardino
Berret & Oetken.	San Jose
Braun, F. W. & Co.	Los Angeles
Berges, J. B.	Bakersfield
Berges & Garriesre.	Salinas
Breidenbach Bros.	Stockton
Carroll & Carroll.	306 Market, San Francisco
Chaix & Bernard.	
	756 Brannan, San Francisco
Craig, C. W. & Co.	
	316 Sacramento, San Francisco
Campbell, W. H.	402 Front, San Francisco
Cartan, McCarthy & Co.	
	312 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cavagnaro, F.	
	626 Montgomery, San Francisco
Chevalier, G. F.	9 Beale, San Francisco
Cahen, Louis & Son.	
	118 Sacramento, San Francisco
Christen, E. L.	313 Hayes, San Francisco
Connins, E. & Co.	7 Pine, San Francisco
Coldentz, Felix & Co.	
	411 Battery, San Francisco
Cluff, William Co.	16 Front, San Francisco
Campe, Henry M.	221 Front, San Francisco
Crown Distilleries Co.	
	513 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.	
	661 Third, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.	
	Folsom & Second, San Francisco
Christy & Wise.	212 Sansome, San Francisco
Carroll, Ed D & Co.	
	407 Battery, San Francisco
Collins & Wheeland.	
	329 Montgomery, San Francisco
Cohn, G. & Co.	208 Battery, San Francisco
Coburn, Tevis & Co.	107 Front, San Francisco
Constatte, L.	850 McAllister, San Francisco
Coghil & Kohn.	300 Front, San Francisco
Cal Wine Makers.	
	3 California, San Francisco
Cook & Bernheimer Co.	
	49 First, San Francisco

Cerf, L. & Co.	Ventura
Cavagnaro, F.	Stockton
Dallemand & Co.	212 Sansome, San Francisco
Delleplane & Co.	425 Battery, San Francisco
De Fremery, J. & Co.	
	410 Battery, San Francisco
Donnelly & Brannan.	
	1071 Mission, San Francisco
Delsol Bros.	617 Broadway, San Francisco
De Bang, Fred & Co.	
	Front and Vallejo, San Francisco
Davidson, William.	Fresno
Demartini & Cereghino.	Oakland
Dannenbaum, J. & Co.	214 Pine, San Francisco
Duval, Alex.	Livermore
Demateis & Pellissier.	Los Angeles
Distel, Bernard.	Mountain View
Egan, John & Co.	623 Sansome, San Francisco
Elmwood Distilling Co.	
	714 Montgomery, San Francisco
Eisen Vineyard Co.	
	12 Stevenson, San Francisco
Ertelbach Martin.	
	209 Battery, San Francisco
Etchevery, P. & Co.	San Diego
Eyraud, A. P. & Co.	Bakersfield
Escallier, Leon.	Los Angeles
Fuller, W. P. & Co.	
	Pine and Front, San Francisco
Friedman, Paul.	
	412 Sacramento, San Francisco
Forbes Bros.	307 Sansome, San Francisco
Fargo, E. A. & Co.	316 Front, San Francisco
Foster, S. & Co.	26 California, San Francisco
Ferguson, T. M.	719 Market, San Francisco
Finkes, A. Widow.	
	809 Montgomery, San Francisco
Fetz, Joseph.	101 Third, San Francisco
Frapolli, B. & Co.	712 Battery, San Francisco
Fleur, Ernest.	Los Angeles
Gadinni, Lorenzini & Cioeca.	
	604 Broadway, San Francisco
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.	
	Second and Market, San Francisco
Gliebe, Frank.	447 Third, San Francisco
Gundlach, P. & Co.	
	13 New City Hall Ave, San Francisco
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	
	215 Sutter and 426 Pine, San Francisco
Gianettoni, M.	29 Sixth, San Francisco
Gless, A.	401 Fourth, San Francisco
Golden Gate Champagne Co.	
	502 Market, San Francisco
Graef, Charles & Co.	21 Sutter, San Francisco
Grau & Werner.	Irvine
Gubioti & Menn.	San Jose
Gier, Theo.	Oakland
Goldschmidt Bros.	Los Angeles
Goux, T. & A.	Santa Barbara
Gianetti Bros.	Stockton
Graves, Joseph H.	San Jose
Germain Wine Co.	Los Angeles
Gnasti, Secondo.	Los Angeles
Heim, Geo. M.	Santa Monica
Haber, F. A.	The Emporium, San Francisco
Hellman Bros & Co.	525 Front, San Francisco
Hencken & Meyer.	
	313 Sacramento, San Francisco
Hey, Grauerholz & Co.	
	224 Front, San Francisco
Holtum Bros.	565 Market, San Francisco
Hotaling, A. P. & Co.	
	429 Jackson, San Francisco
Hoelscher, Wm & Co.	
	Turk and Taylor, San Francisco
Hilderbrandt, Posner & Co.	
	610 Front, San Francisco
Hilbert Bros.	103 Powell, San Francisco
Hein, F. A.	Santa Monica
Haas, Abraham.	Los Angeles
Huber, Joseph.	Fresno
Hannifin, J. J. & Co.	Oakland
Ingersol & Esler.	San Bernardino
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.	
	109 Battery, San Francisco
Jaujon, E. A. & Co.	
	430 Jackson, San Francisco
Julien, J. & Co.	617 Pacific, San Francisco
Jones, Mundy & Co.	16 Front, San Francisco
Juri, L. & Co.	1388 Stockton, San Francisco
Jevne, H.	Los Angeles
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.	
	123 Sutter, San Francisco
Kwong Fong Tai & Co.	
	714 Sacramento, San Francisco
Kreisheimer Bros.	
	216 California, San Francisco
Kolb & Denhard.	
	420 Montgomery, San Francisco

Kellogg, C. W. & Co.	
	406 Sansome, San Francisco
Koehler, R.	Oakland
Kiefer & Co.	Los Angeles
Klauber-Wangenheimer Co.	San Diego
Kordt, F. S.	12 Oregon, San Francisco
Kutner-Goldstein Co.	Fresno
Kohlberg, Ben F.	Stockton
Levaggi, Geo. B.	
	543 Washington, San Francisco
Levy, Julius.	251 Third, San Francisco
Lacour, Geo.	Los Angeles
Livingston & Co.	206 Davis, San Francisco
Lyons, The E. G. Co.	
	610 Jackson, San Francisco
Lehrke, Henry & Son.	
	Mariposa and Minnesota, San Francisco
Liebman & Waters.	
	214 Sansome, San Francisco
Lachman & Jacobi.	
	Second and Bryant, San Francisco
Langley & Michaels Co.	
	34 First, San Francisco
Lancel, E. H.	407 Front, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros.	737 Howard, San Francisco
Lounibos, John.	220 O'Farrell, San Francisco
Lennan, John A.	315 Clay, San Francisco
Lemle-Levy Co.	265 Third, San Francisco
Levi, H. & Co.	117 Market, San Francisco
Levy, Simon & Co.	211 Battery, San Francisco
Leisen & Co.	222 Clay, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros.	
	Dupont and Pine, San Francisco
Livingston, M. A.	
	698 McAllister, San Francisco
Levy, Jesse M.	506 Market, San Francisco
Lebenbaum & Co.	
	222-224 Sutter, San Francisco
Ladd, J. M. & G. S.	Stockton
Levy, Leon.	Santa Barbara
Levy, M. & Co.	Los Angeles
Lavalent, E. & Sons.	Los Angeles
Last, C. F. A.	Los Angeles
Lagomarsino, John.	Ventura
Moore, Hunt & Co.	404 Front, San Francisco
Mack & Co.	11 Front, San Francisco
Martin, E. & Co.	411 Market, San Francisco
Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co.	
	116 Front, San Francisco
Mee Fong & C.	724½ Jackson, San Francisco
Mow Fong, Lung Kee & Co.	
	843 Washington, San Francisco
Michel & Novlier.	
	633 Broadway, San Francisco
Meinecke, Chas & Co.	
	314 Sacramento, San Francisco
Metzger, Leo.	116 Battery, San Francisco
Mueh & Lynch.	1411 Stockton, San Francisco
Meyer, E. & Co.	303 Sutter, San Francisco
Murphy, J. W.	Twenty-fourth, San Francisco
Mohns & Kaltenbach.	
	29 Market, San Francisco
Mann, C. M.	220 Sacramento, San Francisco
Marlinoni, E.	714 Front, San Francisco
McCondray & Co.	
	116 California, San Francisco
McLeod & Hatje.	515 Market, San Francisco
McCondray Bros & Lockard.	
	124 Sansome, San Francisco
Michels, Ed H.	423 Market, San Francisco
Mau, Sadler & Co.	122 Market, San Francisco
McDonald, A.	23 Davis, San Francisco
Marisch, Luke & Co.	230 Third, San Francisco
Medau, Julius H.	224 Sixth, San Francisco
Melcer, Joseph & Co.	Los Angeles
McFadden, J.	Los Angeles
Morris, S. & Co.	Oakland
Mey Wah & Co.	San Jose
Merandett & Sene.	San Jose
Merithew, J. C.	Santa Clara
May, E. & Co.	Stockton
Masson, Paul.	San Jose
McCaffrey Bros.	San Luis Obispo
Meyer, H. S.	Tulare
Marcus, Geo. & Co.	628 Market, San Francisco
Meyer, Henry E.	Los Angeles
Mt Diablo Wine Co.	132 First, San Francisco
Murphy, Briggs & Co.	Needles
Nohmann, John C.	
	California and Fillmore, San Francisco
Naber, Alts & Brune.	
	323 Market, San Francisco
Neller & Schirmer.	
	409 Sansome, San Francisco
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.	
	314 Post, San Francisco
Naher & Kohlberg.	Stockton
Oraguen, Ben.	Los Banos
Oppenheimer, T.	525 Kearny, San Francisco
Pike, B. D. & Co.	215 Battery, San Francisco

Peck, Clark & Co.	Los Angeles	Weil Bros & Sons.	113 Front, San Francisco	12 Rose Co, L J, Ltd.	San Gabriel
Pascal, Dudebat & Co.	428 Jackson, San Francisco	Wilberforce, A B.	123 California, San Francisco	12 Rossez, P.	Fresno
Plimel, J W T.	18 Stockton, San Francisco	Wright & Taylor.	24 California, San Francisco	116 Ruckstuhl, Jos.	Antioch
Politzer, Adolph.	335 Pine, San Francisco	Wertheimer Co, The.	115 Battery, San Francisco	43 Rudel, J.	San Gabriel
Perscheid, G A.	122 Fulton, San Francisco	Woolacott, H J.	Los Angeles	100 Rust, C O.	Anaheim
Putzmann & Schumann.	341 Pine, San Francisco	Waldeck Germain Wine Co.	Los Angeles	24 San Gabriel Wine Co.	Shorb
Pacific Malt and Liquor Co, The.	156 Second, San Francisco	Wing Chung & Co.	716 Sacramento, San Francisco	113 Schwenkert, Wof.	Anaheim
Postel Bros.	Alameda	Wing Fung Hi & Co.	709 Jackson, San Francisco	28 Sierra Madre Vineyard Co.	Lamanda Park
Pacific Coast Beer, Malt, W and L Co.	Los Angeles	Wolf, Wreden & Co.	112 Front, San Francisco	15 Sierra Vista Vineyard Co.	Minturn
Paradis, A.	Los Angeles	Wilmerding, Loewe & Co.	216 California, San Francisco	106 Sormano, G.	Los Angeles
Palmtag & O'Connor.	Hollister	Wichman, Lutgen & Co.	318 Clay, San Francisco	18 Smith, J P.	Livermore
Quong Wing Sing & Co.	819 Dupont, San Francisco	Wo Kee & Co.	939 Dupont, San Francisco	37 St George Vineyard Co.	Fresno
Roth & Co.	319 Market, San Francisco	Wolf, Wm & Co.	329 Market, San Francisco	64 Stern, C.	Los Angeles
Rosenblatt, The Co.	113 Pine, San Francisco	Walter, M & Co.	811 Montgomery, San Francisco	91 Sunset Wineries and Distilleries.	Los Angeles
Redington & Co.	Stevenson and Second, San Francisco	Wetmore, Bowen & Co.	140 Montgomery, San Francisco	123 Swett, John & Son.	Martinez
Repold, A & Co.	416 Pine, San Francisco	Watson, W M & Co.	Oakland	78 Tisnerat, E.	Chino
Rathjen Bros.	21 Stockton, San Francisco	West, Geo & Son.	Stockton	45 Upham, B H.	Martinez
Rossi & Co.	318 Montgomery Ave, San Francisco	Woods, Maillard & Schmiedell.	307 Sansome, San Francisco	41 Vache, E & Co.	Brookside
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	112 Taylor, San Francisco	Weil & Co.	327 Sansome, San Francisco	17 Wagoner, H B.	Livermore
Radovich Bros.	29 Geary, San Francisco	Yeakum, Jesse.	Santa Monica	69 Webster & Sargent.	Minturn
Rothenberg, M & Co.	423 Kearny, San Francisco	Yuen Fong & Co.	9 Waverly, San Francisco	14 Weiss, F B.	San Bernardino
Retail Grocers' Assn.	115 Clay, San Francisco	Yick Fong & Co.	736 Jackson, San Francisco	3 West, G & Son.	Stockton
Rheinstrom Bros.	231 California, San Francisco	Zwick, Anton.	2126 1/2 Mission, San Francisco	75 Yonng, Jos.	Orange
Rothenberg, A.	Stockton				
Rothenberg, S B & Co.	Oakland				
Ruben, R & Son.	Fresno				
Rea, John.	Gilroy				
Raether, E P.	San Diego				
Riehr, A.	Mission San Jose				
Richard, Charles.	San Bernardino				
Roberts, C O.	Los Angeles				
Ravean & Viotto.	Los Angeles				
Schettz, W A & Sons.	523 Front, San Francisco				
Schilling, C & Co.	230 Brannan, San Francisco				
Sprance, Stanley & Co.	410 Front, San Francisco				
Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.	527 Front, San Francisco				
Sherwood & Sherwood.	212 Market, San Francisco				
Sang Lung & Co.	826 Dupont, San Francisco				
Seegelken & Buckner.	423 Jackson, San Francisco				
Scully, T E.	426 Sacramento, San Francisco				
Siebs Bros & Plageman.	322 Sansome, San Francisco				
Schlesinger & Bender.	132 First, San Francisco				
Sievers, Fosons.	1401 Scott, San Francisco				
Satlin, V.	722 Montgomery av, San Francisco				
St George Vineyard.	123 Market, San Francisco				
Standard Liquor Co.	623 Market, San Francisco				
St George Vineyard.	Fresno				
Snider, E D.	San Jose				
Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co.	Stockton				
St Hubert Tonic Port Co.	224 Bush, San Francisco				
Stevens, Arnold & Co.	Townsend and Stanford, San Francisco				
Southern Cal Wine Co.	Los Angeles, Cal				
Sherwood & Sherwood.	Los Angeles, Cal				
Stein, Samuel.	Los Angeles, Cal				
Seifert, Jno R.	San Diego				
Taussig, L & Co.	26 Main, San Francisco				
Tie Yon & Co.	129 Waverly place, San Francisco				
Tie Fung & Co.	105 Waverly place, San Francisco				
Taylor, Thomas & Co.	307 Clay, San Francisco				
Tong Woo Co.	722 Sacramento, San Francisco				
To Kalon Wine Co.	1372 Market, San Francisco				
Tie Woh & Co.	805 Sacramento, San Francisco				
Taylor, G W.	San Diego				
True Christiana.	Livermore				
Vengalia, E & Co.	625 Washington, San Francisco				
Van Bergen, N & Co.	418 Clay, San Francisco				
Vina Distillery.	819 Market, San Francisco				
Veuve, H H.	124 Sansome, San Francisco				
Vignier, A.	429 Battery, San Francisco				
Vache & Co.	Los Angeles				
Vandercook, W A Co.	Alameda				

BREWERS IN FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Adams & Rohrer.	19th and Treat av, San Francisco
Burnell & Co.	19th av and G st, San Francisco
Bavaria Brewing Co.	San Francisco
Behlmer, H.	1526 Pacific, San Francisco
Baruth & Schinkel.	1431 Pacific, San Francisco
Bose & Jurgens.	512 Grove, San Francisco
Breckle, F.	SW cor Point Lobos av and Boyce, San Francisco
Burten, Nic.	Watsonville
Bausch & Co.	Santa Cruz
Beck, Carl.	Santa Cruz
Berschickern, Wm.	Monterey
Bauman, John.	Sonora
Brooklyn Brewery.	Oakland
Becker, William.	Altaville
Booken, John.	Haywards
California Brewing Co.	San Francisco
Carion, Nicholas.	Bodie
Conrad, Fred'k.	Anaheim
Columbia Brewing Co.	826 Clementina, San Francisco
Chicago Brewing Co.	Pine and Polk, San Francisco
Casey, J P.	Port Costa
Casey, M.	Gilroy
Deiner & Werner.	Jamestown
Ducker, Chris.	Mayfield
Enterprise Brewing Co.	2019 Folsom, San Francisco
El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton
Fuernstahl & Walter.	Redwood City
Fredericksburg Brewery.	San Jose
Geoffrey Bros.	San Jose
Geling, Philip.	Independence
Hofburg Brewery.	West Berkeley
Hollister Brewing Co.	Hollister
Hagemann Brewery Co.	271 Natoma, San Francisco
Helmke, Chas & Co.	Oakland
Huhler, E F.	Angels
Himmlinghofer & Stuessdorf.	Mokelumne Hill
Jordan, W.	Livermore
Jackson Brewing Co.	1428 Mission, San Francisco
Kirby, Thos J.	528 Noe, San Francisco
Kronke, M H.	725-727 Green, San Francisco
Kramm, Chas.	Tenescal
Los Angeles Brewing Co.	Los Angeles
Luttinger & Zimmerman.	San Francisco
Lauck, Geo.	Santa Clara
Menke, J H.	Salinas
Muller, E.	Groveland
Maier & Zohlein.	Los Angeles
Munzinger & Co.	Bishop
Muller, Rudolph.	Santa Barbara
Milwaukee Brewery.	432 Tenth, San Francisco
Mission Brewing Co.	San Bruno road and Vis'n av, San Francisco
Nelson, A C.	Columbia
National Brewing Co.	Fulton and Webster, San Francisco
Nunan, Matt.	1225 Howard, San Francisco
North Star Brewing Co.	3310 Army, San Francisco
Palmtag & Heyer.	Haywards
Palmtag, Fred'k.	Watsonville

SWEET WINE PRODUCERS.

First District of California.

No.	Name.	Place.
26.	Anderson, C G.	Fresno
51.	Armbrust, H.	Stockton
61.	Baker, J S.	Anaheim
76.	Buhach P & M Co.	Stockton
9.	Baldwin Distilling Co.	Santa Anita
29.	Barton Estate Co.	Fresno
73.	Bayha, G.	Yorba
105.	Bender, John.	Morgan Hill
90.	Boettcher, H.	Los Angeles
36.	Boegge, T J F.	Anaheim
29.	Cucamonga Vineyard Co.	Cucamonga
121.	Casa, Delmas.	San Jose
86.	Dangers, Carl.	Stockton
72.	Daneri, E.	Otay, San Diego Co
114.	Delpech, E.	Alma
34.	Demartini & Cereghino.	Clayton
1.	Distel, B.	Mountain View
23.	Downey Vintage Co.	Downey
4.	Eggers Vineyard Co.	Fresno
8.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	Fresno
94.	El Cajon Distilling Co.	El Cajon, San Diego Co
82.	Ellsworth, J H S.	Saratoga
60.	Etienne, P.	Pasadena
5.	Fancher Creek Distillery.	Fresno
7.	Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno
115.	Gai, G.	Los Angeles
35.	Glen Terry Wine Co.	Clayton
20.	Glanz, H.	Fresno
2.	Gnasti, S.	Los Angeles
48.	Haines, N J.	San Jose
112.	Kaus, J.	San Bernardino
19.	Kirby, C K.	Fowler
21.	Lind Vineyard Co.	Fresno
52.	Lint, P F.	Los Gatos
22.	Los Gatos Co-operative Winery.	Los Gatos
31.	Los Gatos & Saratoga W & F Co.	Los Gatos
16.	Lachman S Co.	Fresno
109.	Madera Vineyard Co.	Madera
67.	Mattai, A.	Malaga
71.	McClure, J.	Ramona
13.	Merithew, J C.	Cupertino
77.	Merriam, G F.	Twin Oaks
104.	Meyer, Ernest H.	Verdemond
49.	Meyer, H E.	Los Angeles
93.	Monteleone, G.	Downey
55.	Mountain Wine Co.	Lamanda Park
27.	Mt Diablo Wine Co.	Clayton
108.	Olsen, C.	Fresno
16.	Palmdale Co.	Irvington
56.	Palmtag, Wm.	Hollister
11.	Pironi, C B.	Glendale
123.	Paris, Eugene.	Livermore
80.	Prudhomme, P.	San Jose
81.	Ramband, A.	Los Angeles
33.	Reinert, E.	San Bernardino
12.	Rose Co, L J, Ltd.	San Gabriel

Raspillar, Joseph & Co., West Berkeley
 Ringgenberg, Rudolph,
27th av and 10th st, East Oakland
 Rathel, R.,
 Santa Barbara City Brewery, Santa Barbara
 Spert & Butzer,
Redwood City
 South San Francisco Brewery,
Haltroad and 11th avs, San Francisco
 Schwartz, Jos.,
Powell and Chestnut, San Francisco
 Schuster, F. P.,
127 Valencia, San Francisco
 San Francisco Stock Brewery,
Francisco and Powell, San Francisco
 Stuber & Weikert,
Geo Geary and Baker, San Francisco
 Sherron, Geo., estate of,
San Jose
 Sorenson, R. A.,
Modesto
 San Diego Brewing Co.,
San Diego
 Schuler, L. L.,
Alameda
 Schmidt, Henry,
Tracy
 United States Brewery,
315 Fulton, San Francisco
 Union Brewing Co.,
18th and Florida, San Francisco
 Wieland Brewery, John,
234 First, San Francisco
 Willows Brewery,
19th and Mission, San Francisco
 Wreden & Co., Claus,
Lombard and Taylor, San Francisco
 Wiegand & Keller,
San Luis Obispo

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

No.	Name.	Address.
20	Aronson, J.	.....
21	.....	.....2629 Telegraph ave, N Temescal
22	Arnold, A.	.....
43	Aron, Moses,	.....
.....	.....	.....217½ Second st, San Francisco
225	Alouso, J.	.....
405	Apel, Paul,	.....
.....	.....	.....52 Randall place, San Francisco
459	Albrecht, A.	.....
.....	.....	.....University ave, Berkeley
520	Albrecht, Fred,	.....
668	Arnold, Chas.,	.....
3	Brandt, Jacob,	.....
.....	.....	.....411 Batters, San Francisco
19	Buano Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....511 Commercial, San Francisco
21	Bagnaton, G.,	.....
.....	.....	.....506 Francisco, San Francisco
54	Burmeister, H.,	.....
.....	.....	.....151 Seventh, San Francisco
70	Boger, F. E.	.....
79	Breen, J.,	.....
90	Bosenberg, F.	.....
105	Blome, J. W. H.,	.....
111	Bernardini, P.,	.....
.....	.....	.....503½ Broadway, San Francisco
115	Black, M. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1015 Folsom, San Francisco
124	Bohls, H. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....244 Fremont, San Francisco
148	Bertram, G. H.,	.....
163	Benker, G. J.,	.....
.....	.....	.....401 Montgomery av, San Francisco
171	Bollman Cigar & Tobacco Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....537 California, San Francisco
187	Blum, N.,	.....
235	Bliek, P. C.,	.....
260	Borsum, Kate,	.....
.....	.....	.....1230 Trenton st, Los Angeles
272	Bahr, L.,	.....
323	Brunst, F.,	.....
.....	.....	.....131 W Santa Clara st, San Jose
336	Beer, J. M.,	.....
349	Bliek, A. S.,	.....
322	Bissinger, A. H.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1713 Ellis, San Francisco
350	Baunel, W. L.,	.....
356	Boas, J. M.,	.....
.....	.....	.....121 Montgomery, San Francisco
367	Belus, F. A.,	.....
393	Bong Lee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....St Louis place, San Francisco
401	Bima, F. L.,	.....
411	Binder, E. F.,	.....
422	Barcovich, H.,	.....
432	Bruce, A.,	.....
464	Brinkman, H.,	.....
.....	.....	.....2d ave and Clifton, Oakland
480	Balart, G.	.....
486	Broecker, F. L.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1025 Central ave, Alameda
614	Bura, A.	.....
636	Brady, M. B.,	.....
190	Bilawski, P. W.	.....

660	Barth, H. R.,	.....
669	Bodemer, F.,	.....
.....	.....	.....411 Tenth ave, San Francisco
12	Bertin, F.	.....
247	Bon Ton Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1117 Stockton st, San Francisco
483	Behler, C.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1412 Devisadero, San Francisco
12	Chan Chew & Bro.,	.....
.....	.....	.....2 Sullivan alley, San Francisco
71	Cerro Howar Co.	.....
122	Cheow Yee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....649½ Clay st, San Francisco
145	Cerro Gordo Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....416 Front st, San Francisco
146	Cuba Cigar Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....808½ Dupont, San Francisco
151	Cicchi, M. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....427½ Broadway, San Francisco
162	Cosrill, M. F.,	.....
.....	.....	.....417 Battery, San Francisco
173	Chan How & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....27 Sullivan alley, San Francisco
175	Chan Goey, 1103	.....
201	Chon Kum, 731	.....
242	Cheong Kee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....309 Commercial, San Francisco
316	Culp & Thornton,	.....
653	Clark & Co.,	.....
650	Chin Kee Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1115 Dupont, San Francisco
408	Cytrom, Otto,	.....
.....	.....	.....151 N Main st, Los Angeles
454	Clausen, D.,	.....
.....	.....	.....2912 Buchanan st, San Francisco
24	Houston, F. K.,	.....
.....	.....	.....728 Sacramento, San Francisco
414	Hartman, S.,	.....
635	Hoffman, S. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....18 Ellis, San Francisco
657	Hoffman, F. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....863 Market, San Francisco
18	Harold Bros.,	.....
.....	.....	.....728 Sacramento, San Francisco
488	Hess, Wm.,	.....
490	Horling & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1102 Stockton, San Francisco
44	Heyer, Wm.,	.....
142	Hasterlick, S.,	.....
.....	.....	.....Grant & Santa Clara st, Santa Clara
161	Hartzoke, John,	.....
177	Horstman, A.,	.....
315	Hertzman & Ruppert,	.....
.....	.....	.....1249 Arnold st, Los Angeles
410	Hanser, S.,	.....
130	Imhoff, Z.,	.....
.....	.....	.....San Bruno road, San Francisco
208	Indig, L.,	.....
57	Judell, H. L.,	.....
59	Jost, Jos Jr.,	.....
81	Jacoby, H.,	.....
189	Jost, Jos Jr.,	.....
270	Jefferson, W. A.,	.....
.....	.....	.....415 Front st, San Francisco
306	Joe Gee, 718	.....
308	Josselyn, A. C. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1944 Market, San Francisco
656	Johus, E. L.,	.....
1	Coghlan, B. F.,	.....
68	De Camp, N.,	.....
131	Duffy, Jos S.,	.....
.....	.....	.....511 Third st, San Bernardino
109	Dammes, Wm.,	.....
.....	.....	.....2233 Geary, San Francisco
169	Diez, C. C.,	.....
193	Dale, W. C.,	.....
192	De Grazia, A.,	.....
197	De Camp, A.,	.....
230	Deutsch, E.,	.....
198	Deutsch, C.,	.....
237	Doblin, J.,	.....
282	Dreyer, M.,	.....
355	Dinslage, A.,	.....
368	Downey Tobacco Co.,	.....
379	Dottlinger, J.,	.....
351	Davidson, L. M.,	.....
301	Dunn, C. W. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1719 Market, San Francisco
300	Dembo, J.,	.....
336	Doo Tu.,	.....
363	Denker, S.,	.....
470	De Florida Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1012 Stockton, San Francisco
473	Davidson, Littman,	.....
.....	.....	.....717 McAllister, San Francisco
581	De Santi, L.,	.....
317	Dennis, A. D.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1056 Broadway, Oakland
428	Duenhammer, M. A.,	.....
457	Dovin, A.,	.....
.....	.....	.....Ocean View, Cal

495	Davis, C. H.,	.....
281	Empire Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....409 Washington st, San Francisco
316	Eschenhorst, F.,	.....
.....	.....	.....India and Athens av, San Francisco
376	Elsbrede, A. E.,	.....
431	Eschelbach, G.,	.....
.....	.....	.....2124 Mission, San Francisco
458	Ey, E. A.,	.....
467	Eadie, W. H.,	.....
7	Fass, A. S. & Bro.,	.....
.....	.....	.....416 Front st, San Francisco
28	Freund, Wm.,	.....
.....	.....	.....621 Sansome, San Francisco
48	Friedlander & Kaiser,	.....
.....	.....	.....431 Montgomery, San Francisco
53	Fong Bing & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....631 and 1117 Dupont, San Francisco
55	Fung Hing,	.....
.....	.....	.....1110 Stockton, San Francisco
65	Frieske, A.,	.....
69	Furkert, O.,	.....
134	Fenckhausen C. Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....626 Fulton, San Francisco
186	Fook Yuen & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....409 Commercial, San Francisco
194	Frahm & Frankenberg,	.....
.....	.....	.....316 Clay, San Francisco
221	Fortier, F. P.,	.....
280	Fendler, T.,	.....
344	Foster, F. C.,	.....
361	Frederich, G. A.,	.....
.....	.....	.....W Second st, Los Angeles
502	Fibusch, J.,	.....
507	Foo Yie & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....123 Waverly place, San Francisco
13	Grazer, A.,	.....
16	Goon Mow & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....531 Dupont st, San Francisco
58	Goodman, Jacob,	.....
.....	.....	.....13 Harriet st, San Francisco
71	Goslinsky, E. & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....217 Battery, San Francisco
159	Gladowski, J.,	.....
.....	.....	.....4½ Rose ave, San Francisco
91	Gavin, J. M.,	.....
110	Gleichman, J.,	.....
123	Gee Wo Kee,	.....
.....	.....	.....346 Massachusetts st, Los Angeles
136	Gloy, Henry, J.	.....
209	Grosskopf, C.,	.....
227	Greenberg, C. S.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1923 Mariposa st, Fresno
248	Goldstein, J.,	.....
.....	.....	.....804 Elizabeth, San Francisco
273	Gassner, J.,	.....
345	Glaser, J.,	.....
348	Gressler, D.,	.....
375	Gambarth C.,	.....
.....	.....	.....562 Howard, San Francisco
469	Garcia, V.,	.....
481	Garcia, Jose A.,	.....
.....	.....	.....413 Sacramento, San Francisco
652	Goldberg, B.,	.....
360	Giovanetti, R.,	.....
389	Gelder, A. V.,	.....
472	Green, John K.,	.....
475	Gates, J. W.,	.....
.....	.....	.....824½ Temple st, Los Angeles
36	Holling, J. W.,	.....
201	Heydensick, Wm.,	.....
.....	.....	.....310 Pritchard st, Los Angeles
211	Hill, E. P.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1 Montgomery ave, San Francisco
67	Heger, G. H.,	.....
72	Hunter, Thos. H.,	.....
.....	.....	.....502 Washington, San Francisco
102	Hoffman, C.,	.....
.....	.....	.....968 Harrison, San Francisco
126	Horn Bros.,	.....
.....	.....	.....460½ Natoma, San Francisco
138	Hong Gee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....513 Dupont, San Francisco
184	Hong On & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....728 Sacramento, San Francisco
215	Hong Hing & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....1111 Stockton, San Francisco
232	Hop Lee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....718 Jackson, San Francisco
250	Harris, Chas.,	.....
.....	.....	.....600 Montgomery, San Francisco
262	Hector, Geo.,	.....
383	Horner, F. G.,	.....
384	Hoffman, F.,	.....
386	Hong Lee & Co.,	.....
.....	.....	.....828 Sacramento, San Francisco
332	Jung, Theo.,	.....
671	Jaft, Isidore,	.....
.....	.....	.....552 Temple st, Los Angeles
14	Kaiser, J. H.,	.....
.....	.....	.....Salinas

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

No 529-537 JACKSON ST. SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR
J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO
DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETA-
BLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR
THIS REASON THEY ARE OF **GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY** THAN ANY
OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLD IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

GOVERNMENT ROOMS
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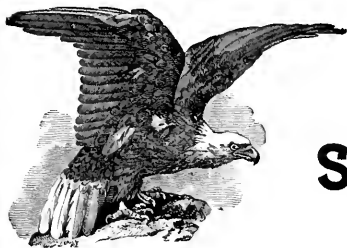
OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST
BEER In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

- 33... Kluyver, Geo. San Luis Obispo
49... Kuerzel, Robert.
875 Broadway, Oakland
101... Keppen, Mrs. A. Santa Barbara
132... Kenning, G. E. 47 N Hunter Stockton
141... Konigsberger, F.
526 Washington, San Francisco
96... Kopf, Benj. 402 Bay, San Francisco
337... Kalmuck, M.
423 Washington, San Francisco
339... Klinger, Julia.
1614 Devisadero, San Francisco
341... Krauss, D. W.
377... Kiefer, J. E.
611 Clay, San Francisco
149... King, Mrs. H.
10 Lily Avenue San Francisco
463... Keitzman, F.
478 Chestnut, San Francisco
413... Krauss, M. E.
1534 Sanchez, San Francisco
226... King, H. L. Fruitvale
234... Krauss, Thos R. Center, Stockton
305... Klahn, John H.
106 Vignes, Los Angeles
272... Kuller, C. 339 5th, San Diego
462... Kaminsky, H. 608 1st, Los Angeles
527... Kempe, Mrs. B. 1518 Market, Oakland
574... Kraft, Adam.
Brooklyn Township, Alameda Co
9... Leonhardt, A.
1314 Broderick, San Francisco
27... Lewis, Wm & Co.
24 California, San Francisco
52... London, Moses.
540 Washington, San Francisco
63... Lee You & Co.
618 Dupont, San Francisco
64... Lo Tom & Co.
721 Pacific, San Francisco
75... Lee Kim & Co.
309 Clay, San Francisco
78... Lima, F.
420 Green, San Francisco
86... Lee Wai & Co.
309 Commercial, San Francisco
87... Lee Soon & Co.
417 Commercial, San Francisco
100... Leonhardt, P.
1426 Polk, San Francisco
107... Lee Fook.
420 Front, San Francisco
116... Washington Co.
621 Washington, San Francisco
121... Lesser, M.
207 San Pablo Ave, Oakland
129... Lauterbach, Wm. West Berkeley
137... Len, H. C. 302 1/2 16th, San Francisco
139... Lee Him & Co.
311 Battery, San Francisco
214... Leung Fat & Co. 1 6th, San Jose
217... Lee Wee Doo & Co.
1105 Dupont, San Francisco
223... Lane & Connelly.
227 Clay, San Francisco
224... Lee Han & Co.
1109 Stockton, San Francisco
228... Lambert, Chas.
217 E Weber Ave, Stockton
229... Lee, CM.
908 Dupont, San Francisco
231... Litchenstein, M.
1906 Fillmore, San Francisco
210... Lytgens, J W R.
18 1/2 Fifth, San Francisco
244... Lytgens, J H.
15 Saturn, San Francisco
275... Lee Jim & Co.
1009 1/2 Stockton, San Francisco
276... Louie Song.
620 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
296... Lewkowitz, A.
517A Natoma, San Francisco
318... Lee Him & Co.
311 Battery, San Francisco
381... Lee Leung.
916 Stockton, San Francisco
392... Leung Chow Co.
308 Commercial, San Francisco
394... Lee Gung & Co.
8 Waverly Place, San Francisco
403... Lee Leong & Co.
420 Front, San Francisco
425... Lee Sam & Co.
1117 Dupont, San Francisco
429... Loo Bon.
24 Sullivan Alley, San Francisco
440... Levy, Wolf. 3139 16th, San Francisco
446... Lesinsky, M.
1209 Santa Clara Ave, Alameda
460... Louie & Co.
619 Dupont, San Francisco
547... Lutticken, F.
2107 1/2 Larkin, San Francisco
112... Low Wing.
836 Jackson, San Francisco
320... Larrison, H J.
33 S Lincoln, Stockton
174... Lahnsen, B. J.
752 Alameda, San Francisco
423... Lewzi, A. 133 El Dorado, Stockton
432... Luisi, P. 33 S Lincoln, Stockton
31... Mathien, A.
328 Bush, San Francisco
H... Martinelli, M.
1511 Stockton, San Francisco
77... McCabe, Thos. 741 5th, San Diego
99... Meyer, Wm.
217 Eleventh, San Francisco
106... Matthias, P. O. Gilroy
125... Moller, Karl.
113 Morris Ave, San Francisco
127... Michellotti, G.
110 Pacific, San Francisco
140... Morelos, J.
109 Kearny, San Francisco
149... Mayrisch Bros.
405 Battery, San Francisco
157... Mueller, C J. Myrtle Ave, Stockton
182... Meyer, N & Co.
420 Front, San Francisco
185... McKean, J. B.
244 E 14th, Los Angeles
205... May, Adam.
1534 Folsom, San Francisco
213... Monge, U.
606 N Alameda, Los Angeles
220... Mattock, C F. Jamestown
222... Muller, A. 3249 16th, San Francisco
243... Maloney, M J.
610 San Pedro, Los Angeles
247... Moo Fong & Co.
1117 Stockton, San Francisco
259... Mirsky, B. 103 5th, San Francisco
264... Mann, A.
1536 Washington, San Francisco
279... Maloney, Jno.
1318 Pt Lobos Ave, San Francisco
294... Merk, A A.
80 Brosnan, San Francisco
295... Muller, Catharine.
181 South Park, San Francisco
331... Miller, F. F. 1208 W 8th, Los Angeles
371... Moore, P L.
625 State, Santa Barbara
382... Mano & Domichelli. Santa Cruz
413... Michels, E.
525 Octavia, San Francisco
500... Maunter, L.
756 Howard, San Francisco
274... Medau, E C & Co.
207 Battery, San Francisco
485... Madsen, J.
56 Converse, San Francisco
478... Miller, G E.
13 Oak Grove Ave, San Francisco
365... Mespelt & Owegen. San Bernardino
387... Machris, A M. Los Angeles
494... McLaughlin, May.
1747 Fulton, San Francisco
174... Nielson, C P. Fresno
321... Nathan, H. 206 3d, San Francisco
442... Newman, A H.
162 West San Fernando, San Jose
312... Nieri, C. Temescal
402... Noto, J.
119 Vallejo, San Francisco
267... Nahon, S.
112 Mason, San Francisco
50... Ordenstein, M.
320 Battery, San Francisco
66... Oro Fino Co.
418 Battery, San Francisco
76... O'Brien, M.
1855 15th Ave, San Francisco
183... Osterloh, H. 1256 7th, Oakland
290... Ossman, G.
23 Isis, San Francisco
293... Oakland Co-op Cigar Co.
467 7th, Oakland
343... On Bow & Co.
1114 Stockton, San Francisco
412... Osterman, N J. 72 S Market, San Jose
418... Opp, John, Cottage Home, Los Angeles
11... Pacific Coast Co-op Cigar Mfg Co
324 Battery, San Francisco
88... Plagemann, H & Co.
318 Sansome, San Francisco
113... Poo Chung.
329 Apablaza, Los Angeles
119... Poulsen, L. 415 7th, Oakland
207... Petri, A.
1427 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
352... Pfennig, F. 253 Bloom, Los Angeles
366... Popp, E C. 37 El Dorado, San Jose
397... Pries, J A. 343 13th, San Francisco
116... Peters, H. West Berkeley
439... Pillmann, C E. Gilroy
461... Pardini, G.
640 Filbert, San Francisco
654... Peterson, O & Co.
726 Montgomery Ave, San Francisco
497... Pac Coast & Oriental Co.
1106 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
181... Quong Ock Wah.
27 Ross Alley, San Francisco
258... Quong Hong & Co.
838 Washington, San Francisco
266... Quong Wah Sing.
507 Pacific, San Francisco
347... Quong Sing & Co.
525 Dupont, San Francisco
357... Quong Hing Yick & Co.
616 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
452... Quong Sing & Co.
921 Stockton, San Francisco
23... Re Bros.
24th and Potrero Ave, San Francisco
26... Rosaia, G.
525 Broadway, San Francisco
35... Ryan, Jno J.
32 South First, San Jose
85... Leong Chow.
208 Commercial, San Francisco
150... Rey, John. 458 S Spring, Los Angeles
155... Ricci, E.
1409 Dupont, San Francisco
218... Ressighini, R.
1323 Dupont, San Francisco
236... Riedel, Wm. 3723 26th, San Francisco
289... Raabe, F O. 25 1/2 6th, San Francisco
292... Raabe, F O. 25 1/2 6th, San Francisco
314... Richel Carl. 331 S Spring, Los Angeles
335... Rueter Bros.
2430 Market, San Francisco
358... Rosenshine, M. & Bro.
413 Battery, San Francisco
378... Reynolds, C F. Watsonville
380... Ritzau, H. 127 13th, San Francisco
398... Raaz, C J. Bakersfield
424... Robinson, E J.
603 State, Santa Barbara
427... Ramon, A.
910 Pacific, San Francisco
433... Richter, H. Santa Ana
444... Russian & Turkish Tob Co.
161 New Montgomery, San Francisco
647... Roehr, H. 81 Santa Clara, San Jose
261... Rauchenplat, F. San Luis Obispo
672... Richel, B F & Co. Los Angeles
415... Reichard, F E. Monrovia
5... Sam Kee & Co.
836 Clay, San Francisco
6... Schnapka, A.
85 Rausch, San Francisco
30... Sideman, A.
935A Folsom, San Francisco
37... Steffens, Peter. Livermore
38... Sachs, John. 3259 22d, San Francisco
45... Schuler, L. 516 5th, San Diego
56... Strant, A. 632 4th, San Francisco
60... San Francisco Mfg Co.
815 Hampshire, San Francisco
73... Stuck, Jacob. Pasadena
82... Schwerin Bros.
42 Market, San Francisco
94... Schlager Bros.
629 Washington, San Francisco
97... Speik, Emma. Modesto
103... Sumers, F M. 4th, West Berkeley
117... Son Loy.
809 Jackson, San Francisco
133... Schoenfeldt & Co.
107 1/2 5th, San Francisco
113... Snyder & Tansey. Summerland
147... San Jose Cigar Factory.
68 E Santa Clara, San Jose
156... Sessenbrenner, G.
257 Fourth, San Francisco
160... Si Won.
638 Pacific, San Francisco
165... Streckfuss, C. 2735 20th, San Francisco
168... Sabin, F. 510 Pacific, San Francisco
170... Simoni, E. 45th st, Oakland
191... Simi, M. 2010 1/2 Mason, San Francisco
195... Straub, N.
44 Diamond, San Francisco
202... Speckled Co.
722 Washington, San Francisco
207... Stein, S K. 19 Pavillon, Los Angeles
233... Schrieber, A. 4419 17th, San Francisco



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A SPECIALTY

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GRAPE BRANDY, ETC.

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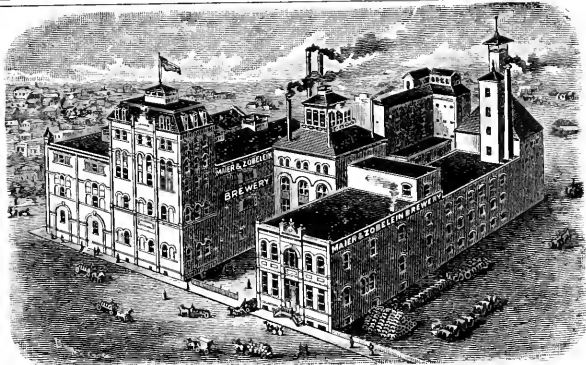


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Maier & Zobelein

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In Kegs and Bottles

Celebrated PILSNER BEER

In Kegs and Bottles

MALT AND BREWERS' SUPPLIES

Agents of Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas
for Mineral Water and Draught Beer

251.	Schmidt, F.	.....	6 Langton, San Francisco
287.	Sun Lee & Co.	.....	918 Stockton, San Francisco
325.	Sossensbrenner, A.	.....	San Diego
326.	Speckmann, F.	.....	Berkeley
331.	Sonnenman, W. F.	.....	Los Angeles
340.	Sanders, D. H.	.....	385 San Jose Ave, San Francisco
369.	Staben, E. C.	.....	Los Angeles
388.	Sing Kay.	.....	Los Angeles
391.	Sam Wing & Co.	.....	1008 Stockton, San Francisco
396.	Schnitzer, J.	.....	537½ Clay, San Francisco
437.	Song Hop & Co.	.....	6 Ross Alley, San Francisco
579.	Schmidt, J. F.	.....	537½ Clay, San Francisco
658.	Salm Yuen, C.	.....	Los Angeles
670.	Schneider, C.	.....	409 Union, San Francisco
487.	Soelter, Ang.	.....	1303 Vallejo, San Francisco
491.	Surfert, C. F.	.....	508 Sanchez, San Francisco
499.	Simmons, Isaac.	.....	207 Battery, San Francisco
39.	Tuohey, Jos.	.....	307 Chenery, San Francisco
62.	Togniola, P.	.....	124 Green, San Francisco
83.	Tognetti, G.	.....	Los Angeles
217.	Thaler, Thos.	.....	Hanford
219.	Thrane, C R & Bro.	.....	10 7th, San Francisco
290.	Tamaskovich, A.	.....	65 Jessie, San Francisco
297.	Talbert Bros.	.....	Watsonville
319.	Truhlar, D.	.....	287 Chenery, San Francisco
448.	Tuck Kee & Co.	.....	1026 Dupont, San Francisco
528.	Tampa Co.	.....	306 Sacramento, San Francisco
504.	Tremmel, F. J.	.....	1434 Howard, San Francisco
25.	Urban, H.	.....	135 Taylor, San Francisco
196.	Umland, C. G.	.....	2012 Dupont, San Francisco
108.	Von Tiedemann, F.	.....	314 6th, San Francisco
269.	Viganego, E.	.....	3 San Antonio, San Francisco
283.	Vanucci, C.	.....	11 Vallejo, San Francisco
298.	Vogelmann, C. A.	.....	Modesto
362.	Vanucci, E.	.....	882 Park, Alameda
34.	Wong Chew Si.	.....	418 Battery, San Francisco
92.	Weijen, A. A.	.....	518 Lyon, San Francisco
93.	Wing Sing Chung Co.	.....	Los Angeles
104.	Willard Bros.	.....	420 Front, San Francisco
111.	Wilson & McGonigle.	.....	Ventura
118.	Won Day & Co.	.....	411 Commercial, San Francisco
166.	Wing Chung Tung & Co.	.....	835 Jackson, San Francisco
180.	Welp, F.	.....	Alameda
249.	Wild, L.	.....	415 6th, San Francisco
257.	Weller, R. H.	.....	Pomona
265.	Waxstock, H.	.....	954 Harrison, San Francisco
285.	Wing Lee & Co.	.....	828 Jackson, San Francisco
302.	Wah Kit & Co.	.....	828 Washington, San Francisco
310.	Wong White & Co.	.....	511 Dupont, San Francisco
333.	Werner, Paul.	.....	2033 Laguna, San Francisco
342.	Weigmann, F.	.....	528 Washington, San Francisco
353.	Wo On Lung & Co.	.....	1113 Dupont, San Francisco
365.	Wespelt & Oewer.	.....	San Bernardino
370.	Wai Kee & Co.	.....	1101 Dupont, San Francisco
373.	Wing Kee & Co.	.....	714 Jackson, San Francisco
406.	Winter, A. F.	.....	Alhambra
435.	Wigington, G.	.....	Lodi
436.	Warnecke, C. H.	.....	6 Freelon, San Francisco
451.	Wild, Johanna.	.....	23 Polson Ave, San Francisco
453.	Wing Chung & Co.	.....	645 Pacific, San Francisco

471.	Wing Wo Tai & Co.	.....	916½ Stockton, San Francisco
361.	William, M. F.	.....	607 Dupont, San Francisco
116.	Washington Co.	.....	621 Washington, San Francisco
2.	Yick Gee & Co.	.....	636 Pacific, San Francisco
32.	Young Bros.	.....	729 Sacramento, San Francisco
161.	Yoke Kee.	.....	1120 Dupont, San Francisco
178.	Yuen Chin & Co.	.....	760½ Clay, San Francisco
301.	Yep Dan.	.....	611 Dupont, San Francisco
80.	Zepp, F. J.	.....	Fruitvale
89.	Zahn, Carl.	.....	Los Angeles
169.	Zich, H. A.	.....	Los Angeles
263.	Zimmer, Margaret.	.....	Bakersfield
438.	Zimmerman, K.	.....	324 Grant Ave, San Francisco

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

H. C. BELL,	Collector Internal Revenue,	Sacramento, California
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B. V. CRUMBINE,	"	Red Bluff, Cal.
T. J. DUNN,	"	Santa Rosa, Cal.
E. MASON,	"	St. Helena, Cal.
A. C. MAY,	"	Reno, Nev.
GEO. B. CROSBY, jr.,	"	Sacramento, Cal.
ANNA M. GASKILL,	Clerk,	Sacramento, Cal.
E. D. Figg,	"	Sacramento, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS—FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Adams, Booth & Co.	Sacramento
Brun, A. & Co.	Oakville
Blauth, Theo.	Sacramento
Blake, Reed & Co.	Weaverville
Borbeck, E.	Redding
170. Crabb, H. W.	Oakville
49. Cal. Mine Ass'n.	Homestead
125. Cordelia Mine Co.	Cordelia
45. Cal. Mine Ass'n.	Windsor
Cone & Kimball Co.	Red Bluff
Crabb, H. W.	Oakville
Cronan & Wiseman.	Sacramento
Casey, Hugh.	Sacramento
Dresel & Co.	Sonoma
Dannenbaum, I.	Vallejo
Dierssen, George E & Co.	Sacramento
Ellis, W T & Son.	Marysville
Elko-Tuscaro Mercantile Co.	Elko, Nevada
Elmer Bros.	Sacramento
Fountaingrove Vineyard Co.	Santa Rosa
Garrett & Co.	Marysville
Gyselaar, J. H.	Eureka
Grace Bros.	Santa Rosa
Hall, Laurs & Co.	Sacramento
Isard & Son.	Nevada City
Kennison, Johnson & Co.	Auburn
Kirk, Geary & Co.	Sacramento
Lindley & Co.	Sacramento
Mebius, Drescher & Co.	Sacramento
Marre, E & Bros.	Jackson
McCormick, Seltzer & Co.	Redding
Palmtag, A.	Eureka
Reckhart & Froelich.	Elko, Nevada
Reinhart, E. & Co.	Winnemucca, Nevada
Ramm, J. M.	Camptonville
Steward, J. W.	Marysville
Vina Distillery.	Vina
Woodburn & Son.	Sacramento
Weinreich, H & Co.	Sacramento
Frey & Co.	San Rafael
Fuller, W P & Co.	Sacramento
Wheeler, J. H.	St Helena
Kopf & Donovan.	Santa Rosa

FRUIT BRANDY DISTILLERS—FOURTH

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

No.	Name	Location.
175.	Arata, G. B.	Jackson
87.	Adamson, C. P.	Rutherford
196.	Aguillon, C.	Sonoma
137.	Azevedo, M J & Co.	Sacramento
9.	Borreo, Felix.	Napa
234.	Berlinger Bros.	St Helena
127.	Bradford, James B.	Bruceville
215.	Bolle, Henry.	Santa Rosa
77.	Bayha, W. L.	Stillwater
107.	Bernhard, Benj.	Auburn
29.	Botto, T.	Sutter Creek
123.	Buckner, A. R.	Santa Rosa
210.	Chauvet, Joshua.	Santa Rosa
208.	Chauvet, Joshua.	Glen Ellen
158.	California Winery.	Sacramento
124.	Cloverdale Wine Co.	Cloverdale
72.	Chase, Horace B.	Knight's Valley
10.	Cuneo, John.	Jackson
15.	Christin, Jean L.	Napa
214.	Ciapuci & Pedotti.	Fish Rock
73.	Dowdell & Son.	St Helena
134.	De La Tour, G.	Healdsburg
	(Style—Sotoyome Distilling Co.)	
224.	Da Roza, Jose L.	Elk Grove
7.	Donet, Andree.	Jackson
121.	Dchay, Armand.	Cloverdale
20.	Endriss, Mary S E.	Michigan Flats
130.	Ewer & Atkinson.	Rutherford
120.	Eisle, Fritz.	St Helena
	(Style—S. Lachman Co.)	
163.	Fischer, Geo. F.	Petaluma
151.	Fountaingrove Dist Co.	Santa Rosa
274.	Fair, J. G (Estate)	Lakeville
122.	Furber, E. G.	Cloverdale
215.	Finlayson, Jas.	Healdsburg
151.	Podrini, Lorenzo.	North San Juan
184.	Grimm, A.	Calistoga
24.	Gobbi, J. J.	Healdsburg
248.	Glaister, T. S.	Sonoma
244.	Greiss, Geo.	Petaluma
240.	Gundlach, Chas.	Sonoma
103.	Guilliams, Aug.	Indian Springs
128.	Goldstein, Wm.	Sonoma
53.	Hoehn, Rudolf.	St Helena
205.	Hearst, Phoebe A.	Sonoma
88.	Hart, Powell, Jr.	McDowell Hill
21.	Hood, Jas G.	Kellogg
253.	Hefty, Fred.	Mellita
108.	Italian-Swiss Colony.	Asti
193.	Javette, W. E.	Yountville
254.	Jellatich & Dondero.	Jackson
Kipp, J. L.	Green Valley	
258.	Korbel, F & Bros.	Korbel's Mill
152.	Kuehne, Aug.	Nevada City
82.	Kortum & Fuelscher.	Calistoga
81.	Kramp & Sons.	Diamond Springs
164.	Lounibos, John.	El Verano
100.	Loeffler, G.	Sunny Hill
223.	Lumsden, W. H.	Santa Rosa
	(Style of I De Turk.)	
174.	Lachman & Jacobi.	Lakeville
71.	Lombardo, J.	Placerville
43.	Mette, H.	Folsom
206.	Migliavacca, G.	Napa
46.	Miller, Jos.	Sacramento
42.	Martin Feusier & Co.	Sebastopol
123.	Miller & Hotchkiss.	Healdsburg
146.	Moulton Hill Vyd Co.	Cloverdale
131.	Miller, John H.	Whitmore
48.	Mazel, J. C.	Loomis
32.	Molano, S.	Jackson
250.	Niebaum, G.	Rutherford
119.	Oneto, G.	Jackson
190.	Oneto, G.	Upper Rancheria
200.	Oberte, Jos.	Cordelia
241.	Poppe, Julius E.	Sonoma
65.	Philken, Geo J.	Salmon Falls
114.	Pluth, Jacob.	East Lake
41.	Rafetto, Domenico.	Newtown
40.	Rasmussen, C. A.	Lotus
104.	Ramm, Mrs J. M.	Camptonville
94.	Stroup, Uriah.	McDowell Hill
84.	Sieber, G.	Marysville
232.	Silberstein, Chas A. A.	Esparto
216.	Simi, Jos.	Healdsburg
201.	Snavely, E. R.	Woodland
37.	Smitch, Jos.	Jackson
14.	Skinner, J (estate).	Green Valley
63.	Still, Geo M.	Red Bluff
203.	Silver & Nevis.	Santa Rosa
198.	Sink, Wm D.	Cloverdale
255.	Sciaroni, Frank.	St Helena
95.	Serra, G.	Sutter Creek
13.	Sweeney, James.	Granite Hill
4.	Tayson, Fred.	Lincoln
150.	Twitcheil, O. L.	Grass Valley

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P. WINDELER, VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

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ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE
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FRANCISCANER
STANDARD and ULMER

STEAM
BEER

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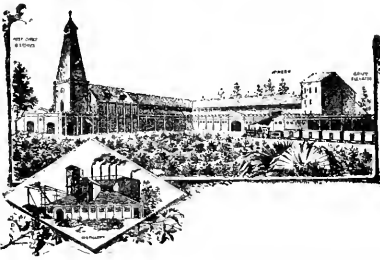
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AT MALTERMORO, CAL.



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And **NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

From Pure Grape Juice

Sunset Wine Co.

LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

GROWS AND SELLS

Sweet Wines, &c.

Write for Prices
And Samples

Wickham, Charles	Ferndale
Kendlander, Joseph	Santa Rosa
Parson & Quick	Grass Valley
Al Coon	Sacramento
Schuler, C. O.	Petaluma
Hetzl, David	Guerneville
Waller, W. A.	Colusa
Lovell, John B.	San Rafael
Jelinsky & Labal	San Rafael
Schlusser, John P.	Auburn
Muther, Frank	Santa Rosa
Ah Lau	Sacramento
Hertzbrun	Benicia
Wong, George	Sacramento
Payey, Edward	Arcata
Giffin, Wm.	Nevada City
Eisner, David	Chico
Maas & Starr	Sacramento
Hamerly, George W.	Marysville
Harlow, William S.	Sacramento
Westphal, Henry C.	Sacramento
Jessen, Chas H.	St. Helena
Lehmkühl, L.	Penns Grove
Stanley, L.	Sacramento
Phillips, W. J.	San Rafael
Schultze, Herman	Eureka
Bilse, Herman	Sacramento
Gates, Herbert C.	Napa
Hilman & Co.	Napa
Jefferson & Billingsley	Sacramento
Lucas, James F.	Placerville
Moller, Carl	Healdsburg
Lindorff, August	Sacramento
Potts, J. W.	Redding
Stanley, L.	Sacramento
Holt & Christian	Sacramento
Peterson & Co.	Santa Rosa
Levy, Barney	Napa
O'Connor, Cornelius	Eureka
Unash	Red Bluff
Starkman, August	Sisson
Hosken, Martin	Grass Valley
Christensen, F. H. B.	Willows
Fisch, Willard F.	Sacramento
Kelly, Michael	Grass Valley
Favilla, Rosina	Jackson
Miller, Andrew S.	Sacramento
Giorgi, Gelsomina	Sacramento
Tregloan & Chinn	Jackson
Hertzbrun	Vallejo
Gable, Martin Luther	Forest Hill
Phillips, Benjamin	Petaluma
Hertzbrun, J. H.	Vallejo
Morgan, William Henry	Grass Valley
Ruwe, William	Yreka
Mabee, F. E.	Petaluma
Wise, Robert	Auburn
Yager, Emanuel	Inwood
Thomason, John	St. Helena
Varozza, Marco	Placerville
Victoria Dist Co.	Sonoma
Vina Distillery	Vina
Wortell, Fred	Lincoln
Wubben, W. F.	Folsom
Walden & Co.	Geyersville
Weinberger, Mrs H. E.	St. Helena
Wheeler & Ronnie	Natoma
Wheeler, J. H.	Zinfandel
Yolo Wine Co.	Woodland
Zentgraf, J.	Green Valley

SWEET WINE PRODUCERS—FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Winery No.	Names.	Location.
1	Korbel, F. & Bros.	Sonoma
2	Weinberger, H. E.	Napa
4	Greystone Wine Co.	St. Helena
5	Sieber, G.	Marysville
7	Wheeler, J. H.	Zinfandel Station
9	Italian-Swiss Agr. Colony	Asti
10	Schlaroni, Frank	St. Helena
14	Crabb, H. W.	Oakville
15	Cloverdale Wine Co.	Cloverdale
17	Snively, Elias R.	Woodland
21	Migliavacca, G.	Napa
23	Vina Distillery	Vina
24	Kortum, L. & Co.	Calistoga
25	Berliner Bros.	St. Helena
26	California Winery	Sacramento
28	Dehay, A.	Cloverdale
29	Buckner, A. R.	Santa Rosa
31	Bradford, James B.	Bruceville
32	Jaffe, L.	Healdsburg
33	Ramm, J. M.	Cumptonville
34	Silberstein, A. A.	Esparto
36	Mette, H.	Red Banks
37	Cordelia Wine Co.	Cordelia

38	Skinner, James.	Green Valley
39	Farther, E. G.	Cloverdale
40	California Wine Assn.	Homestead
41	California Wine Assn.	Windsor
42	Ewer & Atkinson	Rutherford
43	Oberte, Joseph	Green Valley
44	Moulton Hill Vineyard Co.	Windsor
45	Poulin, Louis	Nr Santa Rosa
46	Mazel, J. C.	Loomis
47	Thomann, John	Nr St. Helena
49	Peters, Estate of Henry	Vacaville
51	Da Roza, Jose L.	Elk Grove
52	Winter, John D.	Cloverdale
53	Yolo Wine Co.	Woodland
54	Fountaingrove Distillery	Santa Rosa
55	Miller, Joseph	Sacramento
56	Reiners, George H.	Healdsburg
57	Chauvet, Joshua	Glen Ellen
58	Dowdell & Son	St. Helena
60	Hood, James G.	Kellogg
61	Gundlach, Charles	Sonoma
62	Walden & Co.	Geyersville
63	Schenck, Frederick	Latrobe
64	Thompson, W. W.	Napa
65	Chase, Horace B.	Alexander Valley
66	Loeffler, G.	Ono
67	Hearst, Phoebe A.	Sonoma
68	Glaister, Thomas S.	Sonoma
69	Lumsden, W. H.	Santa Rosa
	(Style of 1 De Turk.)	
70	Azevedo, M. J. & Co.	Sacramento
71	Stoll, George M.	Red Bluff
72	Chevalier, George F.	Nr St. Helena
74	Javette, W. E.	Yountville
75	Sink, W. D.	Cloverdale
76	Silver & Nevis	Santa Rosa
77	Fischer, George F.	Petaluma
78	Chauvet, Joshua	Santa Rosa
79	Hochm, Rudolph	Nr St. Helena
80	Hefty, Fred	Nr Santa Rosa
81	Twitchell, Ozro L.	Grass Valley

BREWERS IN FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name of Brewers	Location.
Becker Brewing Co.	Reno, Nevada
Brinzing, Martin	Pine Grove, Mendocino Co
Bosch, Ferdinand	Downieville
Bader, H. F.	Cherokee
Buffalo Brewing Co.	Sacramento
Binkelman, Sophia	Grass Valley
Brown, Ben Rial	North San Juan
Beckstrum, John G.	Forest Hill
Carson Brewing Co.	Carson City, Nev.
Deininger, J. F.	Vallejo
Daunhauser, Joseph	Alturas
Fulcher, Max	Fort Bidwell
Frank Bros.	Grass Valley
Goepfert & Co.	Woodland
Geibenhain Bros., Henry	Placerville
Grace Bros. Brewing Co.	Santa Rosa
Greiss, George J.	Petaluma
Gnauck, Gustav	Benicia
Goerl, Fritz	San Rafael
Gehrig, George	Nevada City
Hieronimus, Simon	Nevada City
Hoefle & Reissinger	Marysville
Hneisman, C. A.	Oroville
Haltinner, John Ulrich	Eureka
Hosken, Israel	Nevada City
Junker, Charles	Yreka
Kuebler, Herman	Crescent City
Klempp, Frederick	Yuba City
Kappler, Charles	Etna
Launtenschlager, Charles	Enreka, Nev.
Linc, Charles F.	Lower Lake
Muhlbach, Nancy	Greenwood
Mugler, Peter	Sisson
Meckel Bros.	Weaverville
Muller, Carl	Healdsburg
Mitchell, W. F.	Grass Valley
Minahan & Plagemann	Vallejo
Munz, Marcus	Middletown
Popp, Michael	Chico
Rechenmacher, Ferdinand	Auburn
Reick, John, & Rosina	Virginia City, Nev.
Raddatz, John	Sutter Creek
Reger, Vital	Cloverdale
Rugg, William	Scales
Strohm, John	Jackson
Sacramento Brewing Co.	Sacramento
Sarowski, J. C.	Mendocino
Schweiss, Richard	Virginia City, Nev.
Smith, Andrew Harry	Tuscarora, Nev.
Truckee Brewing Co.	Truckee
Widenmann, Charles	Vallejo

Wagner, Gottfried	Napa City
Werner, John Christoph	Quincy
Wolff, John George	Howland Flat

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Factory No.	Names.	Location
1	Strassburg, Fred	Reno, Nev.
2	Storkman, August	Etna
3	Fuchs, Peter	Sacramento
5	Quong Sung Lung	Sacramento

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California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Burgundy.....	Quarts \$ 9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Curangon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	4.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel 85.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.	
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign'n Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type "	6.00
Burger, Chablis type "	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1890.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeira.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.	
GLEN ELLEN WINES.	

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Angelica.....	3.25	
Muscatel.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	3.25	
Tokay.....	4.00	
Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.		

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Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00
XX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

Dry Sherry, Superior.....	\$4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatel.....	4.00
Malaga.....	4.00
Madeira.....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay.....	4.50
Haut Sauterne.....	5.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	3.50
Hock.....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret.....	3.50
Claret.....	2.75

SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARD,

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.	
Schramsberger Hock, white.....	Qts. \$ 5.00 Pts. \$ 4.00
" Riesling.....	5.00 6.00
" Sauterne.....	7.00 8.00
" Sauvignon Vert, white.....	6.00 7.00
Schramsberger, Claret, red.....	5.00 6.00
" Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
" Zinfandel.....	5.00 6.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Chiff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50

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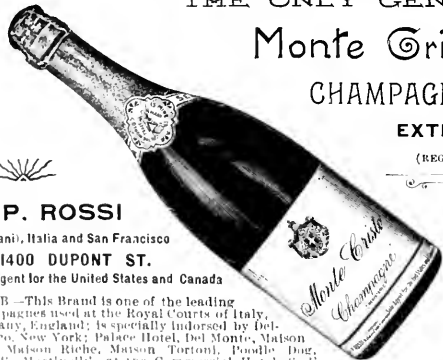
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Tokay.....	4.50
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Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown * ..	10.00
" " " " " " " " ..	12.00
" " " " " " " " ..	15.00
" " " " " " " " ..	18.00

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00	.....
" 1876, " " " " " " " " ..	12.00	.....
" 1882, " " " " " " " " ..	9.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	7.50	.....
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	7.50	.....
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	.....
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$7.50	.....
Muscadel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	7.50	.....
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	7.50	.....
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	7.50	.....
Brandy, 1881, " " " " " " " " ..	15.00	.....
" 1886, " " " " " " " " ..	10.00	.....
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. " " " " " " " " ..	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. " " " " " " " " ..	5.00

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Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
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Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00	12.00
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Table d'hote Souvenir.....	5.50	6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00	9.00
IN ADDITION TO ABOVE		
Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	5.00	6.00
EL PINAL.		
Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	.....
Port, " 1888.....	6.50	.....
Port, " 1886.....	8.00	.....
Old Trousseau Port.....	12.00	.....
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	.....
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50	.....
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00	.....
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00	.....
Muscadel.....	5.50	.....
Frontignan.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

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(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)		
Quarts. Pints.		
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix.....	8.00	9.00
Pauliac, 1887.....	8.50	9.50
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gailan, 1887.....	10.50	11.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	12.50	14.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50	15.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.....	15.00	16.00
Chateau Langao.....	18.00	.....
" " 1873.....	21.00	22.00
" " 1871.....	24.50	25.50
Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	30.00	31.00
Chat. Leoville, 1887.....	21.00	22.00
" Larose, 1887.....	21.00	22.00
" Lafite, 1887.....	26.50	27.50
" Margaux, 1887.....	26.50	27.50
(H. Cuvillier & Frere, Bordeaux.)		
Pauliac, 1889.....	9.00	10.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00	.....
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50	.....
Chateau Bataille, 1881.....	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00	.....
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78.....	22.00	.....
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	23.00	.....
" Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00	.....
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00	.....

Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875	24.00	25.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	.....	25.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878	30.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
St. Marc.....	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
Pontet Canet.....	11 00	12.00

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Vin de Graves, 1887.....	10.50	11.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00	12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887.....	17.50	18.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884.....	31 00	32.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	36.00	37.00
(H. Cuvillier & Frere, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	30.00	31.00
" La Tour Blanche '84.....	29.00	.....

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
Graves premieres.....	\$9.00	\$10.00
(Cupertino Wine Co.)		
Las Palmas Claret.....	5.50	6.50

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(A. Duval).		
Burgundy, 1892.....	5.00	6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.....	5.00	6.00

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(A. Duval).		
Riesling, 1889.....	4.50	5.50
Chablis, 1888.....	5.00	6.00
Sauterne, 1889.....	5.00	6.00
Crene de Sauterne, 1889, (private stock).....	7.50	8.50

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.		
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)		
Macon, 1884.....	11.00	12.00
Pommard, 1884.....	15.50	16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Mono- pole).....	25.50	26.50
Chambertin 1884.....	26.00	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)		
Chablis, 1884.....	13.50	14.50

HOCKS.		
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Laubenheimer, 1889.....	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
Liubenframlich, 1889, "Se- lected Grapes".....	17.00	18.00
Raenthaler, 1884.....	21.00	22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884.....	22.50	23.50
Liebtraumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality".....	30.00	31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876.....	32.00	33.00
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Schloss Johannisberger, '68	\$45.00	\$46.00

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Pemartin Umbrella.....	21 00

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Dawson's "Perfection".....	12.50
" "Extra Special" 20.00
" "Perfection," 24
flasks, "Perfection," 14.00
Dawson's "Perfection," 48
half-flasks, "Perfection," 16.00
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Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special".....	33.50	35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut".....	34.00	36.00
Half Pints "Special" \$42.00 per case of 48 bottles.

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Gattinara, " " " " " " " " ..	6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.....	8.50
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Pints 81 per case more.
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Malvasia, " " " " " " " " ..	7.00
Count E. Di Mirafiore,
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Moscato di Siracusa, per case of 12 bottles.....	7.00
Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles	7.00
Capri, " " " " " " " " ..	6.50
Pints, 75 cents per case more.
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HUNYADI JAXOS [®]	
Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.00
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OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
OLD KENTUCKY DIST'Y CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
E. J. GURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates; "B," "D," "E" 1.25, "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'G Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distiller's Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Nelson.



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—AND THE—
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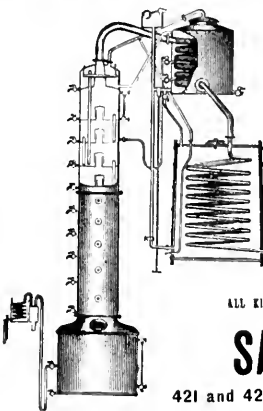
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1885.

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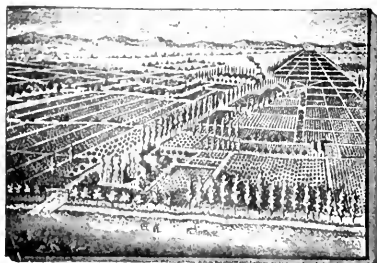
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650 ACRES

WINE, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

VOL. XL, No. 8.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Issued Monthly.

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WINE AND BRANDY

The Situation.

There is little encouragement to offer in the present situation. In the past month the industry has had some severe shocks from the National Government, aside from what the most heavily interested parties have dealt it. The new reciprocal arrangement with France will be found fully discussed elsewhere. We are credibly informed that Germany and Italy are striving for similar concessions. With Italy, this would be a case not nearly so disastrous—but with Germany? A flood of "Hamburg sherries" would follow, and in return the American hog and other meat products might benefit some.

Another blow has been the war revenue bill, which imposes a tax of one cent per pint on bottled wines at the time of sale. The exact reading of the regulations to cover this law will be needed to determine how much this will affect the business. One vital point to many dealers will be the ruling as to whether a demijohn is a bottle. Cased-goods dealers are apparently resigned to the situation.

Far more serious is the report that the Government will not permit sweet wines to be fortified under the sweet wine

law, to be used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, unless the internal revenue tax is paid on the alcoholic content. This deal is expected to come, and if it does, much of the market for sweets will be destroyed, as fully half of the sweet wines used in the United States are consumed by the manufacturers of "Sherry and Iron," "Beef, Wine and Iron," and the endless number of preparations of that nature.

Crop prospects are good. Business prospects not so good.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

During the past month trade has been a little better than in that preceding in California wines; no large lots have been sold, however, the demand being limited to smaller quantities. The prices for dry wines are unchanged, and the good sweet wines are still held at firm prices. The same may be said of the brandy, of which there is not a large stock on hand.

As to the New Orleans Auction.

It is to be regretted that the Wine Makers' Corporation has decided to hold auctions in New Orleans. If the purpose of the Directors of that body is to bring the largest shippers to that market to terms, their object is likely to be defeated. The sales will certainly bring about a further demoralization of prices, which are now in a bad way.

At the first auction sale, about 500 barrels were disposed of at prices ranging from 13½ to 15½ cents. Such figures leave little for the wine producers, after deducting cost of cooerage and transportation. The project has received the further disapproval of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, which has brought such pressure to bear on the Southern Pacific Company that no more auctions will take place on railroad property.

Manager W. J. Hotchkiss was in New Orleans at the time of the sale, but Assistant Manager Hassell, of the Corporation, says that the auction scheme was simply forced on the Corporation. "We tried to sell in New Orleans at ruling quotations, but found for some reason—tricks of the trade, we think!—that we could not get an order for a barrel. The Corporation is in the position of a holder who must sell. If we cannot sell to the city shippers, and if Eastern buyers elbow us out in a large market, like New Orleans, we simply have to adopt the auction plan.

Another auction is impending in New Orleans, and another slaughter is certainly on the boards.

We do not regard with any favor this method of selling. It was first tried in New York, several years ago, by Fred. W. Hayne, who made a failure of it. Then Sgobel & Day, a fruit

concern, picked up the proposition. About the only tangible result they have reached is to further add to the troubles of the industry. The particulars of their sales are telegraphed out in such a manner as to make matters worse. There will come out a telegram, "Sonoma Zinfandel, 13 and 15 cents," or words to that effect. Quantities are never given, and a miserable little side of three, five or ten barrels may unsettle all transactions. It is bad business.

WHAT IT MEANS.

We are informed that the average price obtained for all of these wines was 11½ cents per gallon. Deduct 7½ cents for transportation and 4 cents for cooperage, and there is left a balance of 3 cents for cost of wine and expenses of sale.

Will the growers in the Corporation stand this? Are they so foolish? Have they gone daft?

It is time that some one with a strong hand and stronger brains took hold of the Directors of the Corporation. The wine makers will be the ones who foot the losses. Do they want to?

Retailers and the Red Cross

The retailers of the city have decided to do something toward raising funds for the Red Cross Society, and have received authorization to collect funds for their work. Printed lists, numbered consecutively, have been placed in the hands of prominent dealers all over the city, and the direction of the matter has been intrusted to nine men, namely: H. B. Adler, chairman; T. M. Ferguson, treasurer; J. E. Krumb, secretary; and R. Fischbeck, M. F. Roeder, J. M. Parker, Edward Osborne and Charles Green.

This committee expects to raise between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for the work, and no one is expected to contribute more than \$1. What their plans are will be found in the following interviews with the men themselves:

"I have been thinking of some way to help this good cause since the Red Cross fund was at the \$4,000 mark," said President Adler, "and I think we are started in the right direction. We have begun the work in a systematic manner by placing those lists where we felt confident they would be correctly handled. We are properly authorized to conduct this work by the Red Cross Society, and we are going to make it win. I have spoken to many retailers on the subject, and they are all heart and hand with the cause. In fact, I find them enthusiastic, and I look for very gratifying results. I should not be surprised if we should raise \$15,000. This certainly would be a great help to the Society, and would at the same time show that our sympathies are all right, and that we are in earnest in our desire to help this noble cause. One feature of the scheme is the fact that many of our patrons who would probably never think of contributing such a small sum will gladly hand in their dollar."

"I think we have started on the right course," remarked J. E. Krumb, "and that we will be able to raise a lot of money. With such a large field to work on, and the well-known fact that the average saloon man is as generous as any class of people that can be named, there appears to be no reason why we should not do valuable work for the Society. Every one to whom I mention the proposition says it is sure to win, and if hard, earnest work will accomplish this end, the scheme is all right. Take, for instance, our place. We have forty-four employees, and I know that every one of them will be glad to contribute, and I believe the same conditions will be found all over the city. The point is that we will cover ground that the regular Red Cross people cannot handle. It is safe to say that San Francisco dealers will be leaders in this work, and set a good example for the trade in Eastern cities. We expect

to put out from 2,500 to 3,000 lists, and they ought surely to average \$5 apiece."

Jesse E. Marks is very enthusiastic over the proposition, and says that it is sure to result in a large sum of money for the cause. "We have the work systematized, and the right sort of men to carry it on to success. I believe that the retail dealers of this city are anxious to respond to such a call of duty in behalf of the soldiers, and this will give them an easy way of doing so. We will spare no time or money in promoting this movement, and it will not be many days before there will be a couple of thousand more Red Cross badges on the streets. We propose to make this fund the largest donation from any one source, and I believe the public will give it the kindest and most earnest support."

Thomas Ferguson, the treasurer, stated that he would make the Columbian Bank, in the Spreckels building, the depository of the money received, and that the institution would handle the money in trust until delivered to the Society. "This is a grand scheme," said he, "and if we do not get close up to the \$30,000 mark I will be surprised. With hard work I do not see why we should not raise that sum, because it is a grand patriotic charity, and there are few who will decline to assist it in this manner."

Joseph M. Parker also takes a very bright view of the movement, and says that the people in his line of business will do some very effective work, of which they will have just cause to be proud. William Roder expressed the same sentiments, saying that, as the committee was thoroughly united and anxious to succeed, it would certainly accomplish a great good.

On Organization.

For the first time in three years—ever since the Viti-cultural Commission was abolished—the wine makers and merchants of the State have had it brought home to them that a central body, with funds at its disposal, is needed to guard their affairs at Washington. They realized it in part when the Dingley law was pending, and two energetic and well-meaning gentlemen of New York tried, at their own expense, to ward off the unfavorable provisions of the law, with moderate success. But they were badly overmatched in the matter of reciprocity.

The blow has struck home now. Here is what we are facing:

1. Reciprocity with France an accomplished fact;
2. Reciprocity with Germany and Italy imminent;
3. An internal revenue tax on bottled wines;
4. A proposition to tax all alcohol in sweet wines used in proprietary preparations.

It is a nice outlook. There is no head to work from. Each individual merchant is doing his best, and the Corporation is struggling away. But these bodies are purely commercial, and are working without concert.

This industry needs an active and competent representative at Washington. There are seven representatives in the House who are estimable lawyers and follow other callings, but who do not understand our needs. Of the Senators, White, though in the minority, has given a good account of himself. Perkins, the temporizer, invariably promises his distinguished consideration.

Organization is imperative.

S. Wertheim, of A. Guckenheimer & Co., the Pennsylvania distillers, is on the Coast in the interest of "Guckenheimer" rye. Although the Pacific slope has never been a large market for ryes, the goods of this house are meeting with a good sale.

The Production of Brandy.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF MAY, 1898.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	3,810.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California	10,627.4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Eastern Districts	
“ “ special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California	3,023.2
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Eastern Districts	15,573.6
Exported.....	
Tax-paid	6,458.9
Remaining in bond Fourth District May 31, 1898.....	363,244.8

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF MAY, 1898.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	18,239.3
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	10,627.4
“ “ special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California	3,023.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,244.5
“ “ special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	16,242.8
Exported.....	22,238.0
Tax-paid	22.0
Remaining in bond May 31, 1898.....	473,371.1

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
May 2	58,350	.....
3	40,600	3,270
4	69,250	.....
5	29,400	.....
6	54,700	.....
7	46,550	.....
9	50,500	6,530
10	34,800	.....
11	37,750	.....
12	36,400	.....
13	22,100	.....
14	64,400	.....
16	82,400	.....
17	49,800	1,000
18	17,700	.....
19	64,300	.....
20	47,200	2,725
21	49,300	.....
23	49,150	.....
24	31,950	.....
25	19,400	.....
26	42,950	.....
27	19,700	.....
28	49,700	.....
29 and 30	46,350	.....
Total for May	1,114,700	13,525
June 1	56,150	.....
2	19,500	.....
3	45,700	.....
4	49,950	.....
6	50,000	.....
7	25,000	.....
8	288,000	.....
9	20,700	.....
10	13,500	400
11	29,900	.....
13	22,000	.....
14	52,100	.....
15	34,800	1,600
16	34,100	800
17	13,500	300
18	48,850	400
20	58,970	.....
21	96,050	.....
22	32,000	.....
23	33,000	.....
24	44,500	2,980
25	46,750	.....
27	42,550	5,362
28	21,590	.....
29	24,750	.....
30	34,850	.....
Total for June, up to 28th.....	1,238,670	11,842

Exports for May.

The total exports of wine in May, 1898, were as follows :			
By Sea.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern Ports ..	28	133,252	\$43,492
Central America	318	16,920	7,828
Mexico	52	18,088	6,637
Hawaii	25	10,787	4,872
Japan and China	124	6,226	2,432
British America	50	2,500	1,230
Great Britain	40	57,215	17,901
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....
Other European .....	.....	.....	.....
Tahiti .....	.....	2,254	700
All other foreign.....	.....	600	250
Total by sea.....	637	247,843	35,342
By rail overland	2,229	830,626	341,166
Grand total.....	2,866	1,078,469	\$376,508

Exports of Brandy.

The total exports of Brandy in May, 1898, were as follows:

By sea.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern Ports .....	.....	3,494	6,724
Germany.....	.....	125	125
Great Britain .....	.....	.....	.....
All other foreign.....	115	117	1,188
Total by sea.....	115	3,736	8,037
By rail overland	418	46,863	74,274
Grand total.....	533	50,599	\$82,311

From R. F. Balke & Co., Distillers.

“ Normandy” Superior Pure Rye. No. of barrels made in—			
1889	158	1894	1,470
1890	866	1895	1,927
1891	1,090	1896	1,840
1892	1,372	1898	2,831
1893	2,755		
Total			14,309

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the “Hercules.” No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Imports and Exports

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER PER STR. UMATILLA, May 20, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Chicago	Cal Wine Association	81 barrels	1,050	\$1,500
Detroit	"	67 barrels	3,350 1/2	1,300
"	"	1 case	"	"
St Paul	"	4 puns 4 barrels	2,360	1,147
Indianapolis	"	50 barrels	2,350 1/2	1,050
Chicago	Cal Wine Corporation	64 barrels	3,330	660
"	Lachman & Jacobl.	58 barrels	2,948	931
Midwaukee	"	117 barrels 151 hls	5,990	2,958
St Louis	"	95 barrels	1,834	1,608
Total amount 2 cases and			29,732	\$10,254

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, May 25.

Chicago	Lachman & Jacobl.	55 barrels	2,804	\$ 659
Cincinnati	"	60 barrels	3,035	910
Chicago	Cal W M Corp.	154 barrels	8,731	2,213
Hancock Mich	Pac Trans Co	75 barrels	3,750	1,875
Total			18,320	\$5,653

TO JAPAN AND CHINA PER STR. DORIC, May 28, 1898.

Kobe	Southern Pac. Co.	15 barrels	770	\$ 250
Hongkong	Crown Distillerie Co.	5 cases	"	10
Shanghai	It-Swiss Colony	32 cases	93	"
"	"	1 keg	10	16
Yokohama	"	18 cases	180	57
Shanghai	Langfeldt & Co Ltd.	6 cases	23	"
Yokohama	S Foster & Co.	3 cases	181	136
Yokohama	Geo. Marcus & Co.	11 cases	604	290
Kobe	Langley & Michaels	1 case	50	20
Shanghai	Cal Wineries	4 barrels	206	75
"	S P Read	25 cases	"	100
Yokohama	Beringer Bros.	3 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	179	53
Total amount 65 cases and			2,180	\$1,038

TO MEXICO—PER STR. STARBUCK, May 28, 1898.

Acapulco	B Frapoli & Co.	2 barrels	102	\$ 51
San Blas	C Schilling & Co.	13 kegs	260	144
Acapulco	Cal Wine Association	6 cases	300	180
"	"	20 cases	80	"
Manzanillo	Paul Masson	4 barrels	176	55
Total amount 20 cases and			898	\$510

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. STARBUCK, May 28, 1898.

Champerico	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	4 cases	"	\$ 30
"	Castle Bros	34 cases	121	"
"	"	44 kegs	440	204
Corinto	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	12 kegs	186	80
Ocosingo	Lachman & Jacobl.	10 kegs	100	47
Champerico	Crown Dist Co	10 cases	50	"
"	C Schilling & Co.	37 kegs	370	218
"	"	20 cases	80	"
La Libertad	"	6 barrels	314	157
Total amount 68 cases and			1,410	\$897

TO TAHITI PER BRG. GALLIE, May 31, 1898.

Papeete	B F Chapman	2 pks	6	\$ 9
"	B E Ayer	13 barrels	620	147
"	Lachman & Jacobl.	12 barrels	611	180
"	Cal Wine Association	1 bbl 1 hf-bbl	79	41
"	Watson & Co.	1 barrel	51	10
"	A Margat	1 barrel	53	18
"	J E Thayer	3 barrels	262	79
Total			1,682	\$484

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, May 31, 1898.

Buffalo	Lachman & Jacobl.	62 barrels	3,146	\$1,238
Rio line	"	51 barrels	2,587	993
Chicago	"	57 barrels, 3 hf-bbls, 1 keg	2,944	851
Total			8,677	\$3,087

FOR OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. UMATILLA, June 4, 1898.

Cincinnati	Cal Wine Mak Corp'n	408 barrels	5,400	\$1,022
Chicago	Lachman & Jacobl.	59 barrels	3,002	1,076
"	"	55 barrels	2,813	844
Total			11,215	\$2,952

TO BRITISH AMERICA PER S. S. UMATILLA, June 4, 1898.

Vancouver	Stevens, A & Co.	0 hf-barrels 1 bbl.	191	\$ 125
Victoria	P C Rossi & Co.	20 bbls 1 keg	1,565	534
"	Braunschweig & Co.	3 hf-barrel	26	15
Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	4 barrels	130	60
"	"	2 cases	"	5
Total amount 2 cases and			1,955	\$ 747

TO HONOLULU—PER S. S. N. CASTLE, June 6, 1898.

Honolulu	J D Spreckels Bros & Co	11 pks.	110	\$ 38
"	A Vignier	5 cases	"	14
"	Cal Wine Association	23 cases	"	126
"	"	20 barrels 6 half-kegs 3 3/4 kegs.	2,794	1,960
Total amount 28 cases and			2,501	\$2,138

TO MEXICO PER STR. SAN BLAS, June 8, 1898.

Manzanillo	H Levi & Co.	2 barrels	102	\$ 60
"	Crown Dist Co.	7 cases	"	35
"	"	2 bbls 8 hls 1 keg.	328	155
San Benito	"	50 kegs	500	250
"	"	50 cases	"	250
"	Cal Wine Assoc'n	50 cases	"	170
Tonala	"	152 kegs 4 hf-brls.	991	450
Acapulco	"	6 barrels	310	150
Puerto Angel	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	1 hf-barrel	18	42
San Benito	B Frapoli & Co.	10 kegs	100	60
Total amount 107 cases and			2,577	\$1,683

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. SAN BLAS, June 8, 1898.

Solenion	Spruance, Stanley & Co	20 cases	"	\$ 40
"	Cal Wine Association	8 hf-barrels	231	137
El Triunfo	"	30 cases	"	170
"	"	17 hf-barrels	413	230
San Juan de Guatula	Stevens Arnold & Co	20 cases	"	125
Amapala	It-Swiss Colony	4 hf-bbls	111	50
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 cases	"	48
Acapulco	"	8 cases	"	45
"	"	17 kegs	345	312
Ocosingo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	2 barrels 20 kegs.	302	112
La Libertad	"	10 hf-barrels	274	88
Champerico	Castle Bros	60 kegs	540	200
Ocosingo	Lachman & Jacobl.	2 kegs	20	19
Panama	C Schilling & Co	2 barrels 2 kegs.	120	42
Amapala	"	20 kegs	210	175
Total amount 82 cases and			2,576	\$1,799

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. CITY PUEBLA, June 9, 1898.

Victoria	P C Rossi & Co.	30 barrels 1 keg.	1,560	\$ 533
"	Pacific Transfer Co.	2 cases	"	30
Vancouver	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	3 hf-barrels	31	42
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	7 barrels	357	185
Total amount 2 cases and			2,304	\$ 790

FOR OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. WALLA WALLA—June 14.

Chicago	St George Viney'd Co.	50 barrels	2,502	\$ 867
"	Mt Diablos Wine Co.	50 barrels	2,616	510
Total			5,118	\$1,377

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. WALLA WALLA, June 14 1898.

Victoria	A Repsold & Co.	3 barrels 3 hf-bls	248	\$150
"	"	2 kegs	"	"
"	Berges & Dominiconi	1 half-bbl	27	5
"	Morton D & W Co	1 barrel	49	20
Nanaimo	"	1 barrel	45	60
Vancouver	C M Mann	1 barrel	50	25
Total			419	\$260

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Ann Johnson	Hilo	Cal Wine Ass'n	7 bbls 215 k.	1,425	\$ 830
Umatilla	Vancouver	It-Swiss Colony	12 cases	"	45
"	Victoria	M Lichtenstein	2 barrels	101	42
J G North	Honolulu	Hind Ralph & Co.	1 pkg	3	10
City of Puebla	Wellington	Farnsworth & R.	1 keg	10	5
"	Victoria	River Ex Co.	2 kegs	20	8
"	"	Stevens A & Co.	2 barrels	103	50
S C Allen	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	3 csk 16 3/4 csk	1,993	855
"	New York	"	245 kegs.	"	27
Starbuck	Philadelphia	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 hf-barrel.	"	150
"	"	Beringer Bros	2 bbls 3 bbs.	182	73
Walla Walla	Vancouver	Braunschweig & Co	1 barrel	51	30
"	Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	10 cases	"	42
"	"	Pac Trans Co.	1 keg	5	5
Total 22 cases and				3,974	\$2,158

From June 1st to June 15, 1898.

Mohican	Honolulu	J C Nobman	25 bl 100 kgs	1,765	\$ 720
L G Burgess	Hilo	Cal Wine Ass'n	8 bbls 215 kgs	1,401	660
Consuelo	Mahukona	J D Spreckels & Br	2 kegs	30	12
		Cal Wineries	1 hf-barrel	30	14
Wing & Wing	Apia	J Wightman Jr.	3 kegs	30	18
San Blas	Puencaventura	Cal Wine Assn	28 kegs	336	168
Arago	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	150 brls 1 hf	7,765	2,275
Total amount				11 345	\$3 867

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S C Allen	Honolulu	Williams D & Co.	100 cases.		\$ 900
Doric	Shanghai	H-Swiss Colony	1 keg.	5	16
Starbuck	Munich, Ger.	Beringer Bros.	5 hf-barrels.	125	125
Walla Walla.	Union.	D Frapoli & Co.	1 keg	10	15
Total 100 cases and				140	\$1,056

From June 1st to June 15, 1898.

San Blas	Manzanillo	Crown Dist Co.	22 cases		\$ 135
"	"	"	1 bbl 1 hf	129	129
"	"	"	5 kegs.		
"	San Benito	"	51 cases.		306
Total				129	\$ 570

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Anna Johnson	Hilo	Crown Dist Co.	18 cases		\$ 132
Geof Perkin	Kahului	"	10 cases.		70
W H Dimond	Honolulu	"	80 cases		560
S C Allen	"	"	25 barrels	1,159	869
"	"	Louis Taussig & Co.	5 barrels	149	150
Doric	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co.	21 cases		170
"	Yokohama	"	2 cases.	96	96
"	Hongkong	A P Hotaling & Co.	2 barrels		288
Starbuck	San J de Guat.	Wm Wolf & Co.	50 cases		375
"	Corinto	Crown Dist Co.	14 cases		140
"	Champerico	"	6 cases		42
"	Panama.	"	17 cases		138
Total amount 218 cases and				1,404	\$2,366

EXPORTS OF WHISKY, June 1 to June 15, 1898.

S N Castle	Honolulu	S F E'd Mfg & Wh.	50 cases		\$ 445
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases		350
San Blas	Manzanillo	"	8 cases		58
"	San Benito	"	193 cases		1,354
"	Amapala	Wilmerding L Co.	10 cases		85
"	San J de Guat.	S F E'd Mfg WH.	2 barrels	92	267
"	El Triunfo	"	1 barrel	46	115
"	La Union	"	10 cases		60
Walla Walla.	Victoria.	Jesse Moore, H Co.	5 cases		41
Total 326 cases and				138	\$2,775

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Umatilla	Victoria	F De Bary & Co.	25 cases champagne	\$ 325
W H Dimond.	Honolulu	Williams Dimond & Co.	225 cases gin.	386
Doric	Yokohama	S F Co	715 bbls alcohol.	14,946
"	"	Mattoon & Danglede.	5 cases champagne	63
Starbuck	Champerico	Castle Bros	6 case liquors.	30
"	Panama	Pac M S Co.	2 cases champagne.	75
Galilee	Tahiti	B F Chapman.	12 kegs liquors.	29
Total 267 cases, etc				\$15,854

From June 1st to June 15, 1898.

S N Castle	Honolulu	A Vignier.	10 cases vermouth.	\$ 30
"	"	Cal. Wine Association.	10 cases vermouth.	72
San Blas	San Benito	Crown Dist Co.	10 cases gin.	50
Walla Walla.	Victoria	F De Bary & Co	50 cases champagne	647
"	Minneapolis.	Lash Bitters Co	25 cases bitters.	65
Total 105 cases, etc.				\$864

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Umatilla	Chicago	Cal Wine Assn.	2 bbl 14 hf		
"	"	"	bbls 10ks	550	\$1,050
"	St Paul	"	5 bbls 19 hf		
"	"	"	5 kegs	700	1,648
"	Chicago	Lachman & Jacobl.	7 hf-bls 3 kg	230	420
"	Milwaukee	"	7 bbls 20 bbs	922	1,759
"	St. Louis	"	5 hf-barrels.	135	235
City of Puebla	Cincinnati	"	10 kegs.	106	185
Walla Walla.	Racine.	"	2 bbls 2 hf		
"	"	"	5 kegs.	297	595
"	Chicago.	"	7 bbls 2 bbs	920	1,517
Total				3,938	\$7,197

NATIONAL EXPORTS.

Articles.

April, 1897.

April, 1898.

Malt Liquors:

In bottles	dozen	54,218	\$60,194	39,528	\$46,921
In other coverings		34,228	7,672	28,731	7,111
Total			67,866		53,935

SPIRITS, distilled (proof gallons):

Alcohol in wood				47,535	21,610
—Other including pure, neutral, or cognac spirits.					
Brandy		34,271	19,391	544,374	288,459
Rum		465	694	5,441	8,065
Whisky:		109,457	152,869	214,324	310,506
Bourbon		25,312	19,714	6,753	6,259
Rye		2,032	3,288	4,045	6,563
All other		60,725	34,511	214	80
Total		230,262	230,457	7,99,583	614,953

WINE:

In bottles		1,896	8,361	825	4,900
In other coverings		109,661	47,133	357,329	125,196
Total			\$55,484		\$139,096

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some rooted *Rupestris* ed St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price, \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

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Best FRUIT EXTRACT for MELLOWING, PURIFYING and IMPROVING WHISKIES, BRANDIES, RUMS and GINS

Unexcelled for BLENDING PURPOSES

SAMPLES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

DEIMEL BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS NEW YORK

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT
(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....		367	6	12,584	San Francisco.....	103	21,881	1,097	473,434
Other New England points.....			17	4,115					
New York.....	3	18,800	665	202,508	Oakland and Bay District.....			12	5,271
Rochester.....			16	2,886	San Jose.....		24	193	17,793
Other N. Y. and N. E. pts.....			3,957	6,733	Santa Clara District.....				5,394
Philadelphia.....	278	199							
Pittsburg.....	73		1	298	Sacramento Valley.....	315	8,078	109	13,157
Other Penn. points.....			231	5,086	Napa and Sonoma District.....		4,020	121	218,460
Baltimore.....			193	2,465	San Joaquin Valley.....		12,470	71	91,434
Washington.....									
Virginia and Maryland pts.....			1	15	Los Angeles and Southern California.....		390	326	3,636
Georgia & Carolina pts.....			248	205,486					
New Orleans.....	1		2	5,183					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....			3	5,086					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....									
Dallas.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Galveston.....	96	76		2,728					
Houston.....			4	50					
San Antonio.....	40								
Other Texas points.....		217	21	211					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....				24					
Memphis.....			1	4,720					
Louisville.....				46					
Cincinnati.....		970		17,353					
Cleveland.....			4	13,270					
Other Ohio points.....				6,712					
Indianapolis.....			1						
Other Indiana points.....				130					
Chicago.....	311	17,151	264	91,220					
Other Illinois points.....	4		2	2,970					
Other Michigan.....		24	3	91					
Milwaukee.....			9	9,964					
Other Wisconsin.....			7	912					
St. Louis.....			2	15,288					
Kansas City.....			3	5,444					
Other Missouri points.....				20					
Other Iowa points.....		1,789	5	3,580					
St. Paul.....		135	2	8,475					
Minneapolis.....				40					
Other Minnesota points.....		364	12	2,845					
Omaha.....		2,124	65	10,453					
Other Nebraska & Kansas.....		1,170	6	2,121					
Dakotas.....			9	247					
Denver.....	7		851	12,352					
Other Colorado points.....	11	554	69	1,752					
Utah points.....	3	283	109	1,658					
Santa Fe District.....		110	50	4,170					
Idaho and Montana.....	3	647	142	6,069					
Mexico.....			1	3,545					
England.....				38,086					
Germany.....				17,373					
Columbus.....									
St. Joseph.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Denmark.....									
Buffalo.....									
Birmingham, Ala.....									
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....									
Toledo.....									
Detroit.....									
Davenport.....									
Norway.....									
Total.....	418	46,863	2,220	830,636	Total.....	418	46,863	2,220	830,636

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

-AGENTS FOR-

MESSES. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial

JO HANNIS Ld, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.

MESSES. CASTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast, Ginger Ale.

MESSES. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.

MESSES. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.

MESSES. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., Wm Jameson & Co J Dublin, Irish Whisky

MESSES. JOHN DE LAUNYER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin

MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Becken.

MESSES. EDILPO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHIEAM, Aromatic Schnapps.

MESSES. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.

MESSES. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes.

MESSES. DEINHARD & CO., COHLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wine.

MR. F. HAUVENT, STUTS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.

MESSES. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines.

MESSES. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.

TSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.

MR. THEO LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.

MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marrier.

MESSES. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natura.

MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juulichplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Stiple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Henry J. Grauerholz, of Hey, Grauerholz & Co., spent his vacation in the Northern Coast Range, hunting and fishing.

S. Glaser, of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Co., is slowly recovering from a prolonged attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Frank Cartan, of Cartan, McCarthy & Co., and J. F. Nugent, who is associated with him, are in Europe on a pleasure trip.

Major J. H. Watson of the Geo. T. Stagg Co., the distillers of "O. F. C." and "Carlisle," was among recent visitors to the Coast.

Thomas Moore, the veteran rye distiller of McKeesport, Pa., died recently in his 80th year. He has been in the distilling business for over half a century.

Hilbert Bros. have lately largely increased the sale of the "A. B. C." beer, of St. Louis. They have employed Hugo Ehrenpfort, one of the best known retailers on the Coast, to attend to their city business.

D. Del Conte, a mountaineer living in the Mt. Hamilton range, east of San Jose, is the latest addition to the list of captured moonshiners. He has been arrested by the revenue officers for running an unlicensed still.

F. A. Haber has recently disposed of his Department in the Emporium, and has associated himself with the E. G. Lyons Co. in the sale of "Life of the Orange," a tonic which has lately met with a very satisfactory sale on its introduction.

E. A. Kolb, of Kolb & Denhard, spent his usual vacation in Southern Oregon this year. Deer hunting can be legally indulged in at this season in Oregon but not in California. And this circumstance drove Mr. Kolb from his usual haunts in Mendocino county.

The American Concentrated Must Company's plant, at Healdsburg, will not be operated this season. The Company has sold all its must to good advantage, and is contemplating removing the establishment to Europe, where cheaper material can be had to work with.

Charles E. Bowen, of the Wetmore-Bowen Co., is back from Chicago, where he went in the interest of the "Cresta Blanca" wines. Mr. Bowen reports that a very satisfactory sale is being worked up by the Chicago representative, Elmer De Pue. An agency is shortly to be established in Omaha.

Suit has been brought in the United States Courts against a Sacramento and a San Francisco house, by the owners of Dr. Siegre's Angostura Bitters and other importers, to restrain them from selling alleged imitation goods. The suit is under Section 3449, R. S., the text of which is familiar to all in the trade.

The St. George Vineyard—offices and cellars at No. 123 Market street—desire to call the attention of the trade and all interested to their fine, well matured table wines, old sweet wines, altar wines, tonic port and sherry bitters. These goods will commend themselves to all needing first-class articles in the lines enumerated.

The Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. has branched out as a full-fledged distillery company. A distillery has been abandoned at Louisville, with a capacity of about thirty barrels per day, and hereafter the brands of straight whiskies owned by the Company, will be produced there. The distillery, though small, is nicely equipped.

Frederick Jacobi, of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi, of New York, is once more in the city. He will be here until September in connection with the business of Lachman & Jacobi.

C. L. Doychert, the Coast agent for "Bouche Sec," has taken offices in the Claus Spreckels building. He has been steadily pushing the sale of this well-known brand, and is doing well with it.

The Australian *Hotel Keeper and Licensed Trade Review* is the latest of our valued exchanges from the Colonies. It is published at 49 King street, Arcade, Sydney, once each month, and is brim full of interesting material.

Charles Cellarius has retired from the firm of Thomas Taylor & Co. his interest having been purchased by Mr. Voeke, who, with Mrs. Bertha Taylor, will continue the old firm. Mr. Cellarius and his son have entered into business as Cellarius & Co., at 306-308 Sacramento street, in the quarters formerly occupied by J. C. Boskowitz and M. Armer & Co.

W. A. Taylor & Co., the New York importers, are sending out many thousand copies of a neat folder, giving on one side a splendid map of Cuba and on the other a map of the world. This is done with the compliments of John Jameson & Son, Scotch whisky producers, whose name is world wide. W. A. Taylor & Co. are also calling attention to the Scotch goods of Bulloch, Lade & Co.

Leon Bocqueraz, secretary of the finance committee of the French Benevolent Society of this city, was thrown from a horse on May 29th, at San Rafael. He was brought to this city on the boat and taken to the French Hospital. The attending physician pronounces the injuries concussion of the brain, but the patient is recovering. The injured man is a son of Antoine Bocqueraz, of the firm of Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., 527 Front street, and is widely known through his connection with the French Benevolent Society.

Pierre Klein, who will be pleasantly remembered by all in the wine trade on account of his connection with the old Occidental restaurant, is building up a fine trade for his wines. His establishment, at 612 Geary street, is ample for present wants. While in the restaurant business Mr. Klein set out a vineyard in the Santa Clara mountains, on the west side, and when the time for marketing the wines came he determined to sell his own product under the name of "Mira Valle," abandoning all European titles, such as burgundy and St. Julien. He has many old-time friends in the restaurant line, who have materially assisted him in this manner, and at the clubs, notably the University, "Mira Valle" is a general favorite. Incidentally, it should not be forgotten that it was Mr. Klein who first sold California wines, true to label, in restaurants in this city, and for this, if nothing else, the wine trade owes him grateful recognition.

ESTABLISHED 1724

TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

DISTILLED SPIRITS

Imports in May.

The imports of American whisky at San Francisco in May were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Kgs.
By Sea from Atlantic ports	119	538	60	1
" Reimported		200		
By Rail overland	2,717	1,494	58	7
Total	2,857	2,932	118	8

The imports of alcohol by rail in May were 1120 barrels and 265 cases.

The imports of spirits by rail in May were 1,699 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in May were 1229 cases and 1938 gallons, valued at \$11,563.

Export Whiskies in Bond.

The number of gallons of American distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouses on May 31st, 1898, was 117,046 gallons.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From May 15th to May 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOL.		SPIRITS.		WHISKY.		BRANDY.	
	Cases	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.
Bode & Haslett					70			
C. W. Craig & Co.	65	130						
Crown Dist Co.	130	121			60			
Jones, Mundy & Co.		130			70			
William Wolff & Co.	29	230						
Louis Tausig		65						
E. Cohen & Son			65					
Collector of Port.	265	855						
Moore, Hunt & Co.				46	30			
James Gibb				50				
Alaska Exploration Co.				71				
Christy & Wise				10				
S. McCartney				65				
Dallman & Co.								
Alaska Com'l Co.				1890			255	
H. O. Greenwood &				48	5			3
O. F. T. Co.				87	21	2		
G. Kalisher				1				
M. Nyström				1				
J. L. Hammon				1				
P. A. Kneak				1				
F. Kerchner				1				
G. Wellinger				1				
R. Muller				1				
E. C. Fennessy			10					
Herman & Co.				3				
Carroll & Carroll				5				
Total	265	1050	741	1950	590	58	7	255

* Also, 50 cases Rum, 180 cases Gin, and 20 cases Liqueurs.
† Also, 5 barrels Gin

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ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

WINES, WHISKIES, ETC.

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL:

The Largest Still Yet.

Sanders & Co., the still manufacturers, have about completed what is the largest continuous still ever made for distilling brandy. The still will shortly be set up at the Vina Vineyard, owned by the Stanford estate, and hereafter all of the Vina brandy will be made in it, the old-time stills being discarded. The Vina people are to be congratulated on this move, for in getting a Sanders still they are bound to secure a satisfactory one. Sanders & Co. are also building two large stills for the California Wine Association, which are to be set up later in two of the wineries operated by that Corporation. Still another Sanders still will be set up this year at the California Winery, at Sacramento, operated by F. J. Kiesel. The firm of coppersmiths named expect this year the busiest season on record.

B. L. Thomas Promoted.

The promotion of Bert L. Thomas to be Revenue Agent, from the position of assistant, which he has held since 1879, is particularly gratifying to his Pacific Coast friends. Mr. Thomas was first appointed by President Hayes, and served in Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans and Cincinnati before coming to California in 1885. He was Acting Collector of the First District just before the installation of Collector Lynch.

It is stated that there is a possibility that Mr. Thomas may be sent to Manila to look out for the government's interests there. If such be his good fortune, he will be given a "God-speed" by his friends here, although the Coast would not like to lose him.

Arthur Wolff, who represents the importing house of Julius Wile Bros. & Co., of New York, has been in San Francisco for the past three weeks on business, having come by way of Portland and Seattle. The firm has made arrangements with S. Glaser to represent them, and direct orders are particularly desired. Messrs. Julius Wile, Bros. & Co. have an excellent line of imported goods, among them the Rhine and Moselle wines of Frederick Krate, Coblenz; brandy, Tricoche, Bonniot & Co., Jarnac; claret and Sauternes, J. Michaelson & Son, Bordeaux; cherries, J. F. Piury & Co., Port St. Mary's, and Nicholas Gomez, Seville; port, Niepoort & Co., Oporto; Madeiras, Krohn, Bros. & Co. Funchal; port, Auguste de Mueller, Tarragona; Burgundy Port, C. Scheydt de Wachter, Cettie; Hungarian wines, Ignaz Flandorfer, Oedenburg; Burgundy wines, S. Lhote fils, Dignon; cordials, P. Garnier, Enghien-les-Bains; Holland gin, P. Vanderkamp, Schiedam; Tom Gin and Orange bitters, Hills & Underwood, London; Scotch whiskies, Highland Dist's Co., and Slater, Rogers & Co., Glasgow; Swedish punch, C. A. Lindgren & Co., Stockholm; Kirsch and Twetchen water, G. & L. Stein, Schiltigheim; pepsin bitters, Ernest L. Arp, Kiel; Italian vermouth, Chazallettes & Co., Torino. Mr. Glaser will take orders for any and all of these goods.

An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be paid, in lieu of the tax of \$1 now imposed by law, a tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called. Provided that from and after the passage of this act a discount of 7½ per cent. shall be allowed upon all sales of stamps provided for by this section.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Sec. 1. That special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed as follows, viz.: *One*—Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000 shall pay \$50 for each license; when using or employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of \$25,000, two dollars. Provided, That any savings bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax. *Two*—Brokers shall pay \$50. Every person, firm or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker. *Three*—Pawnbrokers shall pay \$20. *Four*—Commercial brokers shall pay \$20. *Five*—Custom-house brokers shall pay \$10. *Six*—Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls shall pay \$100. *Seven*—The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay \$100. *Eight*—Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay \$10. *Nine*—Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay \$5 for each alley or table.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act there shall, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law, be levied and collected a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; and upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, namely, a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand; and of \$1 per thousand on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; and a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand; and \$1.50 per

thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. The compromise provision in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand provides for a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory of the custom-house and the tax levied in this act upon such articles. Dealers having on hand less than 1000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns, and therefore relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

Two, three and four-ounce packages of tobacco and snuff are abolished, and 1½ ounce, 2½ and 3½ ounces, respectively, substituted; and 1-ounce smoking is also provided.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

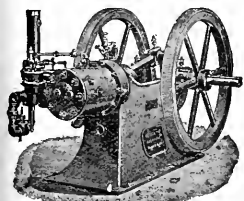
Sec. 3. That on and after July 1, 1898, special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers are hereby imposed per annum as follows: Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales shall not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$6; dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales shall exceed 50,000 pounds and shall not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$12, and if their annual sales shall exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$24;—dealers in tobacco whose annual sales shall exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$12. Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: Provided, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

—Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales shall not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$6; manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales shall exceed 50,000 pounds and shall not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$12; manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales shall exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales shall not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay \$6; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales shall exceed 100,000 cigars and shall not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay \$12; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales shall exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay \$24.

—And every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this act, without having paid the special tax herein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Sec. 4. That on and after June 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures or certificates of stock and of indebtedness and other documents, instruments, matters and things men-



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

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Discount for Cash.

{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

tioned and described in Schedule A of this act, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment or paper upon which such instruments, matters or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed by any person or persons, or party who shall make, sign or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed or issued, the several taxes or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in said schedule. And there shall also be levied, collected and paid, for and in respect of the medicines, matters and things mentioned and described in Schedule B of this act, manufactured, sold, or removed for sale, the several taxes or sums of money set down in words or figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in Schedule B of this act.

Sec. 7. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by this act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not be again used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this act, without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. That hereafter no instrument, paper or document required by law to be so stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded, or admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps denoting the amount of the tax shall have been affixed thereto as prescribed by law: Provided, That any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments, when issued, sold or transferred in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is sold or transferred, shall, before selling or transferring the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the tax required.

Sec. 14. That it shall not be lawful to record or register

any instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and canceled in the manner prescribed by law; and the record, registry or transfer of any such instruments upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed and canceled as aforesaid shall not be used in evidence.

Sec. 15. That no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for want of a particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the tax charged on any such instrument, paper, or document, provided a legal document, stamp or stamps denoting a tax of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

Sec. 17. That on and after June 1, 1898, no telegraph company or its agent or employee shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the tax imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of \$10.

Sec. 18. That all the provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps and stamp taxes shall extend to and include (except where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in Schedule B subject to stamp taxes, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

Sec. 19. That on and after June 1, 1898, any person, firm, company or corporation that shall make prepare and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles or things, including perfumery and cosmetics, upon which a tax is imposed by this act, as provided for in Schedule B, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the tax before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That no stamp or tax shall be imposed on any compounded medicinal drug or chemical. But nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt from stamp tax any medicinal articles whether simple or compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general, or which have on their labels or wrap-

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IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

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 Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Double Porter (GUINNESS) EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)
E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Genu Kirk Scotch.
DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.
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BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass Ale in Wood.
FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.
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JOLE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
HUNK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

SLOE GIN.
O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.
MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
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ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."
Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision
RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C., Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermilage; M. F. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crowe; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.
SCHRAMSBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

pers recommendations as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or having any special proprietary claims to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect, whether such claim be real or pretended. Articles upon which stamp taxes are required by this act may, when intended for exportation, be manufactured and sold or removed without having stamps affixed thereto, and without being charged with tax as aforesaid; and every manufacturer or maker of any article as aforesaid, intended for exportation, shall give such bonds and be subject to such rules and regulations to protect the revenue against fraud as may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE A — STAMP TAXES.

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued after June 1, 1898, by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper, agreement, memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents. Upon each sale, contract, agreement or other evidence of a sale of any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, either for present or future delivery, for each one hundred dollars in value, 1 cent, and for each additional hundred dollars or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

CHECKS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bank checks, drafts or certificates of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company or any person or persons, trust companies or corporations, 2 cents.

Bills of exchange (international), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, if drawn singly for a sum not exceeding \$100, 4 cents; and for each

\$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 4 cents. If drawn in sets of two or more: for every bill of each set, where the sum does not exceed \$100 in any foreign currency, 2 cents, and for each \$100 or fractional part in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods or merchandise to be exported to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.

It is made the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue the shipper or consignor a bill of lading, manifest or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included; and there is to be attached and canceled to each of said bills of lading, etc., a stamp of the value of 1 cent; provided, that but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Penalty, \$50.

A tax of 1 cent is imposed for every telephone message for which over 15 cents is charged. Any telegram message, 1 cent.

Indemnifying bonds, 50 cents. Certificates of profits of any association and on all transfers thereof, on each \$100 of the face value, 2 cents.

Certificates of damage, or otherwise, issued by any port warden or marine surveyor, 25 cents. Certificate of any other description, 10 cents. Charter party, if the registered tonnage of the vessel does not exceed 300 tons, \$3; exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, \$5; exceeding 600 tons, \$10.

Contract, broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any description issued by brokers, or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents. Conveyance or deed for real estate on which consideration exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500, 50 cents.

Entry of bonds at any custom-house not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1. Entry for the withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, 10 cents.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

All classes of Proprietary Articles and Preparations must now be stamped unless exported direct from the factory. For each and every package, of whatever kind, where the retail price is 5 cents, a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp is required; from 5 to 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent; 10 to 15 cents, $\frac{3}{8}$ cent; 15 to 25 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; and for each fractional part of 25 cents additional, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.

TAX ON WINES.

Sparkling and other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, one (1) cent; on each bottle containing more than one pint, two (2) cents. The stamp is only to be affixed when the article is sold.



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION" (THE STANDARD) TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT FINEES, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



THE P. W. ENGS & SONS CO
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
268 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

From the Commissioner Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 9, 1898. }

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

The Revenue Bill now pending before Congress provides that upon the passage of that Act the tax on fermented liquors shall be \$2 per barrel, with an allowance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on all sales of beer stamps, and also increases the rate of tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes. It is also provided that the stamps in the possession of brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars at the time the increase of tax goes into effect may be exchanged for new or imprinted stamps representing the new rate of tax, upon presentation to Collectors of Internal Revenue.

For the guidance of Collectors and others interested, the following instructions in regard to such exchanges of stamps are hereby promulgated:

Brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars will prepare on Form 38, to be obtained from the Collectors of their district, a claim for the redemption, by exchange, of all stamps representing the old rate of tax in their possession at the time the new rate of tax goes into effect.

Each claim must be accompanied by a schedule of the stamps presented for exchange, showing, in columns under appropriate headings, the number of each denomination, date of purchase, discount at time of purchase, if any, and amount paid.

There should also be forwarded, with the stamps returned to the Collector for exchange, an order for stamps at the new rate of tax, specifying the denominations desired, the total net value of new stamps ordered being made to correspond, as near as practicable, to the total net value of the stamps returned for exchange.

Where it is impracticable to order new stamps exactly corresponding in value to those returned, the order for such new stamps should be made for an amount slightly exceeding the value of those returned, and there should be transmitted with such order the amount necessary to make good the deficiency in stamps returned.

Where a number of stamps are presented, the Collectors must be allowed a reasonable time for the examination of the claims, counting of the stamps, and verification by their records of the dates of purchase and discounts allowed.

As the redemption of stamps which have been purchased for three years is forbidden by law, such stamps cannot be exchanged.

Upon receipt of stamps for exchange, with a claim and schedule as above provided, accompanied, where necessary,

by money to make good deficiency in stamps returned, Collectors will, as soon as practicable thereafter, have the stamps counted, and, if found correct, note the fact on the schedule. The dates of purchase, discounts allowed, and amount paid should then be verified by the records in the Collector's office.

If these are found to be correct, the claim should be certified on page 2 by the collector, and new stamps of net equal value to the net value of those returned and of cash transmitted, if any, therewith, should be forwarded to the purchaser. The stamps furnished for exchange, together with the claim and schedule furnished by the brewer or manufacturer, should then be forwarded to this office by registered mail. The stamps of each person must be separately returned.

Credit should be taken on Form 103 for beer stamps, and on Form 76 for tobacco, snuff and cigar stamps issued in exchange. A single credit may be taken on the Form for such issues to a number of persons during the month, but in that case a schedule should accompany the form, showing the value of stamps issued to each person.

Collectors will balance their accounts on Records 31 and 34 containing the transactions up to and including the date of the approval of said act, entering on a new page all sheet stamps on the morning following the date of approval, and all stamps in full books only, extending the value at the rate of the new tax. All partially used books of stamps should be returned to this office.

Two reports each on Forms 76 and 103 should be made: One to and including the day on which said act is approved, at the old rate of tax, and one from such day, containing stamps at the new rate only. Forms 76 and 103, commencing the day after the act is approved, should show the stamps and value at the old rate on the first line, under appropriate headings; the additional tax should be charged separately, on line below, in column of aggregate value; the aggregate of this will then show total accountability under new rate of tax.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

(By courtesy of Hon. John C. Lynch, Coll. Int. Revenue.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1898.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

You will please arrange at once to have your deputies visit every brewery in your district, on the day next succeeding the day of the passage of the act increasing the rate of the tax on fermented liquors, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to take an actual inventory of all the stamps for fermented liquors on hand thereat at the commencement of business on that day. This inventory should be in duplicate, and one copy will be attached to the brewer's return, Form 18, for June, 1898, which is sent to this office. The deputy collector

Julius Wile, Brother & Co.

IMPORTERS

148 Duane Street

New York, N. Y.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

FRIEDRICH KROTE, COLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
TRICOCHE BONSIOT & CO., JARNAE, Cognac Brandy.
J. MICHAELSEN & CO., BORDO AUX, Claret and Sauternes.
J. E. PHRY & CO., PORT ST. MARY'S, Sherries.
NICHOLAS GOMEZ, N. VILLE, Sherries.
NIEPORT & CO., OPORTO, Ports.
KROHN BROS. & CO., FENCHAL, Madeira.
AUGUSTE DE MULLER, TARRAGONA, Ports.
C. SCHVYDT DE WACHTER, COTT, Burgundy Port.

IGNAZ FLANDORFER, OBERDORF, Hungarian Wines.
S. LBOTE FILS, DIJON, Burgundy Wines.
P. GARNIER, ENGHEN-LES-BAINS, Abricotine and other Cordials.
P. VANDERKAMP, SCHIEDAM, Peacock Holland Gin.
HILLS & UNDERWOOD, LONDON, Old Tom Gin and Orange Bitters.
HIGHLAND DISTILLERS CO., LTD., GLASGOW, Scotch Whiskies.

SLATER, RODGER & CO., LTD., GLASGOW, Scotch Whiskies.
C. A. LINDGREN & CO., STOCKHOLM, Swedish Punch.
G. & L. STEIN, SCHLITZHEIM, Kirsch and Zwetchen Wasser.
HERST L. ARI, KUL, Pepsin Bitters.
CHAZALETTES & CO., TORINO, Italian Vermouth.
ROISDORFER MINERAL WATER, ROISDORF.
THE ANCHOR BRAND CHERRY JUICE.
SERVIAN PRUNE JUICE.

IMPORTERS OF JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUMS, IRISH WHISKIES, BATAVIA ARRACK AND NORDHAUSER KORNSCHNAPPS.

S. GLASER, Local Agent,

TELEPHONE MAIN 290,

Who will furnish prices and samples on application.

will also include in this inventory a statement, taken from the Record, 104, of the number of packages of liquor of each size, removed from the brewery premises between June 1st and the date of the inventory.

The stamps returned to the collector, to be exchanged for stamps at the new rate, should not be less than the number shown by the inventory, and the brewer must account for any difference.

You will require every brewer on his return, Form 18, for June, to account separately for the number and kind of stamps purchased and the number and kind of stamps used by him during the portion of the month before and including the day of the passage of the act increasing the tax; and to account separately for the number and kind of stamps purchased and the number and kind of stamps used by him during the portion of the month after the passage of this Act; and to show the number and kind of stamps returned by him and exchanged for stamps at the increased rate. Also, to show, separately, the quantity of liquor removed from the premises before, and after, the passage of the act.

The Form 18 may be adapted for this purpose by proper interlineations.

Attention is called to the fact that the increase in the rate of tax will probably necessitate the giving of new bonds by all brewers, as the law requires the bonds of brewers to be in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which, in the opinion of the Collector, the brewer will be liable to pay during any one month. You will please see that new bonds in sufficient amounts are given in all cases where the present bond is too small to satisfy the requirements of the law in this respect.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
By courtesy of Hon. John C. Lynch, Collector Int. Revenue.)

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Prosecution of claims before Bureau of Pensions.

Internal revenue officers and employees prohibited from prosecuting claims before Pension Bureau by section 5498, Revised Statutes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

The Honorable Commissioner of Pensions having brought to the attention of this office the fact that certain officers and employees in the United States Internal Revenue Service are engaged in the prosecution of claims before the Bureau of Pensions, it is deemed advisable to call attention to the provisions of section 5498 of the Revised Statutes, which are as follows:

Every officer of the United States, or any person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, who acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aids or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receives any such gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall pay a fine of not less than five thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment not more than one year, or both.

Collectors are expected to promulgate the provisions of the statute within their respective districts and to see that action is taken accordingly. In the event that any officer or employee in the collection district is engaged in the prosecution of claims, as above, such person will at once furnish the

Bureau of Pensions with the date of appointment, that the proper correction may be made on the attorney's records.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Moneys received by clerks of U. S. courts in internal revenue cases.
Costs, as well as all other moneys collected in cases arising under the internal revenue laws, are required by the law to be paid over by the court clerks to the collectors of the districts in which these cases arise.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

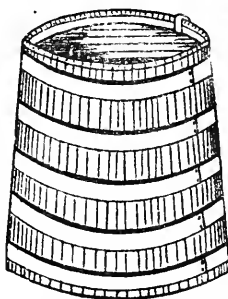
The appended circular letter, issued by the Attorney-General on the 20th instant to clerks of United States courts, relative to payment of costs in internal revenue cases, is hereby brought to the special attention of collectors of internal revenue.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

To clerks of United States courts: You are instructed in all cases in your several courts arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, where moneys are recovered and paid in for the United States, to pay over such moneys to the collectors of internal revenue under the provisions of section 3216 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The bills of costs in such cases include the fees taxed by law for the marshals and United States attorneys, and, by virtue of section 983 of the Revised Statutes, the bill of costs in each case is a part of the judgment, and will be paid by you to the collector as above indicated.

Moneys coming into the hands of clerks of the courts belonging to the United States otherwise than in cases and proceedings under the internal revenue laws will be promptly covered into the Treasury as required by law.

Respectfully, JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General*.
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 20, 1898.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne ..Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., RouillacCognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow.....{ Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre.....{ Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOUHLIAC, Bordeaux.....Cognacs
.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"

"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known . . .

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

As to Alaska.

It is to be hoped that before Congress adjourns for the summer vacation something can be done to bring order out of chaos in the Alaskan liquor trade. The national legislators appear to be so deeply concerned in military and naval affairs and revenue plans, that the trade will be fortunate to have a small share of attention directed to the crying evils existing in the territory, or district, or satrapy, or whatever it is called, of Alaska.

At last accounts there were over 200 saloons in Alaska — that number paying \$25 tax annually. At the same time one set of United States officials are taxing these men another set are making spasmodic attempts to suppress them, the attempts, if such they can be called, savoring largely of virtual blackmail. There have been charges and counter charges; indictments, of officials and retailers; the operation of a tacit mullet law; smuggling without end; law-breaking, technical and otherwise; — and still the business goes on.

Congress must surely recognize that the time has come when the liquor trade must needs be recognized. Conditions have changed since President Grant issued his proclamation to protect a few thousand coast-dwelling Indians. Alaska — we are not referring to the Klondike — is being invaded this year by tens of thousands of hardy miners, and the efforts to enforce a prohibitory law twenty-five years old are puerile and scandalous.

Should there be sent out of the Yukon valley this summer \$20,000,000 in gold, as is now confidently predicted, there will be a bigger rush than ever to the river next year, and conditions will be worse than ever. Congress must act as soon as possible. If Congress has no time for Alaskan affairs because the territory is too remote, what will be done with the Philippine island questions later on?

Of course, alleged remedial legislation without end has been introduced, but it appears to have rested in the committee rooms.

The following, from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, is pertinent to this subject:

"AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.—Two more Alaska Federal officials have undertaken a pilgrimage to Washington, loaded with affidavits for presentation to the Government relative to the whisky scandals that have disgraced the administration of the prohibition laws of the North. Doubtless these gentlemen have a deal of useful information on the subject. No person who has lived at Dyea, or Skagway, or Sitka, or Fort Wrangel, and kept his eyes open, has failed to see the systematic and wholesale corruption of official grafters practised by unscrupulous whisky smugglers. There never was more contemptuous, conscienceless and notorious disregard for law. There never was a bolder or more startling conspiracy formed by blackmailing underlings with professional bribers. A senseless and ridiculous statute never offered greater temptation for dishonesty, and it was never more promptly and profitably taken advantage of by men in and out of official position.

"These are harsh words, but they are based upon information within the common knowledge of all persons who have taken the pains to inquire into the subject. The operations of the law-breaking cabal have become so public and scandalous that they have led to eliminations and recriminations, accusations and counter accusations among the officials themselves. Two cliques have been formed among them, each charging the other with violation of the law and criminal relations with the whisky ring. One set of officials has been indicted, but the public has at present no certain means of knowing which is right and which is wrong.

"The public wants to know, and it can know only when the details of the organization and workings of this blood-sucking gang have been brought to light. The *Post-Intelligencer* does not impugn the motives or the integrity of any emissaries who have gone or are going to Washington; but it calls attention to the fact that they are partisans in a fierce and nasty quarrel, and it will be wise for Secretary Gage to refuse to act

on any of their representations, but to institute a searching and independent investigation, whose purpose shall be to convict the guilty and vindicate the innocent. As the situation now is, the whole Federal officialdom is under suspicion. That there are honest, conscientious men among them is not to be doubted. It is desirable and important that this entire infamous imbroglio be probed to the bottom, that the sheep may be separated from the goats and be accorded their just deserts."

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, June 2nd, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending May 31st, 1898:

Per Spartan Prince, May 16th, 200 cases Vermouth, Martinazzio & Co brand; 6 casks Vermouth, Garcia & Co.; 10 casks Moscato, Garcia & Co.; 500 cases vermuth, Martini & Rossi; 638 boxes Genoa Paste, Profumo; 200 bags Italian Rice, Profumo; 100 cases Lucca Olive Oil, Fortuna; 50 cases Extract of Tamarind, Erba.

Per Karamania, 17, 50 cases Lucca Olive Oil, Francesconi.

Per Aller, May 18, 30 cases Lucca Olive Oil Francesconi; 30 cases Fernet-Branca.

Per Werra, May 20, 25 cases Buitoni's Glutinous Paste.

Per Sunset Route, May 31st, 66 barrels assorted Wines, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Tartar Prince, June 4th, 60 cases Chianti wine, Ruffino brand.

Per Britannia, June 6th, 990 boxes macaroni, Rossi brand.

Per California, June 8th, 30 cases sparkling Lacrima Cristi, P. Scala brand; 72 cases altar wines, Giacobini brand.

Per Sunset Route, June 8th, 50 brls claret, "Tipo Chianti," Italian-Swiss Colony.

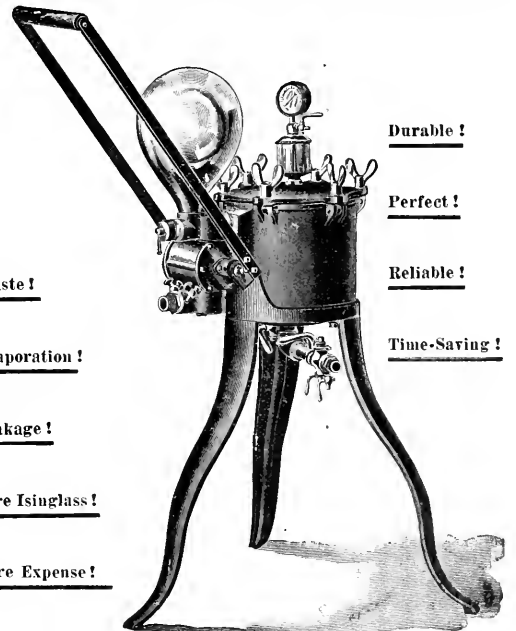
Per Fulda, June 9th, 50 cases Anesone Brescia, Manca-belli band; 8 barrels Sbriz cheese, Antognini brand.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Evans Outage Bill.

The following is the full text of the new Evans bill, which would reduce the bonded period to seven years and grant allowance for outage for the entire bonding period of seven years. The bill passed the house by 131 to 65:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3293 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as the same has from time to time been amended, be and the same is further amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3293. The distiller or owner of all spirits removed as aforesaid to the distillery warehouse shall on the first day of each month, or within five days thereafter, enter the same for deposit in such warehouse, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe. Said entry shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person making the entry, the designation of the warehouse in which the deposit is made and the date thereof, and shall be deposited in the following form:

ENTRY FOR DEPOSIT IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSE.

"Entry of distilled spirits deposited by in distillery warehouse in the district, State of during the month ending on the day of Anno Domini"

"And the entry shall specify the kind of spirits, the whole number of packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons, proof gallons, and taxable gallons contained in them, all of which shall be verified by the oath of the distiller or owner of the same attached to the entry."

"The distiller or owner shall at the time of making said entry give his bond in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to the collector of the district, and in a penal sum not less than the tax on the spirits covered thereby, and conditioned that the principal therein named shall well and faithfully comply with all the requirements of law and regulations respecting the depositing, storing and rebonding of such spirits, and will pay all taxes due on the spirits before or at the time of their removal from such warehouse, and within seven years from the date of said entry, and will likewise pay on demand the tax on any such spirits which may be lost by leakage or from any cause whatsoever, while stored in such warehouse and not allowed by law. One of said entries shall be retained in the office of the collector of the district, one sent to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse, to be retained and filed in the warehouse, and one sent with the duplicate of the bond to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be filed in his office: Provided, That the distiller may at his option and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, execute an annual bond for the spirits so deposited in lieu of the bond herein provided.

"A new bond shall be required in case of death, insolvency, or removal from the state of either of the sureties, and may be required in any other contingency affecting its validity or impairing its efficiency at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and in case the distiller or owner fails or refuses to give the bond hereinbefore required, or to renew the same if lawfully required or neglects if lawfully required to do so, to immediately withdraw the spirits and pay the tax thereon, or, if he neglects to withdraw any bonded spirits, and pay the tax thereon before the expiration of the time limited in the bond, the collector shall proceed to collect the tax by distraint, issuing his warrant of distraint for the tax found to be due, as ascertained by him from the report of the gauger if no bond is given, or from the terms of the bond, if a bond was given; but this provision shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law.

"If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or other package deposited in any distillery warehouse, general bonded warehouse, or special bonded warehouse, other than the loss provided for in this act and in sec. 3,221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is excessive or fraudulent, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to

require the withdrawal from warehouse of such distilled spirits, and to collect the taxes accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered in the warehouse in such cask or package, notwithstanding that the time specified in any bond given for the withdrawal of the spirits entered into warehouse in such cask or package has not expired. If the said tax is not paid on demand the collector shall report the amount due on his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

"That the tax on distilled spirits shall be paid by the distiller or owner before and at the time of the removal of the spirits from the distillery or other place of storage and within seven years from the date of the entry for deposit therein, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of the tax is authorized by law; and all warehousing and transportation and warehousing bonds hereafter taken under any provision of the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits shall be conditioned for the payment of the tax before removal from warehouse and within seven years as to fruit brandy from the date of the original gauge as to all other spirits from the date of the original entry for deposit: Provided, That the tax on distilled spirits heretofore deposited in any distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse and lawfully remaining therein shall be due and payable within the time conditioned in the warehousing bond or transportation and warehousing bond given therefor: And provided further, That all bonds hereafter given for distilled spirits produced prior to the passage of this act and redeposited in any general bonded warehouse, or special bonded warehouse, shall be conditioned for the payment of the tax within the time as specified in the bonds given upon the original deposit of said spirits in warehouse."

Sec. 2. That section fifty of an act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," passed August 28th, 1894, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 50. That the distiller or owner of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse or in any general bonded warehouse may, prior to the expiration of seven years from the date of original gauge, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits and request a regauge of the same; and thereupon the collector shall direct a gauger to regauge the spirits, and to mark upon each such package the number of gauge or wine gallons and proof gallons therein contained. If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package without the fault or negligence of the distiller or owner thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: Provided, however, That the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for two months or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for three and four months; two gallons for five and six months, two and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; three gallons for nine and ten months; three and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; four gallons for thirteen, fourteen and fifteen months; four and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen and eighteen months; five gallons for nineteen, twenty and twenty-one months; five and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four months; six gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty months; seven gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three months; seven and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six months; eight gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine and forty months; eight and one-half gallons for forty-one, forty-two, forty-three and forty-four months; nine gallons for forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven and forty-eight months; nine and one-half gallons for forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two months; ten gallons for fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-six months; ten and one-half gallons for fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty months; eleven gallons for sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four months; eleven and one-half gallons for sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven and sixty-eight months; twelve gallons for sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one and seventy-two months; twelve and one-half gallons for seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five and seventy-six months; thirteen gallons for seventy-seven,

seventy-eight, seventy-nine and eighty months; thirteen and one-half gallons for eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four months, and no further allowance shall be made: And provided further, That in case such spirits shall remain in warehouse after the same have been regauged, the packages containing the spirits shall, at the time of the withdrawal from warehouse and at such other times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, be again regauged or inspected; and if found to contain a larger quantity than shown by the first regauge, tax shall be collected and paid on the quantity contained in each such package as shown by the original gauge: Provided further, That taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of seven years from the date of the original entry or gauge, that the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons, shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons: And provided further, That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per cent.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all distilled spirits remaining in any distillery bonded warehouse, general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse upon which the taxes have not been paid at the date of the passage of this act, except as otherwise provided in section one of this act.

Sec. 4. That on or before the 1st day of July, 1898, every distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer and retail liquor dealer having in his possession distilled spirits not stored in a bonded warehouse of the United States and contained in jugs, bottles or other packages of a capacity of less than five wine gallons each and of not less than one wine gallon each and not having affixed thereto stamps denoting the payment of the tax or duty on the spirits therein contained, shall file with the collector of the district in which such spirits are stored an inventory of all such spirits, specifying the quantity so held, the number and size of the jugs, bottles or other packages containing the spirits and the place of storage thereof. Upon the receipt of such inventory, the collector shall detail a deputy collector or such other officer as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may by regulations designate, to visit the said premises and, after verifying the inventory so filed, to issue to the holder of such spirits suitable stamps of a deep red color to be provided for that purpose, for the jugs, bottles or other packages containing the spirits, and to make due return thereof to the collector.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of every such distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or retail liquor dealer, upon receiving the stamps so issued to him to at once affix the same to the jugs, bottles or packages containing the spirits, and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or retail liquor dealer, who shall after receiving such stamps sell or offer for sale any spirits in jugs, bottles or packages not having affixed thereto the stamps required by law, or who shall, after the expiration of five days from the date of receipt of such stamps by him have in his possession any distilled spirits contained in any jug, bottle or other package on which the stamp herein required is not affixed, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars; and all spirits contained in any such unstamped jugs, bottles or packages and the jugs, bottles or packages containing the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 6. That any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or retail liquor dealer, who, after the 1st day of July, 1898, shall desire to draw off from any stamped package or packages otherwise than under the provisions of the Bottling Act of March 3rd, 1897, any distilled spirits into jugs, bottles or other packages of a capacity of not less than one wine gallon each, or for the purpose of recasking the same in packages containing less than five wine gallons each, may, on giving timely notice thereof to the collector of the district in which such spirits are stored, and after the spirits have been duly inspected by an officer assigned for that purpose, put the same into jugs, bottles, or other packages under such regula-

tions as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, and all jugs, bottles or other packages containing the spirits so drawn off shall have affixed thereto suitable stamps to be provided for that purpose; and the stamps affixed to the packages from which the spirits were drawn off shall be removed by the inspecting officer, and shall be accounted for by him in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct: Provided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may by regulation, and upon the giving of such bonds as he may require, permit the putting into jugs, bottles or other packages and the stamping of distilled spirits under the provisions of this section in the absence of an inspecting officer when the assignment of such officer to the premises on which the spirits are to be so put up in jugs, bottles or other packages, is deemed unnecessary or impracticable.

Sec. 7. That any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or retail liquor dealer who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, put into jugs, bottles or other packages any distilled spirits, or who shall fail to affix to any jug, bottle or other package, the stamps hereinbefore required to be affixed, and any person who shall reuse any stamp issued under the provisions of this act, shall for each such offense incur a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year; and all distilled spirits so put into jugs, bottles or other packages on which the required stamp is not affixed, or on which any reused stamp is affixed, and all jugs, bottles or other packages containing such spirits shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 8. That the provisions of sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall apply to all distilled spirits, whether of domestic production or imported; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe regulations for the stamping of all imported spirits held in bond on the 1st day of July, 1898, or which may thereafter be imported into the United States, when contained in jugs, bottles or other packages of a capacity of not less than one wine gallon which are not required to be stamped under existing law.

Sec. 9. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared stamps of suitable denominations to be used under the provisions of this act; and such stamps shall be furnished to the several collectors on requisition, and shall be accounted for by them in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the stamp issued and used under the provisions of this act shall be affixed and canceled and shall be accounted for by the person using the same in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall by regulations require.

Sec. 10. That storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers, when assigned to a distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse, or when relieved from such assignment, or when transferred from one district to another district or from one distillery

OLIVINA-IDEAL VINTAGES.



Cabernet
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.
Julius Paul Smith
GROWER.
NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
65 & 67 DUANE ST. *California*

Livermore!

warehouse or other bonded warehouse to another warehouse either in the same district or in different districts, shall under such assignments or transfers receive compensation not exceeding four dollars per day during the time necessarily occupied in traveling to or from the place of assignment or transfer, together with actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 11. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. But nothing contained in this act shall be held or construed as repealing or modifying any of the provisions entitled "An act to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond," approved March 3d, 1897.

THE EVANS BILL.

The Evans bill will no doubt become a law, and therefore must be of interest to our subscribers. We publish the bill in full, together with a few brief explanatory remarks.

1. The bonding period is curtailed one year, being reduced to seven years.

2. The requirements regarding entry papers and bonds and in case of excessive loss remain as heretofore; except that the new warehouse bonds, on July 1st, will read for seven years in place of eight years.

3. Distilled spirits, whisky, etc., *now under bond*, may remain for the full bonded period of eight years, or may be transferred to other bonded warehouses under the terms of the original bond.

4. The allowance for loss in warehouse up to 48 months remains about the same as at present. The allowance for loss from the four-year period up to the expiration of seven years (84 months) is graduated from nine gallons, the present limit, up to and including thirteen and one half (13½) gallons at the end of the proposed seven-year limit.

5. A request for regauge must be filed *before* the expiration of the 84 months, the same as now provided at the end of the 48 months. In default of such request for regauge, tax must then be paid on the gallonage *originally* entered in warehouse.

On or before July 1, 1894, every distiller rectifier, wholesale and retail dealer who has any distilled spirits in his possession, in jugs, bottles or other packages, of capacity less than five (5) gallons and not less than one (1) gallon each, shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue an inventory, giving particulars, etc., of all such packages. This inventory shall, as a rule, be verified by a deputy. The Collector will issue suitable stamps for such packages to the owner, who must then stamp all packages on hand. Bottles and other packages of *less than one gallon* capacity do not seem to be included in this section of the law. It is probable that they are not required to be stamped.

7. Wholesale and retail liquor dealers can no longer draw off spirits, whisky, rum gin or other goods into demijohns or other packages, of less than five gallons and not less than one gallon each, until they have sent a notice of such intention to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who will assign an officer to make an inspection of the package or packages included in such notice. If such inspection is satisfactory, the owner may then put the spirits, etc., into jugs, bottles or other packages (less than 5 and not less than 1 gallon each), and properly stamp the same, under such regulations as the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue may hereafter issue under this law. The inspector shall remove the stamp from the barrel or other packages emptied.

8. The Honorable Commissioner may by regulations prescribe that the dealers may give a bond and receive permit to draw off the spirits as above specified, without inspection.

9. Any distiller, rectifier, wholesale or retail liquor dealer who shall put distilled spirits into jugs, bottles or other

packages, except as provided by law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000, and also to imprisonment. All distilled spirits in jugs, bottles, etc., not properly stamped, under the act are forfeited.

10. The law also applies to imported spirits, etc., as well as to domestic goods; and all imported spirits *in bond* on July 1, 1898, or hereafter imported, when contained in less than 5 gallon and not less than 1 gallon packages, must be inventoried and stamped with proper internal revenue stamps.

11. The owner of the spirits must, when received, at once affix the stamps to the jugs, bottles, etc. Any person having such package *on hand unstamped* five days after the stamps are received, or who sells any such package unstamped, shall be fined from \$100 to \$5,000, and all such spirits shall be forfeited.

The method of keeping the books and records, and of making reports of the various changes of packages into jugs, bottles, etc., will no doubt be set forth in the regulations to be issued after the law has been approved. It will probably be similar to the present regulations regarding packages of 5 gallons and more capacity.

We would also call attention to the meaning of the word "package." The proposed law reads — "jug, bottle or *other package containing the spirits*." If the Department decides a "case" of whisky to be a "package," then all cases containing one gallon or more of spirits, whisky, brandy, etc., will be required to be stamped. The Century Dictionary defines a "package" to be a "bundle or parcel; a quantity pressed or packed together; a unit of freight; an article of transportation, as a box or bundle." Webster defines a package as "a bundle made up for transportation; a pack or packet, as a package of goods." Original package is defined in commerce and American law, etc., as "the package or casing in which goods are handled," etc. Bundle — A number of things bound together in a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package. Hence package, bundle and casing are synonymous. A *package* is a *unit of freight*. Therefore every package — (a unit of freight, a case of whisky or a case of brandy) — seems to be a package under the internal revenue law, and, if it contains one gallon or more, is subject to the stamps as herein outlined.

This opinion is supported by the decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, May term, 1896, Judges Caldwell and Sanborn, as follows: "The term *package*, as used in Section 3449, includes every *box*, barrel, or other receptacle into which distilled spirits have been placed for shipment or removal, either in quantity or in separate small packages, as bottles or jugs."

The proposed law, therefore, as passed by the House of Congress and sent to the Senate, will cause a great deal of trouble to the merchants, delays in shipments, vexatious supervisions and inspections by internal revenue officers, extra work in keeping records and in making reports; and all this without any corresponding increase of income to the Government. In fact, we fail to see where the Government will receive a dollar from the proposed law. On the contrary, it must result in an increase in the official force of inspectors or deputy collectors, with a larger outlay necessary to pay their legitimate salaries and expenses.

In order to place the intentions of Congressman Evans, the introducer of the Outage Bill, before the public, we give the views of the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, of Louisville, Ky.:

"Congressman Evans's Outage Bill passed the House last Friday, and Kentucky distillers are jubilant. The bill was passed by a vote of 132 to 65. Congressman Evans is very much gratified over its passage. He has spent a great deal of time on the bill, and it was entirely through his efforts that it

was brought before the House. It is one of the most important internal revenue measures passed by the House for several years.

"The bill provides for a seven-year bonded period after its passage, and the payment of tax on only the whisky in the barrel at the end of the seven years. It also allows the whisky which was already made at the time of the passage of the bill to remain in bond eight years, and requires tax to be paid on the whisky at the end of seven years.

"One feature of the bill which has not been brought out by the newspapers is the provision requiring stamps to be put on jugs and bottles containing as small an amount as a gallon. Under existing laws, anything less than a gallon did not require a stamp. As a result of this law, many small distilleries in North Carolina, with a registered capacity of five bushels, or sometimes more, were able to sell small jugs of whisky of which the government had no knowledge. The law simply licensed moonshining, while the new law will have a tendency to act as a safeguard against such trading.

"The new law will also give the wholesale dealers and the retail dealers more trouble than they have had heretofore. Many of the wholesale dealers have been in the habit of selling small amounts of whisky in jugs of a gallon up to four and one-eighth gallons, for which they were not required to furnish stamps. Retail dealers also frequently sell whisky in quantities larger than a gallon but less than five gallons. These jugs were not required to be stamped, but if the new law passes, both the wholesalers and the retailers will have to provide themselves with suitable stamps.

"The advantages of the new law are so manifest, however, that the wholesalers are not making any protest."

The opinions therein expressed are probably "official." We do not agree that "the advantages of the new law are so manifest" that wholesalers are not making any protest. On the contrary, the trade were in ignorance of the main features of the bill, because the "title" is misleading. The trade has become quite wide awake to the obnoxious portion of the proposed law, and are registering a vigorous protest against its final passage. A telegram was sent to Senator Perkins urging him to do all in his power to kill the objectionable sections. The telegram was signed by the following dealers:

A. P. Hotaling & Co., E. G. Lyons Co., Seegelken & Buckner, Hellman Bros. & Co., Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., W. A. Schultz & Sons, Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., Wolf, Wreden & Co., Jesse Moore, Hunt Co., Wichman, Lutgen & Co., H. Buneman, James De Fremery & Co., A. Vignier, N. Van Bergen & Co., C. W. Kellogg Co., Scully & Son, B. D. Pike & Co., Hencken & Meyer, Italian-Swiss Colony, Louis Cahen & Son, Cartan, McCarthy & Co., E. A. Fargo Co., Henry Campe & Co., Hey, Grauerholz & Co., Wilmerding, Loewe Co., Jones, Mundy & Co., Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co., Crown Distilleries Co., Weil Bros. & Sons, Carroll & Carroll, E. Marten & Co., William Wolff & Co., Naber, Alfs & Brune, Roth & Co., Sherwood & Sherwood, John Sroufe & Co., F. Chevalier & Co., Louis Taussig & Co., Braunschweiger & Co., Livingston & Co., Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, Thomas Taylor & Co.

The probability is that all the wholesale and retail liquor dealers in the United States will follow in the footsteps of our dealers as soon as they awake to the situation. They are of the opinion that the force of Internal Revenue agents can stop all "moonshine" distillation if they are directed to do so and assigned to that duty. They see no necessity of placing every wholesaler and retailer to so much trouble and expense to accomplish so very small an object as the curtailment of the moonshine whisky.

The PACIFIC WINE, SPIRIT & TOBACCO REVIEW—\$1 50 a year.

IMPORTATIONS

The Situation.

Everything is quiet among the importers. They suffered less than any other class of merchants in the liquor line, in the war revenue bill, and their trade in the United States ought to be good this year. Outside of Oregon and Washington, the Coast importers are not expecting any increase in business until before the Christmas holidays.

Importations.

The principal importations in May were as follows:

Foreign Whisky—534 cases, 15 casks, 1 hoghead.

Champagne—722 cases.

Still Wine—423 cases, 69 casks, 22 quarter casks, 6 sixth-casks, 212 octaves, 7 barrels, 4 packages.

Brandy—830 cases; also, by rail overland, 235 cases and 3 barrels.

Gin and Geneva—665 cases, 10 casks, 10 octaves; also, by rail overland, 230 cases, 5 barrels and 25 kegs.

Mineral Water—2,015 cases, 30 barrels, 107 packages.

Vermouth—3,350 cases.

Absinthe—600 cases.

Cordials—15 cases.

Maraschino—100 cases.

Bitters—151 cases.

Rum—6 barrels; also, by rail overland, 70 cases and 10 barrels; also, via Cape Horn, 10 barrels.

Undesignated Liqueurs—191 cases; also, by rail overland 45 cases, 2 packages.

Foreign Ale (by sea)—140 cases, 110 barrels, 10 casks, 14 half-hogsheads.

Foreign Stout (by sea)—140 cases, 100 barrels.

Foreign "Beer" (by sea)—491 cases.

Fruit Juice—11 cases.

Ginger Ale—50 barrels.

Cider (by sea from Atlantic ports)—250 cases, 56 p'k'ges.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From May 18th to May 31, 1898.

From Liverpool via N O.....	20 cases rum	Order marked Crown.
New York Bonded W H. 10 cases champagne.....		Louis Roederer & Co.
Marselles via N Y.....	25 cases liquors	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
N Y Bonded W H.....	5 casks cherry juice.....	Order marked Crown.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per S. S. WALLA WALLA—May 27.

.....	6 barrels Rum	O'Brien & Moran
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FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Walla Walla—May 27.

.....	50 barrels Whisky	N Van Bergen & Co
.....	91 barrels of Beer.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Umatilla—June 1.

.....	32 brls 10bfs 1k Whisky..	Kellogg & Co
.....	199 cases of Whisky	

FROM GENOA—Via Panama, Per SS. San Blas, June 2.

.....	100 pkgs Vermouth.....	Razzato & T
.....	2 packages Liqueurs.....	"
.....	6 cases of Wine.....	T Neira
.....	4 cases Wine.....	S O Pasquinnuci

FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. City of Puebla, June 6.

.....	80 barrels 6 boxes Beer.....	Sherwood & Sherwood
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FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—Per S. S. CITY OF PARA, June 8, 1898.

.....	200 cases Vermouth	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
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FROM OVERLAND—Via Vancouver, per SS. Walla Walla, June 8.

.....	100 barrels Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood
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FROM MEXICO—PER S. S. CURAÇOA, June 13, 1898.

50 cases Alcohol	1 Gutte
1 case Liqueurs	W. Louiza & Co

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER SS SAN BLAS, June 14.

2 cases Liqueurs	London P & A Bank
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANOVER, PER SS. UMATILLA, June 7.

129 cases Champagne	Fascal, Dubedat & Co.
50 barrels Whisky	L. Lebenbaum & Co
15 hl bbls Whisky	

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER SS. NEWPORT, June 18.

2 cases Champagne	Order (Esquimault)
5 cts 20 cases of Whisky	Order
1 case Wine	
27 cases Wine	Jas De Fremery & Co.
8 barrels Wine	Fascal, Dubedat Co

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

	April, 1897.	April, 1898.		April, 1897.	April, 1898.
SPIRITS, distilled (proof gallons):					
Of domestic manufacture, returned					
(subject to revenue tax, . . . free	37,952	\$ 38,281	48,391	\$ 39,321	
Brandy dut	95,057	242,397	12,822	37,111	
All other dut	308,082	306,820	68,277	96,013	
Total	441,091	677,498	129,490	172,445	
SPIRITS (not of domestic manufacture: proof gallons), imported from—					
United Kingdom	122,554	206,522	27,352	37,022	
Belgium	1,357	894	4	12	
France	106,051	264,513	18,444	51,775	
Germany	24,751	29,711	4,636	2,906	
Italy	8,397	13,589	2,082	3,176	
Netherlands	85,989	37,513	10,560	4,971	
Other Europe	13,061	15,368	1,828	4,054	
British North America	24,656	48,802	11,099	22,816	
West Indies	9,688	18,013	3,296	4,517	
China	6,925	1,615	577	165	
Other Asia and Oceania	1,929	594	998	376	
Other countries	281	2,084	253	244	
Total	403,150	\$659,217	81,099	\$133,124	

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

	April, 1897.	April, 1898.		April, 1897.	April, 1898.
WINES (dutyable):					
Champagne and other sparkling doz	12,950	\$ 193,085	16,867	\$247,686	
STILL WINES—					
In casks gallons	900,229	602,852	283,199	195,009	
In other coverings dozens	51,966	276,966	26,311	143,085	
Total		1,072,903		585,780	
WINES, imported from—					
United Kingdom		28,835		13,170	
France		405,630		310,059	
Germany		462,245		124,498	
Italy		33,090		21,895	
Other Europe		140,902		83,349	
Other countries		2,301		2,809	
Total		\$1,072,903		\$385,780	

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

BEER

The Situation.

All the brewers have accepted with resignation the additional tax of \$1 on beer, imposed by the war necessities, and the price of steam beer has been advanced in consequence to \$7 per barrel. Brewers generally do not expect to be compelled to raise prices any further to their customers, in spite of the high price of malt. Trade is fairly prosperous.

Imports in May.

The imports of domestic bulk beer overland in May were 493 barrels, 220 half-barrels, 216 quarter-barrels.

The imports of bottled beer overland in May were 273 cases, 460 casks, 435 barrels, 20 boxes.

Beer Exports.

The exports of beer from San Francisco by sea to foreign ports in May were as follows:

Bottled—542 cases, 247 casks, 109 barrels, 201 boxes, 50 packages.

Bulk—6 barrels, 74 half-barrels, 67 third barrels, 60 sixth barrels.

Total value, \$8,005.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Mariposa	Sydney	S F Breweries, Ltd.	4 casks bottled.	\$ 40
Annie Johnson	Hilo.	J D Speckels & Br Co.	4 hf-brls bulk.	18
Geo C Perkins	Kahului.	Crown Dist Co.	5 barrels bottled.	15
		S F Breweries Ltd.	5 casks bottled.	50
Doric.	Hong Kong.		150 casks bottled.	1,500
	Yokohama.	Mattoon & Dimond.	4 casks bottled.	40
Starbuck.	San J de Guat.	Buffalo Brew Co.	50 pkgs bottled.	170
		S F Breweries Ltd.	10 cases bottled.	52
Galilee.	Acajutla.	C Erken.	100 boxes bottled.	440
	Tabiti.	B E Ayer.	5 barrels bottled.	45
		S F Breweries Ltd.	8 casks bottled.	81

Total 171 casks, 11 barrels, 50 packages, 10 cases and 100 boxes bottled; and 4 half-barrels bulk. } \$2,503

From June 1 to June 15, 1898.

Molican	Honolulu.	Enterprise Br Co.	60 casks bottled.	\$ 600
S N Castle.		S F Breweries Ltd.	50 casks bottled.	525
Consuelo.	Mahukona.	Cal Wineries.	2 barrels bottled.	20
San Blas	Champerico.	Castle Bros.	120 cases bottled.	540
		S F Breweries Ltd.	20 casks bottled.	90
	Acapulco.		60 cases bottled.	224
	Tonala.	Sherwood & Sherwood.	20 brls bottled.	200
	Corinto.	Anheuser-Busch Co.	50 cases bottled.	250

Total 250 cases, 110 casks and 22 barrels bottled. } \$2,449

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From May 15th to May 31, 1898.

CONSIGNERS.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls.	¼-bbls Regs.
W Bogen				40	20	20
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				50	10	20
C Zinkand.				120		
Baldwin, Grant & Co.				60	20	
Hilbert Bros.			120			
Anheuser-Busch, Oakl'd	30			15	20	120
Total	31	120		285	70	100

NATIONAL IMPORTATIONS.

	April, 1897.	April, 1898.		April, 1897.	April, 1898.
Malt Liqueurs—In bottles, doz.	229,735	\$229,013	61,022	\$56,169	
In other coverings, galls.	161,036	41,803	143,305	40,923	
Total	390,771	270,816	204,327	97,092	

TOBACCO

The Situation.

There was quite a spurt in trade prior to the passage of the war revenue bill, but the situation to-day is abnormally quiet. Dealers in all classes are preparing to accommodate themselves to the new conditions. As a rule, no improvement is looked for until late in the year.

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, ETC.

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, per STEAMSHIP CITY OF PUEBLA—May 22.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES—CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	20 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	4 cases Cigars.....	" " "
.....	132 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 bbls Tobacco.....	H Bohls & Co

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. WALLA WALLA—May 27.

.....	6 bbls Tobacco.....	H. Bohls & Co.
.....	20 cases of cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	72 cases of Tobacco.....	" " "

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. UMATILLA—June 1

.....	240 cases smoking Tobacco.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	24 cases Cigarettes.....	" " "
.....	2 bbl Leaf.....	H. Bohls & Co
.....	1 case Cigars.....	M. Ehrmann & Co

FROM NEW YORK—Via Panama, per SS. San Blas, June 2.

.....	16 packages Snuff.....	Michelltschke Bros.
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FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. CITY OF PUEBLA—June 6.

.....	20 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	680 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	2 bbls Leaf.....	H. Bohls Co

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per SS. WALLA WALLA—June 11

.....	30 cases Cigarettes.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	618 cases Tobacco.....	" " "
.....	4 cases Cigars.....	" " "
.....	10 cases Tobacco.....	Tillmann & Bendel

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, PER SS. UMATILLA—June 17.

.....	20 pails Smoking.....	Tillmann & Bendel
.....	4 cases Cigars.....	American Tobacco Co.
.....	24 cases Cigarettes.....	" " "
.....	58 cases smoking.....	" " "
.....	— From Victoria	" " "
.....	10 boxes Tobacco.....	Wing Tuck & Co

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER S. S. CITY OF PUEBLA, June 21.

.....	4 cases Cigars.....	American Tobacco Co
.....	16 cases Cigarettes.....	" " "
.....	— From Vancouver	" " "
.....	40 bales Leaf.....	Alaska Exploration Co

NATIONAL IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, Etc.

	April, 1897.		April, 1898.	
Tobacco and manufactures of—				
Leaf (dutiable).....pounds:				
Suitable for cigar wrappers.....	1,477,068	\$1,440,128	952,288	\$ 917,117
Other.....	1,359,360	736,186	521,482	282,070
Total leaf.....	2,736,428	2,176,314	1,473,770	1,199,187
Imported from.....(pounds)—				
Germany.....	855,864	568,131	5,181	6,400
Netherlands.....	1,320,824	1,288,596	958,490	895,569
Other Europe.....	34,312	14,101	2,897	4,516
British North America.....	31,080	29,000	68,285	24,653
Mexico.....	130,682	36,202	25,169	12,077
Cuba.....	324,256	234,707	374,704	251,126
Other countries.....	29,971	5,678	59,044	4,846
Total.....	2,736,428	2,176,314	1,473,770	1,199,187
Manufactures of (dutiable, pounds):				
Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....	54,782	268,250	39,577	189,350
All other.....		5,109		3,207
Total manufactures.....		\$ 273,359		\$192,557

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO—MAY 18 TO MAY 31

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE.
J G North.....	Honolulu.....	Hind Rolf & Co.....	1 case inf.g. 142 lbs	\$ 58
.....	".....	Williams D & Co.....	1 case inf.g. 120 lbs	12
City of Puebla Victoria.....	".....	M. P. Kohlberg & Co.....	2 cases leaf, 60 lbs	33
.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	2 cases leaf, 60 lbs	202
W H Dimond.....	Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Bros.....	5 cases smok., 250 lbs	125
.....	".....	".....	1 case inf.g. 100 lbs	46
.....	".....	F Harris.....	7 cases inf.g. 300 lbs	158
.....	".....	M Phillips & Co.....	8 cases smok., 40 lbs	40
Total value.....				\$ 704

From June 1 to June 15, 1898.

L G Burgess.....	Hilo.....	Michaeltschke Bros.....	10 pkg inf.g. 500 lbs	\$ 200
Umatilla.....	Victoria.....	Mitchelson & Hubbard.....	1 box leaf, 40 lbs	10
.....	".....	".....	2 cases leaf, 127 lbs	174
S. N. Castle.....	Honolulu.....	Williams D & Co.....	2 cases inf.g. 204 lbs	60
City of Puebla.....	Victoria.....	Conradi & Goldberg.....	1 case leaf, 100 lbs	40
.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	1 case leaf, 133 lbs	120
.....	Vancouver.....	M P Kohlberg & Co.....	1 bl for fl., 160 lbs	69
Walla Walla.....	Victoria.....	".....	1 case leaf, 50 lbs	19
.....	Kelowna.....	Conradi & Goldberg.....	3 bls fl leaf 320 lbs	340
Total value.....				\$1,022

EXPORTS OF CIGARS—MAY 18 TO MAY 31.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Mariposa.....	Sydney.....	M Blaskower & Co.....	2 cases foreign.....	\$ 282
Apia.....	".....	Delius & Co.....	1 case foreign.....	60
Doric.....	Yokohama.....	M Blaskower & Co.....	1 case foreign.....	156
Total.....				\$ 498

From June 1 to June 15, 1898.

L G Burgess.....	Hilo.....	Michaeltschke Bros.....	1 case domestic.....	\$200
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EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.

Articles and Countries.	April, 1897.		April, 1898.	
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured (pounds)—				
Leaf.....	23,427,049	\$1,609,675	16,774,711	\$1,475,658
Stems and trimmings.....	1,177,354	33,995	1,024,730	22,327
Total.....	23,604,394	1,633,670	17,799,441	1,497,985
Exported to (pounds)				
United Kingdom.....	5,179,862	461,315	6,329,213	605,276
France.....	272,756	19,182	375,341	34,163
Germany.....	3,463,988	216,304	1,639,598	169,893
Other Europe.....	10,111,415	557,527	7,192,444	518,796
British North America.....	3,479,992	386,565	765,014	71,668
Central American States and British Honduras.....	4,366	312	21,050	2,513
Mexico.....	156,596	11,959	77,661	5,887
West Indies and Bermuda.....	328,125	27,590	946,019	25,970
Argentina.....			9,979	829
Colombia.....	2,100	231	5,250	787
Other South America.....	59,590	5,334	151,900	12,325
Japan.....	121,320	9,507	364,750	31,624
British Australasia.....	319,104	28,513	382,780	61,728
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,400	396	13,464	1,422
Africa.....	110,940	7,967	224,721	23,435
Other countries.....	1,200	139	300	39
Total unmanufactured.....	33,604,394	\$1,733,670	17,799,441	\$1,497,985
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....	M.....	124	6,680	45
Cigarettes.....	M.....	56,480	144,639	74,051
Plug.....	lbs.....		276,403	504,630
All other.....				44,576
Total.....			404,730	361,973
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....		144,273		75,795
France.....		9,729		12,700
Germany.....		9,045		21,013
Other Europe.....		32,773		7,414
British North America.....		12,695		
Central American States and British Honduras.....			7,196	4,812
Mexico.....			947	476
Cuba.....			16,028	23,051
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....			25,921	14,135
Argentina.....			304	
Brazil.....				
Colombia.....			149	440
Other South America.....			5,735	7,138
China.....			8,206	32,242
East Indies: British.....			4,737	7,308
Japan.....			38,024	34,880
British Australasia.....			72,184	8,129
Other Asia and Oceania.....			17,801	12,669
Africa.....			9,262	25,381
Other countries.....			18	28
Total manufactures of.....			\$404,730	\$361,973

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From May 18th to May 31, 1897.

From		Order marked	S
20, Chicago Bonded W.H.	30 bales leaf	"	S
21, N.Y. Bonded W.H.	12 bales of leaf	"	C.G.
21, Rotterdam Via N.Y.	30 bales leaf	"	C.G.

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—MAY 18 TO 31.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Mariposa...	Honolulu	Hyman Bros.	35 cases	\$1,506
W.H. Diamond..	"	F. Harris	1 case	100
"	"	E.J. Benjamin	4 cases	350
Doric	Yokohama	S.P. Co.	100 cases	6,550
"	Tokio	"	6 cases	900
"	Shanghai	"	100 cases	6,550
"	"	Wells F & Co.	1 package	2
Total amount 129 cases				\$15,958

What Will Reciprocity With France Do?

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:

The following proclamation of the President concerning reciprocal commercial relations between the United States of America and France, issued under the provisions of Section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned:

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Congress, approved July 24, 1897, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," the Governments of the United States and of the French Republic have, in the spirit of amity and with a desire to improve their commercial relations, entered into a Commercial Agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions have been in the judgment of the President secured according to the provisions of said section whereby the following articles of commerce, being the products and manufactures of the United States, are to be admitted into France on and after the first day of June, 1898, at the minimum rate of duty, not exceeding the rates respectively appearing in the following table, namely:

	Francs per 100 kilos.
Canned meats	15
Table fruits, fresh: Lemons, oranges, cedrats, and their varieties not mentioned	5
Mandarin oranges	10
Common table grapes	8
Apples and pears: For the table	2
For cider and perry	1.50
Other fruits except hothouse grapes and fruits	3
Fruits dried or pressed (excluding raisins):	
Apples and pears: For the table	10
For cider and perry	4
Prunes	10
Other fruits	5
Common woods, logs	0.65
Sawed or squared timber, 80 mm. or more in thickness	1
Squared or sawed lumber exceeding 35 mm. and less than 80 mm. in thickness	1.25
Wood, sawed, 35 mm. or less in thickness	1.75
Paving blocks	1.75
Staves	0.75
Hops	30
Apples and pears, crushed or cut and dried	1.50
Manufactured and prepared pork meats	50
Lard and its compounds	25

Therefore, In further execution of the provisions of said section it is hereby declared that on after the first day of June,

1898, and during the continuance in force of the Agreement aforesaid, and until otherwise declared, the imposition and collection of the duties heretofore imposed and collected upon the following named articles, the products of France, by virtue of said Act are hereby suspended, and in place thereof the duties shall be imposed and collected thereon according to the provisions of Section 3, as follows:

On argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five per centum ad valorem.

On brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, one dollar and seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

On paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on still wines and vermouth the product of France, under the provisions of the United Tariff Act of 1897, are conditionally suspended, and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the first day of June next as follows, namely:

On still wine and vermouth, in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and twenty five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Now, therefore, Be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the above-stated modifications of the customs duties of the respective countries to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of May, 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*

The Department holds that articles in warehouse come under the effect of the treaty, Section 33 of the act of July 24, 1897, providing that all goods, wares and merchandise under bond for warehousing, transportation or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery has been issued, shall be subject to the duties imposed by this act, and to no other duty, upon the entry or withdrawal thereof. As the reciprocity treaty is affected under the provisions of Section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897, the terms of Section 33 will apply thereto.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Under the terms of the President's proclamation there was some doubt in the minds of the trade whether cordials and liqueurs of the various kinds were to be admitted under the reduced rate of duty.

Messrs. Layties Bros., of New York, telegraphed to the Treasury Department, making an inquiry to that effect, and received the following answer:

"Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe kirschwasser and ratafia are not included in commercial agreement with France, being separately classified in tariff bill."

Deputy Collector Couch, of New York, confirmed this ruling, and stated that according the construction placed on the proclamation cordials were not entitled to admission under the lower rate.

The Question of Special Tax.

The following correspondence explains itself :

NEW YORK, May 19, 1898.

Editor Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular — SIR: We beg to hand you enclosed a copy of a letter we wrote to Commissioner Scott, at Washington, and his answer thereto.

As we consider this of interest to the wine and spirit trade, we beg you to kindly publish the in your next issue.

Yours very truly, LUTYIES BROTHERS.

T. B. Scott, Esq., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington:

DEAR SIR — We duly received your letter of April 27th, and enclose herewith an application for a wholesale liquor dealer's tax, as asked by you, although we fail to see our liability or the justice of the same. We therefore make this payment under protest, so that the meaning of "constructive deliveries" can be settled before the Secretary of the Treasury, or a proper tribunal.

As mentioned before, we are not, nor do we wish to become, wholesale liquor dealers in any place except New York City, and we therefore ask for some further explanation in regard to the definition of "constructive deliveries."

We would also like the following questions explained to us: "Can we accept at our place of business in New York City importation orders for goods shipped direct to other places?"

"Can we sell, in New York City, warehouse receipts, or give delivery orders for goods in any other place stored outside of our city, if sold at our place of business?"

"Is it not the same whether goods go to New York City or any other place in the United States, if sales are made and orders are received and accepted by letter in our place of business in New York City?"

"Can we sell at our place of business whisky to be shipped from distillery warehouses direct to our customers outside of New York?"

"What obligations are put upon us to make the constructive deliveries at our place of business in New York perfect in every respect, so that we can complete the sales at any other place where our goods might be wanted, or where they are stored for the convenience of our customers."

In your letter of April 19 it is mentioned that a special stamp is required for every place where the sales are completed for deliveries of liquors, *without having made prior constructive deliveries*. Everything, therefore, seems to depend upon the clear definition of the meaning of "constructive deliveries."

Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours, respectfully, LUTYIES BROTHERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1898. }
Messrs. Lutyies Brothers, 73 Park Row, New York City:

DEAR SIRS — I have received your letter of the 6th inst., stating that, in accordance with the office ruling addressed to you a few days ago, you have sent to the Collector at New Orleans, J. J. Carter, Esq., the special tax and 50 per cent. Additional required of you as wholesale liquor dealers in that city on account of your deliveries of alcoholic liquors in wholesale quantities from the place of storage there to your customers.

You state that you make this payment under protest. If you believe that the ruling under which it has been made is an correct construction of the law, you are at liberty to make claim for redemption of the special tax stamp which will be issued to you by the Collector at New Orleans, and for the refunding of the 50 per cent. penalty, and the Collector of the

Second District of New York (John A. Mason, Esq.) will, upon your application, furnish you with the prescribed forms for making these claims.

Upon filling up these forms you should transmit them to the Collector at New Orleans, who will upon receipt thereof, forward them to this office with his receipt thereon. Upon rejection of these claims you can then bring suit to test the question of your liability herein.

As to the inquiries you make with reference to constructive deliveries, you are hereby advised that where spirits are in bond, your sale and delivery at your place of business in New York of warehouse certificates therefor would constitute sale and constructive delivery of the packages of spirits described therein.

When spirits are not in bond, but are in places of storage away from your place of business in order that you may make constructive delivery of them at your place of business prior to their actual delivery from their places of storage elsewhere, it is necessary for you to make out at your place of business and deliver or mail from there bills of sale drawn in such form as to transfer to your customers the ownership of the packages therein described, prior to the actual delivery of these packages to them.

Respectfully, yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Forms 27 B and 27 C.

Entry showing amount of special tax paid to be made on rectifiers' and brewers' notices of intention to conduct business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1898. }

To collectors of internal revenue:

On the notices, Form 27 B, given by rectifiers, and on the notices, Form 27 C, given by brewers, for the year beginning July 1, 1898, and on all such notices given after that date, you are hereby directed to cause an entry to be made on the duplicate which is to be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the close of the notice, and above the signature of the collector or deputy collector, as the case may be, showing the amount of special tax which the rectifier or brewer has paid for the period designated in the notice. For example, the required entry may be as follows: "Special tax paid for year ending June 30, 1899, \$——."

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Special tax.

Root beer, a fermented liquor made from "roots, barks, herbs, sugar, and bread yeast," if it is not similar to weiss beer or to any of the fermented liquors enumerated in section 3339, Revised Statutes, is not subject to tax under this section; nor is the special tax of a brewer required to be paid for its manufacture for sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1898. }

SIR: In reply to a letter addressed to this office on the 18th instant by Mr. Jas. N. Bingham, 67 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass. (who has to-day been referred to you) inquiring whether he "can manufacture root beer to contain 1 per cent. of alcohol or less and sell it without paying special tax," this beer being made, as he states, from "roots, barks, herbs, and bread yeast," and in the manufacture of which he does "not use hops or malt," you will please inform him that if this beer is not a similar fermented liquor to weiss beer, or to any of the fermented malt liquors enumerated in section 3339, Revised Statutes, there is no tax thereon under the internal revenue laws; nor is special tax required to be paid for its manufacture for sale.

Respectfully yours, G. W. WILSON, *Acting Commissioner*.
MR. JAMES D. GILL, Collector Third District Boston, Mass.

To Retail Liquor Dealers.

Regulations Relating to Stamping of Spirits — Removing Stamps, Brands and Marks from Packages — Reducing Proof of Spirits — What Constitutes Rectification — Special Stamp Tax Must Be Displayed.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1898. }

The attention of Retail Liquor Dealers is called to the following regulations and instructions of the Internal Revenue Department:

Retail Liquor Dealers.

Retail liquor dealers are only authorized to sell foreign and domestic distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors in quantities less than five gallons, and no re-inspection or stamping of the package of spirits so sold by them is required.

The spirits which they purchase in packages of five or more wine gallons must be properly stamped, marked or branded, and be allowed to remain in the original casks or packages until drawn off for sale in retail packages.

Retailers Cannot Reduce Proof of Spirits in Original Packages, but only in Packages of Demijohns of less than five gallons.

There being no provision for stamping spirits on the premises of retail liquor dealers, they are not authorized to reduce the proof of spirits in packages of five gallons or more, by the addition of water or otherwise.

The restoring of spirits to their original proof must be performed on the premises of a wholesale dealer.

A change of package of spirits to prevent leakage, or for other cause, can be made by a retail liquor dealer, in such manner as to prevent the spirits from detention or leakage, only by transferring the same to vessels containing less than five wine gallons each.

A retail liquor dealer cannot legally sell several packages of the same kind of spirits, wines or beer at the same time, each containing less than five gallons, but which contain in the aggregate more than five gallons.

Stamps and Brands on Empty Packages of Spirits Must Be Obliterated.

Every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits either foreign or domestic, from any cask or package bearing any mark, brand or stamp required by law, must, at the time of emptying such cask or package, efface and obliterate such mark, brand or stamp; and any person failing to do so is liable to fine and imprisonment. The term "efface and obliterate" must be understood to mean such destruction of the stamps, marks and brands as to leave no part of the same legible or intelligible.

Fermented Liquors.

Every retail liquor dealer or other person who withdraws or aids in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel or keg, or other vessel containing the same, without destroying or defacing the stamp thereon, or withdraws or aids in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any such package upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed, or on which a false or fraudulent stamp has been affixed, is liable to "a fine of one hundred dollars and to imprisonment for not more than one year." The stamps are "to be destroyed by driving through the same the faucet through which the liquor is to be withdrawn, or an air faucet of equal size, at the time the vessel is tapped, in case the vessel is tapped through the other spigot hole, of which there shall be but two, one in the head and one in the side."

What Constitutes Rectification in Certain Cases.

The mixing of spirits, not of the same kind, quality and proof, or which differ in age exceeding one year, or the addi-

tion of any coloring matter or foreign substance thereto, or the mixing of wines differing in kind and incompatible with each other is regarded as a rectification, and the dealer who performs such acts is liable to the special tax as rectifier.

Destruction of Stamps on Empty Cigar Boxes.

Whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots or cigarettes is emptied, it is the duty of the person in whose hands the same is to destroy the stamps thereon. The term "destruction" must be understood to mean to completely obliterate same from box by using some sharp instrument on all sides.

Keep Special Stamp Tax in Conspicuous Place.

Every person engaged in any business liable to a special tax shall place and keep conspicuously, in his establishment or place of business, all stamps denoting the payment of special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamps, shall be liable to a penalty equal to the special tax for which the business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution.

JOHN C. LYNCH,

Collector of Internal Revenue, First Dist. of California.

Special Tax.

The question whether a liquor dealer or malt-liquor dealer is required to pay special tax as a retail or a wholesale dealer depends upon the actual quantity of liquor disposed of by him at any one sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1898. }

Sir: In reply to a letter addressed to this office on the 13th instant by Mr. Jacob Faehndrich, of Newcastle, Wyo. (who has to-day been referred to you), you will please inform him that a retail liquor dealer who disposes, at one sale, of an entire case of beer containing 24 (so-called) quart bottles is not required to pay special tax as a wholesale dealer in malt liquor on account of such a sale if the actual aggregate quantity of beer contained in these 24 bottles is less than 5 gallons.

The question whether a liquor dealer is required to pay special tax as a retail or a wholesale dealer depends upon the actual quantity of liquor disposed of by him at any one sale. (United States v. Augustus S. Hart, 28 Int. Rev. Dec. 226.)

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

MR. FRANK W. HOWBERT, Collector Internal Revenue, Denver, Colo.

Sureties on warehousing bonds.

Nonresidents of the judicial district or State in which distillers' warehousing bonds are given should not be accepted by collectors as sureties on such bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30th, 1898. }

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, in reference to the acceptance, as sureties to distillers' warehousing bonds, of parties who are nonresidents of the judicial district or State in which the bond is given.

In reply, you are advised that while considerable latitude has been allowed distillers in this matter, owing to the difficulty sometimes experienced by nonresident distillers in obtaining acceptable sureties residing in the State where the distillery is located, the practice is one which this office does not approve of; and, inasmuch as all responsible distillers can now furnish bonds signed by surety companies domiciled in the State, I would suggest that the practice referred to be discontinued.

Respectfully, yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

MR. J. W. YERKES, Collector Eighth District, Danville, Ky.

Shall Brandy in Bond Be Insured.

In order to answer certain questions regarding the liability to payment of tax on brandy lost by fire while in warehouse, the following question was asked :

May 27, 1898.

N. B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR — If John Doe, distiller, has a lot of bonded spirits or whisky in distillery bonded warehouse, under charge of United States storekeeper, it is understood that if said spirits are lost or destroyed by accidental fire, the tax on said spirits, so destroyed by accident, will be *abated* upon proof of such loss. It is further understood that if bonded spirits or whisky is removed, under T. and W. bonds, from the Distillery warehouse to a General Bonded Warehouse for deposit there, that the tax is not abateable in case such spirits are destroyed by fire while in transitu. Kindly state if the Department has ruled to this effect.

In case spirits or whisky have been removed under T. and W. bond from the Distillery warehouse and deposited in a General bonded warehouse, and there destroyed by accidental fire in such general bonded warehouse, without fraud or collusion, is the tax on such spirits abateable upon proper proofs of such loss by accident?

This question is asked for the reason that the spirits were removed out of the control of internal revenue officers, while in transit, when the tax is not abateable, and we are in doubt as to their status when such spirits are afterwards placed in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper at a general bonded warehouse. Respectfully,

JOHN E. YOUNGBERG.

To the above questions the following reply was received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1898.

N. E. Youngberg, Esq., 502 Washington st., San Francisco:

SIR — In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., you are informed, (1), that under the provisions of Section 3221, R. S., statement of tax may be claimed on distilled spirits actually destroyed by accidental fire or other casualty, without fraud, collusion or negligence of the owner thereof, while the same remained in the custody of any officer of internal revenue in distillery warehouse or bonded warehouse of the United States.

(2) That the provisions of the Section named are held to apply to spirits so destroyed while stored in a special bonded warehouse, or general bonded warehouse, as well as a distillery warehouse; and,

(3) That there is no provision of law authorizing the statement of tax on spirits accidentally destroyed while in transit to a special or general bonded warehouse.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON, *Dep. Commissioner.*

Special Tax.

Manufacturer of medicinal compounds by the use of tax-paid spirits in combination with drugs is entitled to the exemption from special tax granted to apothecaries by Section 3240 Revised Statutes, when he sells such compounds only under labels specifying the diseases for which they are held out as remedies, and his use of a pharmaceutical still in the preparation of these medicines does not involve him in liability under the internal revenue laws.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. D., May 16, 1898.

SIR: In reply to a letter addressed to this office on the instant by I. C. Trewitt, M. D., of Livingston, Overton County, Tenn. (who has been referred to you), will you please inform him that in the manufacture of the medicines to which

he refers, as liver medicine, kidney medicine and blood purifier, by the use of various compounds of roots, herbs and barks, together with taxpaid whisky, he would be an apothecary within the meaning of Section 3240, Revised Statutes, and entitled to exemption from special tax as a rectifier and liquor dealer, under that section, for making such compounds, and selling them only under labels specifying the diseases for which they are held out as remedies. His use, as he suggests of a small pharmaceutical still of five gallons capacity, in the treatment of these compounds of taxpaid spirits and drugs, would not involve him in liability under the internal revenue laws; nor would the manufacturer of the still be held to the payment of special tax on the still of this capacity furnished him for this purpose. (See the ruling with regard to stills in Volume 36, Internal Revenue Record, on page 285.)

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. D. A. NUNN, *Collector, Nashville, Tenn.*

(19439.)

Special Tax — Brewers.

A brewer holding a special-tax stamp of the smaller size is not required to pay special tax as a brewer of the larger class until the entire quantity of beer produced by him within the special-tax year amounts to 500 barrels. As soon as the quantities produced month by month within that period amount in the aggregate to 500 barrels he must pay the special tax of a brewer of the larger class for the entire year (\$100.) He may then send his stamp of the smaller class for redemption.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo concerning Charles Franke, of Ligonier, Ind., who in December, 1897, began business as a brewer of the smaller class, and, you say, "from December, 1897, to April, 1898, inclusive, * * * manufactured 375 barrels," you are hereby advised that although, if he continued producing beer at this rate, he would become liable as a brewer of the larger class within the year, yet he is not required to pay special tax as such brewer until the actual quantity produced by him within the year amounts to 500 barrels.

As soon within the year as the quantity manufactured by him amounts to 500 barrels, he is required to pay the special tax for the entire year, reckoned from July 1 (but without the 50 per cent. penalty), and to take out the requisite special-tax stamp as a brewer of the larger class for that year, and then send his stamp as a brewer of the smaller class for redemption.

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. A. E. Nowlin, *Collector Sixth District, Lawrenceburg, Ind.*

(19440.)

Special Tax.

Brewers who establish places of storage for bottled beer and complete sales by deliveries therefrom to purchasers in wholesale quantities are required to pay tax as wholesale dealers in malt liquors at every such place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo inquiring whether, if the Middlesboro Brewing Company of Middlesboro, Ky., should establish a cold-storage room in Asheville and "from it deliver with their own teams to the retail dealers of the city such amounts of beer as they may require or desire, said company would be liable as wholesale dealers in malt liquors at this point," you are hereby advised that if they deliver only original stamped packages of beer they are exempt from special tax as wholesale dealers in malt liquor; but if the beer which they deliver from the place of storage in Asheville is bottled beer, and they deliver it in wholesale quantities, they are required to pay special tax as wholesale dealers at that place.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. H. S. Harkins, *Collector Fifth District, Asheville, N. C.*

Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys.

(A circular just received from the Collector's Office at Santa Rosa is as follows:)

SANTA ROSA, June 27, 1898.

To Whom it may concern: Your attention is hereby respectfully called to the War Revenue law, which relates to Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, Act of June 13, 1898:

Article No. 9 of Section No. 2.

"Proprietors of Bowling Alleys and Billiard Rooms shall pay five dollars (\$5) for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown, or where games of billiards are played and are open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a billiard or bowling alley, respectively."

This section of the law takes effect on July 1st, 1898.

If you are affected by this, you will immediately apply to me, by letter, for the necessary blanks and instructions.

Very Respectfully,

J. T. DUNN, Deputy Collector.

Auctions in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on May 12th, the following California brandy was sold:

12 barrels, vintage 1890, marked E. S. C., originally landed in London in February, 1894, entered April 30, 1897, at 2 s. 6 d. per gallon, (60 cents.)

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held May 26th, the following properties were sold at auction:

BOURBON WHISKY.

40 barrels, ex Mobile, from New York, entered April 9, 1898, at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon (68 to 72 cents).

PORT.

60 barrels "St. George Brand," ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 20, 1898, 2s. 2d. per gallon (52 cents).

120 barrels "Eggers Sweet," same ship and entry as above, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon (50 to 52 cents).

5 barrels Heney's Delicate Port," ex Manitoba from New York, entered January 14, 1898, 2 s. per gallon (48 cents).

DRY WINE.

9 barrels "Heney's Mountain View Burgundy," ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 23, 1898, 3 s. per gallon (72 cents).

9 barrels "Valley View" Zinfandel, ex Galileo from New York, entered July 14, 1897, 1s. 8 d. per gallon (40 cents).

9 barrels "Valley View" Riesling, ex Megantic from New York, entered May 11, 1897, 2s. 4d. per gallon (56 cents.)

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THE PERFECT SERVICE. Newest Pullman Palace and Tourist Cars through to Chicago every day.

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HARVEY'S DINING ROOMS Are famous the world over for excellent service.

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644 MARKET STREET, San Francisco,

AND 1118 BROADWAY, Oakland.

On Organization.

A perusal of sections 4 to 8 of the Evans law — which is printed herewith — must convince the wholesalers of this coast that organization is needful to them.

Since last November there has been no liquor organization worthy of the name in San Francisco, aside from the Brewers' Association. True, there is one body of retailers whose president was an active supporter of the recently adopted charter. Its work is designed merely for retailers. There are two German retail bodies. But otherwise there is nothing.

All this time there are two important matters to be considered in Washington:

1st. Sections 4 to 8 of the Evans bill;

2nd. Alaska.

There is need for active and earnest work before Congress adjourns.

Who is there to do it?

The South Carolina Liquor Law Upheld.

The South Carolina Dispensary Liquor law was declared to be constitutional in its main features by the Supreme Court of the United States recently. The W. A. Vandercook Company, a California liquor producer, shipped a car-load of wines to its agent at Charleston, and they were seized by the State constables and sent to S. W. Vance, State Commissioner at Columbia, who detained and threatened to sell them and all other like shipments. The Vandercook Company sued for an injunction in the Federal Court, alleging that the law under which the seizures were made was unconstitutional in that it interfered with and restrained lawful inter-State trade and commerce. At the same time suit was brought against Vance and the constables for \$10,000 damages and the recovery of the property involved. The injunction prayed for was granted, and judgment rendered for the value of the property and \$1000. From these judgments the State appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice White delivered the opinion, which sustains the law, except so far as it interferes by its restriction regarding examination and certification by dispensary officials with the right of persons to import liquors for their own use. So modified, the decree of the court below is affirmed.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Shiras and McKenna dissented, their views being expressed by Justice Shiras. He held that the law was wholly unconstitutional; that the State had no right to engage in the sale of liquor or to deprive its citizens of the privilege of doing so.

The judgment of the lower court in the matter of damages was reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to dismiss, for the reason that the amount really involved, namely \$1,200, and interest on that sum while the liquor was detained, was not sufficient to give the federal court jurisdiction.

The earliest result of the decision is the hurried closing of the original package shops. These shops had prepared for an adverse decision by reduction in stock, and their proprietors will continue part of their trade in the State from points without the State. Under the decision they can ship, from outside the State, their goods to their customers within the State upon orders which they may receive or take, without fear of having the goods seized and without the necessity of having samples analyzed by the State chemist. Liquors for private consumption may come into the State by the barrel, case, jug or bottle, and this freedom of interstate commerce is expected by the South Carolina papers to be more harmful to the dispensary than are the "blind tigers." The dispensary has been sustained by the court as to its vital provisions, but the declared personal liberty of choice to buy liquors elsewhere is a blow at the profit feature, which had assumed first importance with the managers of the dispensary when it claimed a monopoly of the traffic.

Consistency Is a Virtue.

The *Voice*, the National organ of the Prohibitionists, after making an active campaign against Yale and Princeton Universities because liquor is sold near those institutions, has lately paid its respects to the University of California and the Stanford University. Of the Berkeley institution the *Voice* thinks little because it maintains a Viticultural attachment, and because the mile-limit law, supposed to be in force, is so ineffective. It is amusing to read the *Voice's* commendation of Stanford University. It is true that Palo Alto is not supposed to license the retail business, but then the support of the University comes in part from the sale of the Vina brandy and wines from the Palo Alto ranch. Consistency is a virtue, Brother Funk. Will you explain why David Starr Jordan is a saint in trying to shut out saloons at Palo Alto Alto and equally a saint in drawing his living from the sale of Vina brandy?

Wine Growers Take Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1898.

Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Meeting of wine dealers and producers held to-day. Pending further consideration as to other points, it is our belief Government will recognize error has been committed in not construing Section 3 of Tariff Act in connection with Article 296, Schedule H, so as to limit 35-cent rate to still wines containing 14 per cent. or less of alcohol. You will remember that in 1894 representatives, importers and native producers submitted to the Treasury Department proofs that if any goods containing alcohol were admitted at less duty than internal revenue tax, the door would be open to importation of artificial compounds of cheap potato and beet-root spirits to imitate wines for use of rectifiers of spirits, thereby defrauding and reducing our internal revenue. Deputy Commissioner Wilson is familiar with this question, and can explain necessity of having limitation included in President's proclamation. Please submit this to Senator White and California representatives, and ask for united action.

HENRY J. CROCKER,

President California Wine Makers' Corporation.

CHARLES A. WETMORE,

F. A. West, Sweet Wine Association.

A committee consisting of H. J. Crocker, C. A. Wetmore and F. A. West was appointed to attend the joint meeting of the various commercial bodies of this city held in the Mills Building in the afternoon, and request their co-operation in the movement. At this meeting were present representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and the Merchant's Association. After the committee had stated its case, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The President has issued a proclamation extending to France the benefit of the reduced tariff rates, as provided for in Section 3 of the present tariff law, in consideration of certain concessions to American products; and whereas, it appears that by some oversight on the part of Congress the meaning and intention of said Section 3 cannot be clearly understood without construing it in harmony with Article 296 of Schedule H, which distinguishes between neutral and fortified wines; and whereas, it cannot have been the intention of either Congress or the President to admit foreign alcoholic compounds at a less rate of duty than the internal revenue tax on similar compounds made in this country; and, whereas, it appears that under the proposed new arrangement with France compounds of cheap alcohol made to imitate wines with a strength of 24 per cent. of spirit, or nearly half the strength of proof spirits, may be imported at a duty of 35

cents per gallon, and be used by rectifiers to compound with spirits taxed in this country at \$1.10 per proof gallon, thereby reducing our public revenue and giving an advantage to foreign trade over domestic producers, besides demoralizing the pure wine industry,

"Resolved, That the attention of our Senators and representatives in Congress be called to this danger menacing our public revenues and threatening our local industries, and that they be requested to urge the President to so modify his arrangement with France, by amendment thereof or by regulations and instructions to collectors of customs, so that the reduced rates of 35 cents on still wines shall apply only to wines containing 14 per cent. or less of alcohol, and that the principle shall be recognized that no foreign goods containing alcohol shall pay a less rate of duty than the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws on domestic spirits and the compounds thereof.

"Resolved, That in any arrangement with France for reciprocal purposes, the benefits of the same should be limited to the genuine products of France, and should not be extended to German, Spanish and other foreign goods imported through French ports, where they are suffered to be treated in imitation of the genuine French products.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be telegraphed at once to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with request for immediate action."

Canadian Duties Are In Effect.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted yesterday to Collector Jackson a circular giving the regulations just adopted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as follows:

Canadian goods carried by American vessels from Canadian ports to ports in Alaska and transhipped to places in the Northwest Territory are admitted free of duty.

American goods on which duty has been paid in Canada and carried subsequently by American vessels from Canadian ports to ports in Alaska and there transhipped to places in the Northwest Territory are admitted free of duty under regulations of the Customs Department dated April 20, 1898.

Goods purchased in Canada duty paid are free, and goods the produce of Canada which are carried through Alaska are free of United States custom duties when transhipped by water from ports in Canada, provided that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port of entry.

The manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the brands and marks on the packages, shall be presented to the customs officer at Canadian frontier ports in the Yukon district and Stickeen. The certificate of the Canadian customs officer is required to be indorsed on the manifest or invoice, and the fact that the goods described therein have been shipped duty free from a port in Canada.

Goods purchased in Canada duty free are free, and goods the produce of Canada which are carried through Alaska are free of Canadian customs duties when transhipped by water from ports in Canada under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, provided that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port of entry.

Mix Oberfelder, formerly of Dallemand & Co., Chicago and San Francisco, has assumed the control of the distribution of the celebrated "Monticello" rye. Mr. Oberfelder is so well known as a man of extraordinary ability and indomitable energy that we cannot refrain from congratulating the Monticello Distilling Company on the auspicious connection.

Gundlach-Weed.

It rarely happens that in our columns we allow our Bacchus, God of Social Wine and Pleasure, to be undone by any other lordly apparition that may see fit to block his way, but to-day we must, to a certain extent, deviate from our usual path and pause for a moment to pay our respects to the innocent and ever-watchful Cupid, "God of Love."

It affords us pleasure to make mention in this issue of the wedding held on the 21st inst. at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bunschu, of Miss Eva Carola Gundlach to Benjamin Weed.

The bride is the daughter of the late Jacob Gundlach, the pioneer viticulturist of Rhinefarm, Sonoma, and besides being endowed with a most gentle and lovable nature, has received a most thorough education and is a highly accomplished pianist. The groom, the only son of Dr. G. A. Weed, of Berkeley, is a graduate of the University of California, and at present is the head of the Sonoma Union High School. He is the originator of the famous Bacchus Vintage Festivals, which have through his efforts been so successfully presented in the valleys near Sonoma during the vintage season.

The bridal procession, which was led by the younger members of the Bunschu and Dresel families, slowly, to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March, wended its way through a veritable bower of palm leaves and ferns intermingled with most beautiful flowers, to Hymen's altar, where the groom awaited his bride. A most impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley.

The nuptial knot having been tied, congratulations and well wishes were in order, after which a most enticing orchestra invited the guests, which were about eighty in number, to the profusely decorated dining hall, where a most elaborate supper was served. Songs, dedicated by Mr. Charles Bunschu to the bride and groom, were joyously sung. Toast after toast rang out to cheer the couple on their journey through life;—glasses clinked in tuneful spirit, and merriment held sway supreme.

Dancing was the feature of the earlier hours of the morning, and it was long "after the early cock did crow" that the guests realized that the evening had passed but too quickly.

The REVIEW extends its greetings towards the newly wedded pair.

Never before in the history of the California wine trade have dealers in foreign wines been compelled to invite comparisons with the California product, but this interesting state of affairs is at last a reality. Recently Geo. E. French & Co., the Boston agents of the Cresta Blanca wines, have made such inroads on the foreign trade that the S. S. Pierce Company, a rival institution, has at last advertised: "We invite a comparison of these wines [foreign] with the best products of California." The world certainly does move.

Articles of incorporation of M. V. Monarch & Co. were filed with the county clerk at Owensboro, Ky., recently. The incorporators are M. V. Monarch, H. Lamar Monarch and H. W. Slack. The nature of the business to be conducted by the corporation is dealing in whisky and other liquors, including everything dealt in by wholesale liquor dealers, and the principal place of business is Owensboro. The amount of the capital stock is \$1000, divided into shares of \$50. M. V. Monarch holds three shares; H. Lamar Monarch fourteen shares; R. W. Slack three shares. The affairs of the corporation, which is to commence business immediately and continue for twenty-five years, are to be conducted by a president, secretary and treasurer. The highest amount of liability which may be incurred is \$2000. The private property of the stockholders is not subject to the corporate debts.

Clans Schilling has been spending a month's vacation at Wright's, in the heart of the Santa Cruz mountains.

Martin Erlenbach, the specialty dealer, has been on the road during the last month, looking out for the interest of his lines. He has done well, in spite of the general slackness of trade.

The Fresno Tartar Works have been incorporated by George de Latour, Alphonso Romer, Robert Romer, Copley Lloyd and E. A. Abadie. The capital stock is \$40,000, of which \$500 has been subscribed.

It has been decided to rebuild the Great Western Distillery at Peoria, recently destroyed by fire, making it as large as any two distilleries in the world, with a capacity of turning out 95,000 gallons per day. The cost will be over \$500,000.

The Union Distilling Co. of Cincinnati has adopted "Admiral Dewey" as the trade name of their latest brand of whisky. This whisky is in every way worthy of the name, as it is an old-fashioned hand-made sour-mash Kentucky product.

The James Woodburn Co., of Sacramento, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The company will continue the wholesale business of James Woodburn, who has not been in good health lately, but who continues at the head of the corporation.

J. P. Edoff, of Dallemund & Co., has returned after a four months' trip East. Since he departed some changes have taken place in the firm. Max Oberfelder has retired and has gone into business in New York. Mr. Dallemund will continue in charge of the Chicago house.

Harry Clark, one of the best known traveling salesmen in the wholesale liquor trade, died suddenly at Seattle, on the 11th instant, and the funeral took place at Cypress Lawn on the 19th. Mr. Clark left the liquor business about three years ago, after traveling for the late house of Crane, Hastings & Co. and the Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. He was a native of Virginia, and was 55 years of age. He leaves a widow, but no children.

M. V. Monarch, of Owensboro and the Sour Mash Distilling Company, of the same city, made assignments recently. The M. V. Monarch Company, it will be remembered, assigned in 1897, but neither Mr. Monarch nor the Sour Mash Distilling Company were thought to be affected to any great extent. We sincerely trust that a return of better times may enable Mr. Monarch's assignee to realize well on his assets and leave a good estate after all obligations are satisfied.—*Bonforts*.

The A. H. Lochbaum Company has incorporated; formed to conduct a liquor and bottling business. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—Charles H. Cleve, D. Cleve, Alameda; A. H. Lochbaum, L. Brandt, San Francisco, and H. I. Seymour, Sacramento. Capital stock, \$25,000; subscribed, \$24,933. The company has taken over and conducts the well-known bottling establishment on King street, near 4th, and Buffalo beer, as before, will be the feature of the business.

In the Manila campaign our forces have to fight not only the Spaniards, but deadly fevers as well. It is interesting to know that our fellow citizen, Dr. D. P. Rossi, 1400 Dupont st., one of our leading druggists and importers of European medicines, is sole agent for Ferro-Quina, a special preparation which for ten years has been known in Central America as a preventive of all tropical fevers. It is a combination of pure Tocco Sicilian wine—stronger than Malaga—with acid pyrophosphates of iron, lime and soda. It is a blood-maker, altogether non-alcoholic, and indorsed by the medical profession and used in German and Italian hospitals. It is a remedy used by the best physicians, not only in Europe but all over the United States. Our army surgeons should see that our Manila troops be provided with ferro-quinia, and the boys in blue in the Philippines ought to have a bottle in every knapsack. Dr. Rossi showed the reporter through his extensive establishment, containing over 1000 cases of ferro-quinia ready for shipment. Some were marked to different points in Central America and others to Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila.—*Bulletin*, June 18.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

Possible End of the Tobacco War.

Although the incipient boom in American Tobacco Company's stock which was noticed last week did not hold, there have been a number of interesting developments in the same connection. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that the developments this week have been significant and that the rumors which accompany them indicate not only a change in the management of the American Tobacco Company, but the consummation of certain plans referred to last week for the harmonization of the trade and the formation of a large new corporation to exercise control over some of its branches.

It may be noted, in the first place, that unusual activity prevails at present in tobacco-manufacturing circles. Intimations that an increased internal revenue tax upon it will be a prominent item in the revenue measure contemplated by the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives has naturally caused manufacturers to increase their output, and in some cases the factories are working to their fullest capacity. This, however, seems entirely outside of the developments referred to above. Among the actual happenings of the week in this connection the most significant was an advance of about two cents in the price of plug tobacco, which may have reference to the presumed pacification of the American Tobacco Company and its opponents. Another move in the same direction was the action of the Plug Tobacco Manufacturers' Trade Mark Association, which has increased the number of its directors and changed its by-laws so that makers of smoking tobaccos and cigarettes could be admitted to membership.

These are the actual facts that have transpired. The inferences and rumors are that a gigantic combination of tobacco manufacturers has been substantially completed. The details are not known, although a plausible statement comes from the West that the new concern is to be called the Continental Tobacco Company and will be devoted to the production of plug tobaccos, leaving the manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos to the American Tobacco Company. There is some doubt, however, as to whether several important concerns in the plug-tobacco trade will join the alleged combination. As was the case last week, the names of prominent manufacturers in that line have been freely used, although information about their attitude is refused, and it would seem that they have at most merely considered propositions or named figures at which their plants, trade-marks and goodwill might be sold to the new organization.

The part that the American Tobacco Company will take in these proceedings is still uncertain. The prevalent idea, however, is that it will be interested in the new plug combination to the extent of transferring to the latter its interest in that branch of trade. Greater interest, however, attaches to the story that large capitalists prominently identified with the New York stock market have formed a coalition and have secured, with the aid of some of the present insiders, a controlling interest in the company. The rumor also states that at the approaching election of the company changes will be made in its board of directors calculated to cause increased confidence in the management and also of the kind which will be likely to improve the relations with the manufacturers of plug tobacco and lead to the restoration and maintenance of highly profitable conditions to the trade at large.—*Bradstreet's*

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MAY 10, 1898.

- 603,987—Beer-measuring Faucet. Earnest Boening, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 603,724—Bottle Stopper. Lewis H. Broom, Jersey City, N. J.
- 603,725—Bottle Stopper. Lewis H. Broom, Jersey City, N. J.
- 603,950—Cork-pulling machine. James R. Hawkins, St. Louis, Mo.
- 603,440—Bottle or Jar Closure. John H. Mettinger and E. P. Kincaid, Bridgeton, New Jersey.
- 603,358—Bottle and Cap. John F. Kries, Charleston, West Va.
- 603,908—Bottle Stopper. Edwin L. Loyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 603,701—Non-refillable Bottle. Arthur F. Mott and H. S. Dunn, Jr., Brooklyn, New York.
- 603,795—Self-sealing Bottle. Thomas W. Ryan, Boston, Mass.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,538—Whisky. Boyle & McGlinn, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 31,539—Bottles. Jefferson Glass Works, Fairton, N. J.

LABELS.

- 6,588—Southern Comfort—(for a beverage). Martin W. Heron, Memphis, Tenn.
- 6,586—Diana—(for Whisky.) Christian J. Wahmann, New York City.

ISSUE OF MAY 17, 1898.

- 604,328—Non-refillable Bottle. Alfred J. Jose, Philipsburg, Mont.
- 604,120—Bottle. Anton Mazzanovich, New York City.
- 604,062—Bottle. Frederick L. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 604,250—Bottle Stopper. Edmund A. Parker, Meriden, Conn.
- 604,193—Bottle. John C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 604,080—Demijohn. Isaac C. Schellinger, Royersford, Pa.
- 604,104—Non-refillable bottle. Alvin N. Woodward, Mansfield, Ohio.

DESIGNS.

- 28,435—Bottle. Edward C. Modes, Cicero, Indiana.
- 28,434—Bottle. Frank Schilling, Muncie, Ind.
- 28,636—Bottle Cap. Herman Tappan, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,559—Whisky. Bernard & Co., Leith, Scotland. Essential Feature—The word "Encore" and the signature "Bernard & Co."
- 31,560—Whisky. Daniel Crawford & Son, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland. Essential Feature—The signature "Daniel Crawford."
- 31,561—Whisky. Robert Crawford & Co., Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland. Essential Feature—Three diamond devices joined together containing the letter "C".

ISSUE OF MAY 24, 1898.

- 604,514—Vessel for holding Liquids. Eugene H. Belden, Jackson City, Mich.
- 604,506—Tapping Apparatus. Andrew Berger and H. Hildendrand, New York City
- 604,491—Apparatus for Purifying Water. Alfred A. Ellis, London, England
- 604,497—Non-refillable Bottle. Joseph H. McDonald, New York City.
- 604,629—Bottle Closure. Patrick H. McGrath, Randolph, Mass.
- 604,700—Device for Preventing Refilling Vessels. Billings H. Raymond, Detroit, Michigan
- 604,545—Device for Preventing fraudulent Refilling of Bottles. Meyer Rosenburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 604,443—Bottle Stopper. William Walker, Summit, N. J.

DESIGNS.

- 28,687—Bottle. Bennett R. Payne, Hamden Junction, Ohio.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,580—Bottled Cider. S. S. Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The representation of a shield with a lion rampant, the letters and abbreviation "S. S. P. Co.," and the motto "Puritas et Cura."

PRINTS.

- 66—"Buffalo Lithia Water." Thomas F. Goode, Boydstown, Va.

PATENTS, ETC., RELATING TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

ISSUE OF MAY 17, 1898.

- 604,208—Pocket Cigarette Machine. Thaddeus S. Fitch, Oakland, Cal.
- 604,257—Cigarette Wrapper. Carl H. Mohner, Berlin, Germany.
- 604,338—Treating Tobacco Leaves. Clyde A. Tickard and E. N. Long, Seville, Ohio.

PRINTS.

- 63—"Color Bearer"—(for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

ISSUE OF MAY 24, 1898.

- 604,623—Cigarette Former. William S. Mallard, Darien, Ga.
- 604,445—Cigar Machine. Otto Wartmann, London, England.

PRINTS.

- 64—"Just Out"—(for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

A COMPETENT DISTILLER desires a partner with \$7000 or \$10,000 capital to establish a distillery in Fresno or Kings county. He has some capital which he will invest in the business; and will also give his time and experience. Full particulars at the office of the Review.

DIRECTORY.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Anderson, John.	427 California, San Francisco
Armstrong, J. C.	19 California, San Francisco
Adams, C. L.	137 First, San Francisco
Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkle.	620 Post, San Francisco
Adkins & Co.	Alameda
Akesson, A. & Co.	Stockton
Affelt, Louis.	Los Angeles
Adloff & Hauerwass.	San Bernardino
Bielert, Paul.	San Jose ave, San Francisco
Burns, Paul O. Wine Co.	San Jose
Boettcher, Herman.	Los Angeles
Burke, J. Nagler.	San Jose
Barnello & Foster.	Madera
Barsilles, John.	Los Banos
Bert, Jacob & Bro.	San Diego
Bunemann, A. J.	491 Front, San Francisco
Borges & Domenconi.	710 Sansome, San Francisco
Barner & Kohlenbeck.	Eight and Mission, San Francisco
Braunschweiger & Co.	5 Drumm, San Francisco
Ben Lomond Wine Co.	114½ McAllister, San Francisco
Bach, Meese & Co.	321 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bozio, O.	149 Fourth, San Francisco
Bertin & Lepori.	518 Washington, San Francisco
Bremer, Joseph & Co.	310 Sacramento, San Francisco
Blumenthal, M. & Co.	658 Mission, San Francisco
Butler, John.	7 Sutter, San Francisco
Hoskowitz, C. J.	308 Sacramento, San Francisco
Berta, Peter.	829 Montgomery, San Francisco
Bibo, Newman & Ikenberg.	Polk & California, San Francisco
Baer, H. S.	Los Angeles
Brassy & Co.	San Jose
Beam, George A.	San Bernardino
Berret & Oetken.	San Jose
Braun, F. W. & Co.	Los Angeles
Borges, J. B.	Bakersfield
Borges & Garries.	Salinas
Breidenbach Bros.	Stockton
Carroll & Carroll.	306 Market, San Francisco
Chalx & Bernard.	756 Brannan, San Francisco
Craig, C. W. & Co.	316 Sacramento, San Francisco
Campbell, W. H.	402 Front, San Francisco
Cartan, McCarthy & Co.	312 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cavagnaro, F.	626 Montgomery, San Francisco
Chevallier, G. F.	9 Beale, San Francisco
Cohen, Louis & Son.	418 Sacramento, San Francisco
Christen, E. L.	313 Hayes, San Francisco
Commins, E. & Co.	7 Pine, San Francisco
Coblentz, Felix & Co.	411 Battery, San Francisco
Cluff, William Co.	16 Front, San Francisco
Campe, Henry M.	221 Front, San Francisco
Crown Distilleries Co.	100 Front, San Francisco
Castle Bros.	200 Davis, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.	513 Sacramento, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.	661 Third, San Francisco
Cal Wine Association.	Folsom & Second, San Francisco
Christy & Wise.	212 Sansome, San Francisco
Carroll, Ed D. & Co.	707 Battery, San Francisco
Collins & Wheeland.	329 Montgomery, San Francisco
Cohn, G. & Co.	208 Battery, San Francisco
Coburn, Tevis & Co.	107 Front, San Francisco
Cousette, L.	850 McAllister, San Francisco
Coghill & Kohn.	300 Front, San Francisco
Cal Wine Makers.	3 California, San Francisco
Cook & Bernheimer Co.	49 First, San Francisco

Cerf, L. & Co.	Ventura
Cavagnaro, F.	Stockton
Dallemand & Co.	212 Sansome, San Francisco
Dellepiane & Co.	425 Battery, San Francisco
De Fremery, J. & Co.	410 Battery, San Francisco
Donnelly & Brannan.	1071 Mission, San Francisco
Delsol Bros.	647 Broadway, San Francisco
De Bang, Fred & Co.	Front and Vallejo, San Francisco
Davison, William.	Fresno
Demartini & Ceregino.	Oakland
Dannenbaum, I. & Co.	214 Pine, San Francisco
Duval, Alex.	Livermore
Demateis & Pellissier.	Los Angeles
Distel, Bernard.	Mountain View
Egan, John & Co.	623 Sansome, San Francisco
Elmwood Distilling Co.	714 Montgomery, San Francisco
Eisen Vineyard Co.	12 Stevenson, San Francisco
Erlenbach Martin.	209 Battery, San Francisco
Elchevery, P. & Co.	San Diego
Eyraud, A. P. & Co.	Bakersfield
Escailler, Leon.	Los Angeles
Fueller, W. P. & Co.	Pine and Front, San Francisco
Friedman, Paul.	412 Sacramento, San Francisco
Forbes Bros.	307 Sansome, San Francisco
Fargo, E. A. & Co.	316 Front, San Francisco
Foster, S. & Co.	26 California, San Francisco
Ferguson, T. M.	719 Market, San Francisco
Finkes, A. Widow.	809 Montgomery, San Francisco
Fetz, Joseph.	101 Third, San Francisco
Frappoli, B. & Co.	712 Battery, San Francisco
Flour, Ernest.	Los Angeles
Gadinni, Lorezini & Clocca.	604 Broadway, San Francisco
Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.	Second and Market, San Francisco
Gliebe, Frank.	447 Third, San Francisco
Gundlach, P. & Co.	13 New City Hall Ave, San Francisco
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	215 Sutter and 426 Pine, San Francisco
Gianettoni, M.	29 Sixth, San Francisco
Gless, A.	401 Fourth, San Francisco
Golden Gate Champagne Co.	502 Market, San Francisco
Graef, Charles & Co.	21 Sutter, San Francisco
Grau & Werner.	Irvington
Giubotti & Menn.	San Jose
Gier, Theo.	Oakland
Goldschmidt Bros.	Los Angeles
Goux, T. & A.	Santa Barbara
Gianetti Bros.	Stockton
Graves, Joseph H.	San Jose
Germain Wine Co.	Los Angeles
Gnast, Secondo.	Los Angeles
Heim, Geo. M.	Santa Monica
Haber, F. A.	The Emporium, San Francisco
Hellman Bros. & Co.	525 Front, San Francisco
Hencken & Meyer.	313 Sacramento, San Francisco
Hey, Grauerholz & Co.	224 Front, San Francisco
Holtum Bros.	565 Market, San Francisco
Hotaling, A. P. & Co.	429 Jackson, San Francisco
Hoelscher, Wm. & Co.	Turk and Taylor, San Francisco
Hilderbrandt, Posner & Co.	610 Front, San Francisco
Hilbert Bros.	103 Powell, San Francisco
Hein, F. A.	Santa Monica
Haas, Abraham.	Los Angeles
Huber, Joseph.	Fresno
Hannifin, J. J. & Co.	Oakland
Ingersol & Esler.	San Bernardino
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.	109 Battery, San Francisco
Jaujou, E. A. & Co.	430 Jackson, San Francisco
Jullien, J. & Co.	617 Pacific, San Francisco
Jones, Mundy & Co.	16 Front, San Francisco
Jurl, L. & Co.	1388 Stockton, San Francisco
Jevne, H.	Los Angeles
Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.	123 Sutter, San Francisco
Kwong Fong Tai & Co.	714 Sacramento, San Francisco
Krellsheimer Bros.	216 California, San Francisco
Kolb & Denhard.	420 Montgomery, San Francisco

Kellogg, C. W. & Co.	406 Sansome, San Francisco
Kochler, R.	Oakland
Kiefer & Co.	Los Angeles
Klauber-Wangenhimer Co.	San Diego
Kordt, F. S.	12 Oregon, San Francisco
Kutner-Goldstein Co.	Fresno
Kohlberg, Ben F.	Stockton
Levaggi, Geo. B.	543 Washington, San Francisco
Levy, Julius.	251 Third, San Francisco
Lacour, Geo.	Los Angeles
Livingston & Co.	206 Davis, San Francisco
Lyons, The E. G. Co.	610 Jackson, San Francisco
Lehrke, Henry & Son.	Mariposa and Minnesota, San Francisco
Liebman & Waters.	214 Sansome, San Francisco
Lachman & Jacobi.	Second and Bryant, San Francisco
Langley & Michaels Co.	34 First, San Francisco
Lancel, E. H.	407 Front, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros.	737 Howard, San Francisco
Lombinos, John.	220 O'Farrell, San Francisco
Lennan, John A.	315 Clay, San Francisco
Lemle-Levy Co.	265 Third, San Francisco
Levi, H. & Co.	117 Market, San Francisco
Levy, Simon & Co.	211 Battery, San Francisco
Leisen & Co.	222 Clay, San Francisco
Lenormand Bros.	Dupont and Pine, San Francisco
Levingston, M. A.	698 McAllister, San Francisco
Levy, Jesse M.	506 Market, San Francisco
Lebenbaum & Co.	222-224 Sutter, San Francisco
Ladd, J. M. & G. S.	Stockton
Levy, Leon.	Santa Barbara
Levy, M. & Co.	Los Angeles
Laventhal, E. & Sons.	Los Angeles
Last, C. F. A.	Los Angeles
Lagomarsino, John.	Ventura
Moore, Hunt & Co.	404 Front, San Francisco
Mack & Co.	11 Front, San Francisco
Martin, E. & Co.	411 Market, San Francisco
Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co.	116 Front, San Francisco
Mee Fong & Co.	724½ Jackson, San Francisco
Mow Fong, Lung Kee & Co.	843 Washington, San Francisco
Michel & Novlier.	633 Broadway, San Francisco
Meinecke, Chas. & Co.	314 Sacramento, San Francisco
Metzger, Leo.	116 Battery, San Francisco
Mueh & Lynch.	1411 Stockton, San Francisco
Meyer, E. & Co.	303 Sutter, San Francisco
Murphy, J. W.	3346 Twenty-fourth, San Francisco
Mohs & Kaltenbach.	29 Market, San Francisco
Mann, C. M.	220 Sacramento, San Francisco
Martinioti, E.	714 Front, San Francisco
McCondray & Co.	116 California, San Francisco
McLeod & Hatje.	515 Market, San Francisco
McCondray Bros & Lockard.	124 Sansome, San Francisco
Michels, Ed H.	423 Market, San Francisco
Man, Sadler & Co.	122 Market, San Francisco
McDonald, A.	23-Davis, San Francisco
Marisch, Luke & Co.	230 Third, San Francisco
Medan, Julius H.	224 Sixth, San Francisco
Melcer, Joseph & Co.	Los Angeles
McFadden, J.	Los Angeles
Morris, S. & Co.	Oakland
Mey Wah & Co.	San Jose
Merandett & Sene.	San Jose
Merithew, J. C.	Santa Clara
May, E. & Co.	Stockton
Masson, Paul.	San Jose
McCaffrey Bros.	San Luis Obispo
Meyer, H. S.	Tulare
Marcus, Geo. & Co.	628 Market, San Francisco
Meyer, Henry E.	Los Angeles
Mt Diablo Wine Co.	132 First, San Francisco
Murphy, Briggs & Co.	Needles
Nobmann, John C.	California and Fillmore, San Francisco
Naber, Alfs & Brune.	323 Market, San Francisco
Neller & Schirmer.	409 Sansome, San Francisco
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.	314 Post, San Francisco
Naher & Kohlberg.	Stockton
Ongnen, Ben.	Los Banos
Oppenheimer, T.	525 Kearny, San Francisco
Pike, B. D. & Co.	215 Battery, San Francisco

Peck, Clark & Co. Los Angeles
 Pascal, Dubeat & Co.
 428 Jackson, San Francisco
 Plumel, J W T. 18 Stockton, San Francisco
 Pollitzer, Adolph. 335 Pine, San Francisco
 Pertscheld, G A. 122 Fulton, San Francisco
 Putzmann & Schurmann.
 341 Pine, San Francisco
 Pacific Malt and Liquor Co.
 156 Second, San Francisco
 Postel Bros. Alameda
 Pacific Coast Beer, Malt, W and L Co.
 Los Angeles
 Paradis, A. Los Angeles
 Palmtag & O'Connor. 1101 Hollister
 Quong Wing Sing & Co.
 819 Dupont, San Francisco
 Roth & Co. 319 Market, San Francisco
 Rosenblatt, The Co. 113 Pine, San Francisco
 Redington & Co.
 Stevenson and Second, San Francisco
 Repsold, A & Co. 416 Pine, San Francisco
 Rathjen Bros. 21 Stockton, San Francisco
 Rossi & Co.
 318 Montgomery Ave, San Francisco
 Royal Eagle Dist Co.
 112 Taylor, San Francisco
 Radovich Bros. 29 Geary, San Francisco
 Rothenberg, M & Co.
 423 Kearny, San Francisco
 Retail Grocers' Assn. 115 Clay, San Francisco
 Rheinstrom Bros.
 231 California, San Francisco
 Rothenberg, A. Stockton
 Rothenberg, S B & Co. Oakland
 Ruben, R & Son. Fresno
 Rea, John. Gilroy
 Raether, E P. San Diego
 Riehr, A. Mission San Jose
 Richard, Charles. San Bernardino
 Roberts, C O. Los Angeles
 Ravean & Viotto. Los Angeles
 Schultz, W A & Sons.
 523 Front, San Francisco
 Schilling, C & Co. 230 Brannan, San Francisco
 Spruance, Stanley & Co.
 410 Front, San Francisco
 Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.
 527 Front, San Francisco
 Sherwood & Sherwood.
 212 Market, San Francisco
 Sang Lung & Co. 826 Dupont, San Francisco
 Seegelken & Buckner.
 423 Jackson, San Francisco
 Scully, T E. 427 Sacramento, San Francisco
 Siebe Bros & Plageman.
 322 Sansome, San Francisco
 Samuel Bros & Co. 132 First, San Francisco
 Stroufe, John & Co. 208 Market, San Francisco
 Streiff, Peter. 20 Lafayette, San Francisco
 Stelling, H & Co.
 630 Commercial, San Francisco
 Schlesinger & Bender.
 125 Mission, San Francisco
 Sievers, Fosons. 1401 Scott, San Francisco
 Sattin, V. 722 Montgomery av, San Francisco
 St George Vineyard. 123 Market, San Francisco
 Standard Liquor Co.
 628 Market, San Francisco
 St George Vineyard. Fresno
 Snider, E D. San Jose
 Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co. Stockton
 St Hubert Tonic Port Co.
 224 Bush, San Francisco
 Stevens, Arnold & Co.
 Townsend and Stanford, San Francisco
 Southern Cal Wine Co. Los Angeles, Cal
 Sherwood & Sherwood. Los Angeles, Cal
 Stein, Samuel. Los Angeles, Cal
 Seifert, Jno R. San Diego
 Taussig, L & Co. 26 Main, San Francisco
 Tie Yon & Co.
 129 Waverly place, San Francisco
 Tie Fung & Co.
 105 Waverly place, San Francisco
 Taylor, Thomas & Co. 307 Clay, San Francisco
 Tong Woo Co. 722 Sacramento, San Francisco
 To Kalon Wine Co.
 1372 Market, San Francisco
 Tie Woh & Co. 805 Sacramento, San Francisco
 Taylor, G W. San Diego
 True Christiana. Livermore
 Vengalia, E & Co.
 625 Washington, San Francisco
 Van Bergen, N & Co. 418 Clay, San Francisco
 Vina Distillery. 819 Market, San Francisco
 Veuve, H H. 124 Sansome, San Francisco
 Vignier, A. 429 Battery, San Francisco
 Vache & Co. Los Angeles
 Vandercook, W A Co. Alameda

Weil Bros & Sons. 13 Front, San Francisco
 Wilberforce, A B.
 123 California, San Francisco
 Wright & Taylor. 24 California, San Francisco
 Wertheimer Co. The.
 115 Battery, San Francisco
 Woolacott, H J. Los Angeles
 Waldeck Germain Wine Co. Los Angeles
 Wing Chung & Co.
 716 Sacramento, San Francisco
 Wing Fung Hi & Co.
 709 Jackson, San Francisco
 Wolf, Wreden & Co. 412 Front, San Francisco
 Wilmerding, Loewe & Co.
 216 California, San Francisco
 Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
 318 Clay, San Francisco
 Wo Kee & Co. 329 Dupont, San Francisco
 Wolff, Wm & Co. 329 Market, San Francisco
 Walter, M & Co.
 811 Montgomery, San Francisco
 Wetmore, Bowen & Co.
 140 Montgomery, San Francisco
 Watson, W M & Co. Oakland
 West, Geo & Son. Stockton
 Woods, Maillard & Schmiedell.
 307 Sansome, San Francisco
 Weil & Co. 327 Sansome, San Francisco
 Yoakum, Jesse. Santa Monica
 Yuen Fong & Co. 9 Waverly, San Francisco
 Yick Fong & Co. 736 Jackson, San Francisco
 Zwick, Anton. 2126½ Mission, San Francisco

12 Rose Co, L J, Ltd. San Gabriel
 12. Rossez, P. Fresno
 116. Ruckstuhl, Jos. Antioch
 43. Rudel, J. San Gabriel
 100. Rust, C O. Anaheim
 24. San Gabriel Wine Co. Shorb
 113. Schwenkert, Wof. Anaheim
 28. Sierra Madre Vineyard Co.
 Lamanda Park
 15. Sierra Vista Vineyard Co. Minturn
 106. Sormano, G. Los Angeles
 78. Smith, J P. Livermore
 37. St George Vineyard Co. Fresno
 64. Stern, C. Los Angeles
 31. Sunset Wineries and Distilleries.
 Los Angeles
 123. Sweet, John & Son. Martinez
 78. Tisnerat, E. Chino
 45. Upham, B H. Martinez
 41. Vache, E & Co. Brookside
 17. Wagoner, H B. Livermore
 69. Webster & Sarkent. Minturn
 14. Weis, F B. San Bernardino
 3. West, G & Son. Stockton
 75. Young, Jos. Orange

BREWERS IN FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SWEET WINE PRODUCERS.

First District of California.

No.	Name.	Place.
26.	Anderson, C G.	Fresno
51.	Armbrust, H.	Stockton
61.	Baker, J S.	Anaheim
75.	Buhach P & M Co.	Stockton
9.	Baldwin Distilling Co.	Santa Anita
39.	Barton Estate Co.	Fresno
73.	Bayha, G.	Yorba
105.	Bender, John.	Morgan Hill
90.	Boettcher, H.	Los Angeles
36.	Buogge, T J P.	Anaheim
29.	Cucamonga Vineyard Co.	Cucamonga
121.	Casa, Delmas.	San Jose
86.	Dangers, Carl.	Stockton
72.	Daneri, E.	Otay, San Diego Co
114.	Delpech, E.	Alma
34.	Demartini & Cereghino.	Clayton
1.	Distel, B.	Mountain View
23.	Downey Vintage Co.	Downey
4.	Eggers Vineyard Co.	Fresno
8.	Elsen Vineyard Co.	Fresno
94.	El Cajon Distilling Co.	El Cajon, San Diego Co
82.	Ellsworth, J H S.	Saratoga
60.	Etienne, P.	Pasadena
5.	Fancher Creek Distillery.	Fresno
7.	Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno
115.	Gai, G.	Los Angeles
35.	Glen Terry Wine Co.	Clayton
20.	Granz, H.	Fresno
2.	Guasti, S.	Los Angeles
48.	Haines, N J.	San Jose
112.	Kaus, J.	San Bernardino
19.	Kirby, C K.	Fowler
21.	Kind Vineyard Co.	Fresno
52.	Lint, P F.	Los Gatos
22.	Los Gatos Co-operative Winery.	Los Gatos
31.	Los Gatos & Saratoga W & F Co.	Los Gatos
16.	Lachman S Co.	Fresno
109.	Madera Vineyard Co.	Madera
67.	Mattai, A.	Malaga
71.	McClure, J.	Ramona
13.	Merithew, J C.	Cupertino
77.	Merriam, G F.	Twin Oaks
104.	Meyer, Ernest H.	Verdemon
49.	Meyer, H E.	Los Angeles
33.	Monteleone, G.	Downey
55.	Mountain Wine Co.	Lamanda Park
27.	Mt Diablo Wine Co.	Clayton
108.	Olsen, C.	Fresno
16.	Palmdale Co.	Irvington
56.	Palmtag, Wm.	Hollister
11.	Pironi, C B.	Glendale
123.	Paris, Eugene.	Livermore
80.	Prudhomme, P.	San Jose
81.	Ramond, A.	Los Angeles
33.	Reinert, E.	San Bernardino
12.	Rose Co, L J, Ltd.	San Gabriel

Name.	Location.
Adams & Rohrer.	
. 19th and Treat av, San Francisco	
Burnell & Co. 19th av and G st, San Francisco	
Bavaria Brewing Co. San Francisco	
Behlmer, H. 1526 Pacific, San Francisco	
Baruth & Schinkel. 1431 Pacific, San Francisco	
Bose & Jurgens. 512 Grove, San Francisco	
Breckle, F. SW cor	
. Point Lobos av and Boyce, San Francisco	
Burten, Nic. Watsonville	
Bausch & Co. Santa Cruz	
Beck, Carl. Santa Cruz	
Berschickern, Wm. Monterey	
Bauman, John. Sonora	
Brooklyn Brewery. Oakland	
Becker, William. Altaville	
Booken, John. Haywards	
California Brewing Co. San Francisco	
Carlson, Nicholas. Bodie	
Conrad, Fred'k. Anaheim	
Columbia Brewing Co.	
. 326 Clementina, San Francisco	
Chicago Brewing Co.	
. Pine and Polk, San Francisco	
Casey, J P. Port Costa	
Casey, M. Gilroy	
Deiner & Werner. Jamestown	
Ducker, Chris. Mayfield	
Enterprise Brewing Co.	
. 2019 Folsom, San Francisco	
El Dorado Brewing Co. Stockton	
Fuerststahl & Walter. Redwood City	
Fredericksburg Brewery. San Jose	
Geoffrey Bros. San Jose	
Geling, Philip. Independence	
Hofburg Brewery. West Berkeley	
Hollister Brewing Co. Hollister	
Hagemann Brewery Co.	
. 271 Natoma, San Francisco	
Helmke, Chas & Co. Oakland	
Hubler, E F. Angels	
Himmlinghofer & Snessdorf. Mokelumne Hill	
Jordan, W. Livermore	
Jackson Brewing Co.	
. 1428 Mission, San Francisco	
Kirby, Thos J. 528 Noe, San Francisco	
Kroenke, M H. 725-727 Green, San Francisco	
Kramm, Chas H. Temescal	
Los Angeles Brewing Co. Los Angeles	
Luttinger & Zimmerman. San Francisco	
Lauck, Geo. Santa Clara	
Menke, J H. Salinas	
Muller, E. Groveland	
Maier & Zobeinel. Los Angeles	
Munzinger & Co. Bishop	
Muller, Rudolph. Santa Barbara	
Milwaukee Brewery. 422 Tenth, San Francisco	
Mission Brewing Co. San	
. Bruno road and Vis'n av, San Francisco	
Nelson, A C. Columbia	
National Brewing Co.	
. Fulton and Webster, San Francisco	
Nunan, Matt. 1225 Howard, San Francisco	
North Star Brewing Co.	
. 3310 Army, San Francisco	
Palmtag & Heyer. Haywards	
Palmtag, Fred'k. Watsonville	

Raspillar, Joseph & Co., West Berkeley
 Ringgenberg, Rudolph, 27th av and 10th st, East Oakland
 Rathgel, R., San Andreas
 Santa Barbara City Brewery, Santa Barbara
 Spel & Bitzer, Redwood City
 South San Francisco Brewery, San Francisco
 Railroad and 11th avs, San Francisco
 Schwartz, Jos., Powell and Chestnut, San Francisco
 Schuster, F. P., 427 Valencia, San Francisco
 San Francisco Stock Brewery, San Francisco
 .. Francisco and Powell, San Francisco
 Stuber & Weikert, ..
 .. for Geary and Baker, San Francisco
 Sherrer, Geo, estate of, .. San Jose
 Sorensen, R. A., Modesto
 San Diego Brewing Co., San Diego
 Schuler, L. L., Alameda
 Schmidt, Henry, Tracy
 United States Brewery, ..
 .. 315 Fulton, San Francisco
 Union Brewing Co., ..
 .. 18th and Florida, San Francisco
 Wieland Brewery, John, ..
 .. 231 First, San Francisco
 Willows Brewery, ..
 .. 19th and Mission, San Francisco
 Wreden & Co, Claus, ..
 .. Lombard and Taylor, San Francisco
 Wiegand & Keller, .. San Luis Obispo

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

No.	Name.	Address.
20	Aronson, J.	2929 Telegraph ave, N Temescal
22	Arnold, A.	Anaheim
43	Aron, Moses	217½ Second st, San Francisco
225	Alonso, J.	809 Filbert st, San Francisco
405	Apel, Paul	52 Randall place, San Francisco
159	Albrecht, A.	University ave, Berkeley
520	Albrecht, Fred	Angels Camp
668	Arnold, Chas.	San Diego
3	Brandt, Jacob	411 Batters, San Francisco
19	Buano, C.	311 Commercial, San Francisco
21	Bagnaton, G.	506 Francisco, San Francisco
54	Burmeister, H.	151 Seventh, San Francisco
70	Boger, F. E.	540 Hayes, San Francisco
79	Breen, J.	1052 30th st, Oakland
103	Bonsberg, F.	510 3d st, San Bernardino
105	Blome, J. W. H.	803 S 1st st, San Jose
111	Bernardini, P.	503½ Broadway, San Francisco
115	Black, M. & Co.	1015 Folsom, San Francisco
121	Bobis, H. & Co.	244 Fremont, San Francisco
118	Bertram, G. H.	Modesto
163	Benker, G. J.	401 Montgomery av, San Francisco
171	Bollman Cigar & Tobacco Co.	537 California, San Francisco
187	Blum, N.	13½ Zoe st, San Francisco
235	Blick, P. C.	2766 22d, San Francisco
260	Borsum, Kate	1230 Trenton st, Los Angeles
272	Bahr, L.	1232 Pearl st, Alameda
323	Brunst, F.	131 W Santa Clara st, San Jose
330	Beer, J. M.	1723 Market, Oakland
349	Blick, A. S.	131 Eddy, San Francisco
322	Bissinger, A. H.	1713 Ellis, San Francisco
350	Baunel, W. L.	112 1st, San Francisco
356	Boas, J. M.	124 Montgomery, San Francisco
367	Belus, F. A.	24 Steuart, San Francisco
393	Bong Lee & Co.	Dupont alley and St Louis place, San Francisco
401	Bima, F. L.	1104 Court st, Alameda
421	Binder, E. F.	Riverside
422	Barnovich, H.	Santa Clara st, San Jose
432	Brune, A.	322 Clay, San Francisco
464	Brinkman, H.	2d ave and Clifton, Oakland
480	Balart, G.	108 Taylor st, San Francisco
486	Broecker, F. L.	1025 Central ave, Alameda
614	Bura, A.	1314 Natoma st, San Francisco
636	Brady, M. B.	476 Seventh st, Oakland
190	Bilawski, P. W.	1360 E Tenth st, Oakland

660	Barth, H. R.	San Pedro, Cal
669	Bodemer, F.	411 Tenth ave, San Francisco
12	Bertin, F.	1481 22d ave, East Oakland
217	Bon Ton Co.	1117 Stockton st, San Francisco
483	Behler, C.	Devisadero, San Francisco
12	Chan Chew & Bro.	2 Sullivan alley, San Francisco
74	Cerro Hower Co.	27 Clay, San Francisco
122	Cheow Yee & Co.	649½ Clay st, San Francisco
115	Cerro Gordo Co.	416 Front st, San Francisco
116	Cuba Cigar Co.	808½ Dupont, San Francisco
151	Cicchi, M. & Co.	127½ Broadway, San Francisco
162	Cosruff, M. F.	417 Battery, San Francisco
173	Chan How & Co.	27 Sullivan alley, San Francisco
175	Chan Goy, I.	1103 Dupont, San Francisco
204	Chon Kum, T.	731 Jackson, San Francisco
212	Cheong Kee & Co.	309 Commercial, San Francisco
346	Culp & Thornton	San Felipe, Cal
653	Clark & Co.	775 Market, San Francisco
430	Chin Kee & Co.	1115 Dupont, San Francisco
408	Cytrom, Otto	151 N Main st, Los Angeles
454	Clausen, D.	2912 Buchanan st, San Francisco
24	Houston, F. K.	728 Sacramento, San Francisco
414	Hartman, S.	131 Page, San Francisco
635	Hoffman, S. & Co.	18 Ellis, San Francisco
657	Hoffman, F. & Co.	863 Market, San Francisco
18	Harrold Bros.	728 Sacramento, San Francisco
488	Hess, Wm.	1712 Church, San Francisco
490	Horling & Co.	1102 Stockton, San Francisco
44	Heyer, Wm.	766 Eleventh st, Oakland
142	Hasterlick, S.	Grant & Santa Clara st, Santa Clara
161	Hartzoke, John.	143 First st, San Jose
177	Horstman, A.	364 Third st, Oakland
315	Heizman & Ruppert	1249 Arnold st, Los Angeles
410	Hauser, S.	Salinas
130	Imhoff, Z.	San Bruno road, San Francisco
208	Indig, L.	Redwood City
57	Judell, H. L.	420 Front, San Francisco
59	Jost, Jos. Jr.	723 Second st, San Diego
81	Jacoby, H.	2226 Geary, San Francisco
189	Jost, Jos. Jr.	71 First st, San Diego
270	Jefferson, W. A.	415 Front st, San Francisco
306	Joe Gee	718 Jackson st, San Francisco
308	Josselyn, A. C. & Co.	1944 Market, San Francisco
656	Johus, E. L.	312 Third st, San Francisco
1	Coghlan, B. F.	Livermore
68	De Camp, N.	1468 Seventh st, Oakland
131	Duffy, Jos. S.	511 Third st, San Bernardino
109	Dammes, Wm.	2233 Geary, San Francisco
179	Diez, C. C.	521 Davis, San Francisco
193	Dale, W. C.	1328 Grove st, San Francisco
192	De Grazia, A.	San Jose
197	De Camp, A.	Haywards, Cal
220	Deutsch, E.	Sierra Madre, Cal
198	Deutsch, C.	312 Amelia st, Los Angeles
237	Dohlin, J.	297 N Second st, San Jose
282	Dreyer, M.	1149 23d ave, Oakland
355	Dinslage, A.	Paso Robles, Cal
368	Downey Tobacco Co.	Downey, Cal
379	Dottinger, J.	Hollister, Cal
354	Davidson, L. M.	Los Angeles
504	Dunn, C. W. & Co.	1719 Market, San Francisco
300	Dembo, J.	149½ Jessie, San Francisco
336	Doo Tu.	739 Clay, San Francisco
363	Denker, S.	235 Fell, San Francisco
470	De Florida Co.	1012 Stockton, San Francisco
473	Davidson, L.	Littman
581	De Santi, L.	17th ave, San Francisco
317	Dennis, A. D.	1056 Broadway, Oakland
428	Duenhammer, M. A.	2350 H st, San Diego
457	Dovin, A.	Ocean View, Cal

495	Davis, C. H.	Summerland, Cal
281	Empire Co.	409 Washington st, San Francisco
316	Eschenhorst, F.	India and Athens av, San Francisco
376	Elsbree, A. E.	Sonora, Cal
431	Eschebach, G.	2124 Mission, San Francisco
158	Ey, E. A.	39th & Telegraph ave, Oakland
467	Eadie, W. H.	San Bernardino
7	Fass, A. S. & Bro.	416 Front st, San Francisco
28	Freund, Wm.	621 Sansome, San Francisco
48	Friedlander & Kaiser	431 Montgomery, San Francisco
53	Fong Bing & Co.	631 and 1117 Dupont, San Francisco
55	Fung Hing	1110 Stockton, San Francisco
65	Frieske, A.	2018 Powell, San Francisco
69	Furkert, O.	1407 24th, San Francisco
134	Fenkhausen C. Co.	626 Fulton, San Francisco
186	Fook Yuen & Co.	409 Commercial, San Francisco
194	Frahm & Frankenberg	316 Clay, San Francisco
221	Fortier, F. F.	Los Angeles
280	Fendler, T.	San Mateo
344	Foster, F. C.	916 Beech st, Los Angeles
361	Frederich, G. A.	W Second st, Los Angeles
502	Fibusch, J.	1057 Broadway, Oakland
507	Poo Yie & Co.	123 Waverly place, San Francisco
13	Grazer, A.	Olive ave, Fruitvale, Cal
16	Goon Mow & Co.	531 Dupont st, San Francisco
58	Goodman, Jacob	13 Harriet st, San Francisco
71	Goslinsky, E. & Co.	217 Battery, San Francisco
159	Gladowski, A.	4½ Rose ave, San Francisco
91	Gavin, J. M.	808 E Fifth st, Los Angeles
110	Gleichman, J.	110 Front st, Merced
123	Gee Wo Kee	346 Massachusetts st, Los Angeles
136	Gloy, Henry I.	1 Telegraph ave, Oakland
209	Grosskopf, C.	Downey, Cal
227	Greenberg, C. S.	1923 Mariposa st, Fresno
248	Goldstein, J.	804 Elizabeth, San Francisco
273	Gassner, J.	410 Larkin, San Francisco
345	Glaser, J.	102½ Third, San Francisco
348	Gressler, D.	132 Ninth, San Francisco
375	Gambarth, C.	562 Howard, San Francisco
469	Garcia, V.	521 Davis, San Francisco
481	Garcia, Jose A.	413 Sacramento, San Francisco
652	Goldberg, B.	308 7th st, San Francisco
360	Giovanetti, R.	217 Ord st, Los Angeles
389	Gelder, A. V.	101 San Pablo av, Oakland
472	Green, John K.	1025 8th st, San Diego
175	Gates, J. W.	824½ Temple st, Los Angeles
36	Holling, J. W.	325 W 4th st, Los Angeles
201	Heydensick, Wm.	310 Prichard st, Los Angeles
211	Hill, E. P.	1 Montgomery ave, San Francisco
67	Heger, G. H.	638 Minna, San Francisco
72	Hunter, Thos. H.	502 Washington, San Francisco
102	Hoffman, C.	968 Harrison, San Francisco
126	Horn Bros.	460½ Natoma, San Francisco
138	Hong Gee & Co.	613 Dupont, San Francisco
184	Hong On & Co.	728 Sacramento, San Francisco
215	Hong Hing & Co.	1111 Stockton, San Francisco
232	Hop Lee & Co.	718 Jackson, San Francisco
250	Harris, Chas.	600 Montgomery, San Francisco
262	Hector, Geo.	828 Sacramento, San Francisco
383	Horner, F. G.	441 Bush, San Francisco
384	Hoffman, F.	106 Turk, San Francisco
386	Hong Lee & Co.	828 Sacramento, San Francisco
332	Jung, Theo.	Pasadena
671	Jaffe, Isidore	552 Temple st, Los Angeles
14	Kaiser, J. H.	Salinas

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

NO. 529-537 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETABLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE OF GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY THAN ANY OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLD IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

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NOS. 48 & 49 MONTGOMERY BLOCK

C. St. Ogden,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

F. CHEVALIER & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Chateau Chevalier Vineyard and Winery

Branch Office, Portland, Or.
242 Washington Street

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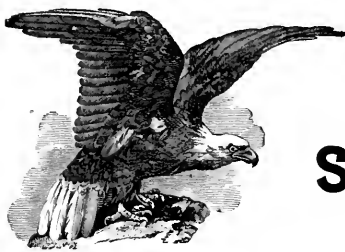
OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST
BEER In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

33. Kluever, Geo. San Luis Obispo
 49. Kufel, Robert.
 875 Broadway, Oakland
 101. Keppen, Mrs A. Santa Barbara
 132. Kenning, G. E. 47 N Hunter Stockton
 111. Konigsberger, F.
 526 Washington, San Francisco
 96. Kopf, Benj. 402 Bay, San Francisco
 337. Kalmuck, M.
 423 Washington, San Francisco
 339. Klinger, Julia.
 1614 Devisadero, San Francisco
 341. Krauss, D W.
 377. Kiefer, J E.
 611 Clay, San Francisco
 419. King, Mrs H.
 10 Lily Avenue San Francisco
 463. Keitzman, F.
 178 Chestnut, San Francisco
 113. Krauss, M. E.
 1531 Sanchez, San Francisco
 226. King, H. L. Fruitvale
 231. Krauss, Thos R. Center, Stockton
 305. Klahn, John H.
 106 Vignes, Los Angeles
 272. Knuffer, C. 339 5th, San Diego
 162. Kaminsky, H. 608 1st, Los Angeles
 527. Kempe, Mrs B. 1518 Market, Oakland
 571. Kraft, Adam.
 Brooklyn Township, Alameda Co
 9. Leonhardt, A.
 1314 Broderick, San Francisco
 27. Lewis, Wm & Co.
 24 California, San Francisco
 52. London, Moses.
 540 Washington, San Francisco
 63. Lee Yui & Co.
 618 Dupont, San Francisco
 64. Lo Tom & Co.
 721 Pacific, San Francisco
 75. Lee Kim & Co.
 309 Clay, San Francisco
 78. Lima, F.
 420 Green, San Francisco
 86. Lee Wai & Co.
 309 Commercial, San Francisco
 87. Lee Soon & Co.
 417 Commercial, San Francisco
 100. Leonhardt, P.
 1426 Polk, San Francisco
 107. Lee Fook.
 420 Front, San Francisco
 116. Washington Co.
 621 Washington, San Francisco
 121. Lesser, M.
 207 San Pablo Ave, Oakland
 129. Lauterbach, Wm. West Berkeley
 137. Len, H. C. 302 1/2 16th, San Francisco
 139. Lee Him & Co.
 311 Battery, San Francisco
 214. Leung Fat & Co. 1 6th, San Jose
 217. Lee Wee Doo & Co.
 1105 Dupont, San Francisco
 223. Lane & Connelly.
 227 Clay, San Francisco
 221. Lee Han & Co.
 1109 Stockton, San Francisco
 228. Lambert, Chas.
 217 E Weber Ave, Stockton
 229. Lee, CM.
 908 Dupont, San Francisco
 231. Litchenstein, M.
 1906 Fillmore, San Francisco
 210. Lytgens, J W R.
 18 1/2 Fifth, San Francisco
 211. Lytgens, J H.
 15 Saturn, San Francisco
 275. Lee Lim & Co.
 100 1/2 Stockton, San Francisco
 276. Louie Song.
 620 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
 296. Lewkowitz, A.
 517A Natoma, San Francisco
 318. Lee Him & Co.
 311 Battery, San Francisco
 381. Lee Leung.
 916 Stockton, San Francisco
 392. Leung Chow Co.
 308 Commercial, San Francisco
 394. Lee Gung & Co.
 8 Waverly Place, San Francisco
 403. Lee Leong & Co.
 420 Front, San Francisco
 425. Lee Sam & Co.
 1117 Dupont, San Francisco
 429. Loo Bon.
 24 Sullivan Alley, San Francisco
 440. Levy, Wolf. 3139 16th, San Francisco
 446. Lestinsky, M.
 1209 Santa Clara Ave, Alameda
 460. Louie & Co.
 619 Dupont, San Francisco
 517. Lutticken, F.
 2107 1/2 Larkin, San Francisco
 112. Low Wing.
 836 Jackson, San Francisco
 320. Larrison, H J. San Diego
 474. Lahnsen, B J.
 7 1/2 Alenany, San Francisco
 123. Lewzi, A. 133 El Dorado, Stockton
 192. Luisi, P. 33 S Lincoln, Stockton
 31. Mathiem, A.
 328 Bush, San Francisco
 H. Martinelli, M.
 1511 Stockton, San Francisco
 77. McCabe, Thos. 741 5th, San Diego
 39. Meyer, Wm.
 217 Eleventh, San Francisco
 106. Matthias, P O. Gilroy
 125. Moller, Karl.
 113 Morris Ave, San Francisco
 127. Michellotti, G.
 110 Pacific, San Francisco
 110. Morelos, J.
 1109 Kearny, San Francisco
 119. Mayrisch Bros.
 405 Battery, San Francisco
 157. Mueller, C J. Myrtle Ave, Stockton
 182. Meyer, N & Co.
 420 Front, San Francisco
 185. McKean, J B.
 244 E 14th, Los Angeles
 205. May, Adam.
 1534 Folsom, San Francisco
 213. Monge, U.
 606 N Alameda, Los Angeles
 220. Mattock, C F. Jamestown
 222. Muller, A. 3249 16th, San Francisco
 243. Maloney, M J.
 610 San Pedro, Los Angeles
 247. Moo Fong & Co.
 1117 Stockton, San Francisco
 259. Mirsky, B. 103 5th, San Francisco
 264. Mann, A.
 1536 Washington, San Francisco
 279. Maloney, Jno.
 1318 Pt Lobos Ave, San Francisco
 294. Merk, A A.
 60 Brosnan, San Francisco
 295. Muller, Catharine.
 181 South Park, San Francisco
 331. Miller, F F. 1208 W 8th, Los Angeles
 371. Moore, P L.
 625 State, Santa Barbara
 382. Mano & Domichelli. Santa Cruz
 413. Michels, E.
 525 Octavia, San Francisco
 500. Mauter, L.
 756 Howard, San Francisco
 274. Medau, E C & Co.
 207 Battery, San Francisco
 485. Madsen, J.
 56 Converse, San Francisco
 478. Miller, G E.
 13 Oak Grove Ave, San Francisco
 365. Mespelt & Owegen. San Bernardino
 387. Machris, A M. Los Angeles
 494. McLaughlin, May.
 1747 Fulton, San Francisco
 174. Nielson, C P. Fresno
 321. Nathan, H. 206 3d, San Francisco
 442. Newman, A H.
 162 West San Fernando, San Jose
 312. Nieri, C. Temescal
 402. Noto, J.
 119 Vallejo, San Francisco
 267. Nahou, S.
 112 Mason, San Francisco
 50. Ordenstein, M.
 320 Battery, San Francisco
 66. Oro Fino Co.
 418 Battery, San Francisco
 76. O'Brien, M.
 1855 15th Ave, San Francisco
 183. Osterloh, H. 1256 7th, Oakland
 200. Ossman, G.
 23 1st, San Francisco
 293. Oakland Co-op Cigar Co.
 467 7th, Oakland
 343. On Bow & Co.
 1114 Stockton, San Francisco
 412. Osterman, N J. 72 S Market, San Jose
 418. Opp, John, Cottage Home, Los Angeles
 11. Pacific Coast Co-op Cigar Mfg Co
 324 Battery, San Francisco
 88. Plagemann, H & Co.
 318 Sansome, San Francisco
 113. Poo Chung.
 329 Apablaza, Los Angeles
 119. Poulsen, L. 415 7th, Oakland
 307. Petri, A.
 1427 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
 352. Pfennig, F. 253 Bloom, Los Angeles
 366. Popp, E C. 37 El Dorado, San Jose
 297. Pries, J A. 343 13th, San Francisco
 416. Peters, H. West Berkeley
 439. Pillmann, C E. Gilroy
 461. Pardini, G.
 640 Filbert, San Francisco
 651. Peterson, O & Co.
 726 Montgomery Ave, San Francisco
 497. Pac Coast & Oriental Co.
 1106 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
 181. Quong Ock Wah.
 27 Ross Alley, San Francisco
 258. Quong Hong & Co.
 838 Washington, San Francisco
 266. Quong Wah Sing.
 507 Pacific, San Francisco
 347. Quong Sing & Co.
 525 Dupont, San Francisco
 357. Quong Hing Yick & Co.
 616 1/2 Dupont, San Francisco
 452. Quong Sing & Co.
 921 Stockton, San Francisco
 23. Re Bros.
 24th and Potrero Ave, San Francisco
 26. Rosala, G.
 525 Broadway, San Francisco
 35. Ryan, Jno J.
 32 South First, San Jose
 85. Leong Chow.
 308 Commercial, San Francisco
 150. Rey, John. 458 S Spring, Los Angeles
 155. Ricci, E.
 1409 Dupont, San Francisco
 218. Ressighini, R.
 1323 Dupont, San Francisco
 236. Riedel, Wm. 3723 26th, San Francisco
 289. Raabe, F O. 25 1/2 6th, San Francisco
 292. Raabe, F O. 25 1/2 6th, San Francisco
 314. Richel Carl. 331 S Spring, Los Angeles
 335. Rueter Bros.
 2430 Market, San Francisco
 358. Rosenshine, M. & Bro.
 413 Battery, San Francisco
 378. Reynolds, C F. Watsonville
 380. Ritzau, H. 127 13th, San Francisco
 398. Raaz, C J. Bakersfield
 424. Robinson, E J.
 603 State, Santa Barbara
 427. Ramon, A.
 910 Pacific, San Francisco
 433. Richter, H. Santa Ana
 444. Russian & Turkish Tob Co.
 161 New Montgomery, San Francisco
 647. Roehr, H. 81 Santa Clara, San Jose
 261. Rauchenplat, F. San Luis Obispo
 672. Richel, B F & Co. Los Angeles
 415. Reichard, F E. Monrovia
 5. Sam Kee & Co.
 836 Clay, San Francisco
 6. Schnapka, A.
 85 Rausch, San Francisco
 30. Sideman, A.
 935A Folsom, San Francisco
 37. Steffens, Peter. Livermore
 38. Sachs, John. 3259 23d, San Francisco
 45. Schuler, L. 516 5th, San Diego
 56. Straut, A. 632 4th, San Francisco
 60. San Francisco Mfg Co.
 815 Hampshire, San Francisco
 73. Stuck, Jacob. Pasadena
 82. Schwerin Bros.
 42 Market, San Francisco
 94. Schlager Bros.
 629 Washington, San Francisco
 97. Speik, Emma. Modesto
 103. Sumers, F M. 4th, West Berkeley
 117. Son Loy.
 809 Jackson, San Francisco
 123. Schoenfeldt & Co.
 107 1/2 5th, San Francisco
 113. Snyder & Tausey. Summerland
 147. San Jose Cigar Factory.
 68 E Santa Clara, San Jose
 156. Sessenbrenner, G.
 257 Fourth, San Francisco
 160. Si Won.
 638 Pacific, San Francisco
 165. Streckfuss, C. 2735 20th, San Francisco
 168. Sabin, F. 510 Pacific, San Francisco
 170. Simoni, E. 45th st, Oakland
 191. Siml, M. 2010 1/2 Mason, San Francisco
 195. Straub, N.
 44 Diamond, San Francisco
 202. Specked Co.
 722 Washington, San Francisco
 207. Stein, S K. 19 Pavilion, Los Angeles
 233. Schrieber, A. 4419 17th, San Francisco



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Corner Broadway and Levis Sts., SAN FRANCISCO

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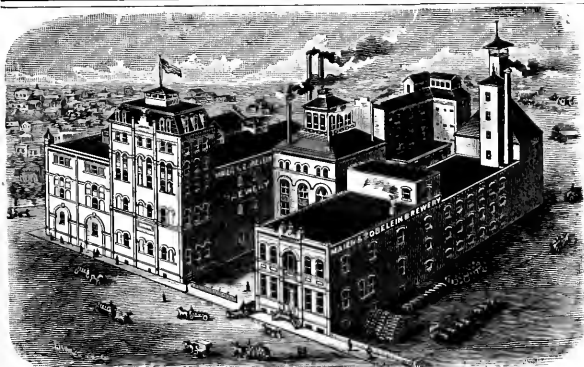
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Celebrated PILSNER BEER

In Kegs and Bottles

In Kegs and Bottles

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Agents of Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas
for Mineral Water and Draught Beer

251.	Schmidt, F.	16 Langton, San Francisco
257.	San Lee & Co.	918 Stockton, San Francisco
325.	Sessenhrenner, A.	San Diego
326.	Speckman, F.	Berkeley
331.	Sonnenmann, W. F.	Los Angeles
319.	Sanders, D. H.	285 San Jose Ave, San Francisco
369.	Staben, E. C.	Los Angeles
388.	Sing Kay.	Los Angeles
391.	Sam Wing & Co.	1008 Stockton, San Francisco
396.	Schnitzer, J.	537 1/2 Clay, San Francisco
437.	Song Hop & Co.	6 Ross Alley, San Francisco
579.	Schmidt, J. F.	537 1/2 Clay, San Francisco
658.	Sang Yuen.	Los Angeles
670.	Schneider, C.	409 Union, San Francisco
487.	Soelter, Aug.	1303 Vallejo, San Francisco
491.	Surfert, C. F.	508 Sanchez, San Francisco
499.	Simmons, Isaac.	207 Battery, San Francisco
39.	Tuohey, Jos.	207 Chenery, San Francisco
62.	Togniola, P.	124 Green, San Francisco
83.	Tognetti, G.	Los Angeles
217.	Taylor, Thos.	Hanford
219.	Thrane, C. R. & Bro.	10 7th, San Francisco
290.	Tamaskovich, A.	65 Jessie, San Francisco
297.	Talbert Bros.	Watsonville
319.	Truhlar, D.	287 Chenery, San Francisco
448.	Tuck Kee & Co.	
528.	Tampa Co.	1026 Dupont, San Francisco
504.	Tremmel, F. J.	306 Sacramento, San Francisco
25.	Urban, H.	1434 Howard, San Francisco
196.	Umland, C. G.	135 Taylor, San Francisco
108.	Von Tiedemann, F.	2012 Dupont, San Francisco
269.	Viganego, E.	314 6th, San Francisco
283.	Vanucci, C.	3 San Antonio, San Francisco
298.	Vogelmann, C. A.	11 Vallejo, San Francisco
362.	Vannucci, E.	882 Park, Alameda
34.	Wong Chew Si.	418 Battery, San Francisco
92.	Wetjen, A.	518 Lyon, San Francisco
93.	Wing Sing Chung Co.	Los Angeles
104.	Willard Bros.	420 Front, San Francisco
111.	Wilson & McGonigle.	Ventura
118.	Won Dap & Co.	611 Commercial, San Francisco
166.	Wing Chung Tung & Co.	835 Jackson, San Francisco
180.	Welp, F.	Alameda
249.	Wild, L.	415 6th, San Francisco
257.	Weiler, R. H.	Pomona
265.	Waxstock, H.	954 Harrison, San Francisco
285.	Wing Lee & Co.	828 Jackson, San Francisco
302.	Wah Kit & Co.	828 Washington, San Francisco
310.	Wong White & Co.	511 Dupont, San Francisco
333.	Werner, Paul.	2633 Laguna, San Francisco
312.	Weigmann, F.	528 Washington, San Francisco
353.	Wo On Lung & Co.	1113 Dupont, San Francisco
365.	Wespelt & Oweger.	San Bernardino
370.	Wai Kee & Co.	1104 Dupont, San Francisco
373.	Wing Kee & Co.	714 Jackson, San Francisco
406.	Winter, A. F.	Alhambra
435.	Wiggington, G.	Lodi
436.	Warnecke, C. H.	6 Frelon, San Francisco
451.	Wild, Johanna.	23 Folsom Ave, San Francisco
453.	Wing Chung & Co.	645 Pacific, San Francisco

471.	Wing Wo Tai & Co.	916 1/2 Stockton, San Francisco
364.	William, M. F.	607 Dupont, San Francisco
116.	Washington Co.	621 Washington, San Francisco
2.	Yick Gee & Co.	636 Pacific, San Francisco
32.	Young Bros.	729 Sacramento, San Francisco
164.	Yoke Kee.	1120 Dupont, San Francisco
178.	Yuen Chin & Co.	760 1/2 Clay, San Francisco
304.	Yep Dan.	611 Dupont, San Francisco
80.	Zepp, F. J.	Fruitvale
89.	Zahn, Carl.	Los Angeles
169.	Zich, H. A.	Los Angeles
263.	Zimmer, Margaret.	Bakersfield
438.	Zimmerman, K.	324 Grant Ave, San Francisco

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

H. C. BELL, Collector Internal Revenue,	
	Sacramento, California
R. A. GREEN, Chief Deputy	" "
C. T. LA GRAVE, Dep'y Coll'r,	" "
C. H. MITCHELL,	" " Grass Valley, Cal.
B. V. CRUMKINE,	" " Red Bluff... Cal.
T. J. DUNN,	" " Santa Rosa... Cal.
E. MASON,	" " St. Helena... Cal.
A. C. MAY,	" " Reno... Nev.
Geo. D. CROSBY, jr.,	" " Sacramento... Cal.
ANNA M. GASKILL, Clerk.	Sacramento... Cal.
E. D. FIGG,	" " Sacramento... Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS—FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Location.
Adams, Booth & Co.	Sacramento
Brun, A. & Co.	Oakville
Blaub, Theo.	Sacramento
Blake, Reed & Co.	Weaverville
Borbeck, E.	Redding
170.	Crabb, H. W. Oakville
49.	Cal. Mine Ass'n. Homestead
125.	Cordella Mine Co. Cordella
45.	Cal. Mine Ass'n. Windsor
Cone & Kimball Co.	Red Bluff
Crabb, H. W.	Oakville
Cronan & Wisseman.	Sacramento
Casey, Hugh.	Sacramento
Dresel & Co.	Sonoma
Dannenbaum, I.	Vallejo
Diessen, George E. & Co.	Sacramento
Ellis, W. T. & Son.	Marysville
Elko-Tuscaro Mercantile Co.	Elko, Nevada
Elner Bros.	Sacramento
Fountaingrove Vineyard Co.	Santa Rosa
Garrett & Co.	Marysville
Gyselaar, J. H.	Eureka
Grace Bros.	Santa Rosa
Hall, Luhrs & Co.	Sacramento
Isard & Son.	Nevada City
Kennison, Johnson & Co.	Auburn
Kirk, Geary & Co.	Sacramento
Lindley & Co.	Sacramento
Melhus, Drescher & Co.	Sacramento
Marre, E. & Bros.	Jackson
McCormick, Saelzler & Co.	Redding
Palmtag, A.	Eureka
Reckhart & Froelich.	Elko, Nevada
Reinhart, E. & Co.	Winnemucca, Nevada
Ramm, J. M.	Camptonville
Steward, J. W.	Marysville
Vina Distillery	Vina
Woodburn & Son.	Sacramento
Weinreich, H. & Co.	Sacramento
Frey & Co.	San Rafael
Fuller, W. P. & Co.	Sacramento
Wheeler, J. H.	St. Helena
Kopf & Donovan.	Santa Rosa

FRUIT BRANDY DISTILLERS—FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

No.	Name	Location.
175.	Arata, G. B.	Jackson
87.	Adamson, C. P.	Rutherford
196.	Aguillon, C.	Sonoma
137.	Azevedo, M. J. & Co.	Sacramento
9.	Borreo, Felix.	Napa
234.	Berlinger Bros.	St. Helena
127.	Bradford, James B.	Bruceville
245.	Bolle, Henry.	Santa Rosa
77.	Bayha, W. L.	Stillwater
107.	Bernhard, Benj.	Auburn
29.	Botto, T.	Sutter Creek
123.	Buckner, A. R.	Santa Rosa
210.	Chauvet, Joshua.	Santa Rosa
208.	Chauvet, Joshua.	Glen Ellen
158.	California Winery.	Sacramento
124.	Cloverdale Wine Co.	Cloverdale
72.	Chase, Horace B.	Knight's Valley
10.	Cuneo, John.	Jackson
15.	Christin, Jean L.	Napa
214.	Ciapucci & Pedotti.	Fish Rock
73.	Dowdell & Son.	St. Helena
134.	De La Tour, G.	Healdsburg
	(Style—Sotomoye Distilling Co.)	
224.	Da Roza, Jose L.	Elk Grove
7.	Douet, Andre.	Jackson
121.	Dehay, Armand.	Cloverdale
20.	Endriss, Mary S. E.	Michigan Plats
130.	Ewer & Atkinson.	Rutherford
120.	Elsie, Fritz.	St. Helena
	(Style—S. Lachman Co.)	
163.	Fischer, Geo. F.	Petaluma
251.	Fountaingrove Dist Co.	Santa Rosa
174.	Fair, J. G. (Estate).	Lakeville
122.	Furber, E. G.	Cloverdale
215.	Finlayson, Jas.	Healdsburg
151.	Fodrin, Lorenzo.	North San Juan
184.	Grimm, A.	Callstoga
24.	Gobbi, J. J.	Healdsburg
248.	Glaister, T. S.	Sonoma
44.	Greiss, Geo.	Petaluma
240.	Gundlach, Chas.	Sonoma
103.	Guillame, Aug.	Indian Springs
128.	Goldstein, Wm.	Sonoma
53.	Hoehn, Rudolf.	St. Helena
205.	Hearst, Phoebe A.	Sonoma
88.	Hart, Powell, Jr.	McDowell Hill
21.	Hood, Jas. G.	Kellogg
253.	Hefty, Fred.	Melitta
108.	Italian-Swiss Colony.	Asti
193.	Javette, W. E.	Yountville
254.	Jellatich & Dondero.	Jackson
Kipp, J. L.	Green Valley	
258.	Korbel, F. & Bros.	Korbel's Mill
152.	Kuehne, Aug.	Nevada City
82.	Kortum & Fuelscher.	Calistoga
81.	Kramp & Sons.	Diamond Springs
164.	Lonnibos, John.	El Verano
100.	Loeffler, G.	Sunny Hill
223.	Lumsden, W. H.	Santa Rosa
	(Style of I De Turk.)	
174.	Lachman & Jacobi.	Lakeville
71.	Lombardo, J.	Placerville
43.	Mette, H.	Polsom
206.	Migliavacca, G.	Napa
46.	Miller, Jos.	Sacramento
42.	Martin Feussier & Co.	Sebastopol
133.	Miller & Hotchkiss.	Healdsburg
146.	Moulton Hill Vyd Co.	Cloverdale
131.	Miller, John H.	Whitmore
48.	Mazel, J. C.	Loomis
93.	Molino, S.	Jackson
250.	Niebaum, G.	Rutherford
119.	Oneto, G.	Jackson
190.	Oneto, G.	Upper Rancheria
200.	Oberte, Jos.	Cordelia
241.	Peppe, Julius E.	Sonoma
65.	Pilliken, Geo. J.	Salmon Falls
114.	Pluth, Jacob.	East Lake
41.	Raffeto, Domenico.	Newtown
40.	Rasmussen, C. A.	Lotus
104.	Ramm, Mrs. J. M.	Camptonville
94.	Stroup, Uriah.	McDowell Hill
84.	Sieber, G.	Marysville
232.	Silberstein, Chas. A. A.	Esparto
216.	Stml, Jos.	Healdsburg
201.	Snavey, E. R.	Woodland
37.	Smich, Jos.	Jackson
14.	Skinner, J. (estate).	Green Valley
63.	Still, Geo. M.	Red Bluff
203.	Silver & Nevis.	Santa Rosa
198.	Sink, Wm. D.	Cloverdale
255.	Sciaroni, Frank.	St. Helena
95.	Serra, G.	Sutter Creek
13.	Sweeney, James.	Granite Hill
4.	Tayson, Fred.	Lincoln
150.	Twitcheil, O. L.	Grass Valley

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STANDARD and ULMI

STEAM
BEER

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2.50	Dry Sherry, Superior	\$4.40
3.00	Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00
3.50	Muscadelle " "	4.00
4.00	Malaga " "	4.00
7.00	Madeira " "	4.00
5.50	Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00
5.00	Tokay, " "	4.50
10.00	Haut Sauterne " "	5.00
	Riesling, " "	3.50
	Gutedel, " "	3.50
	Hock " "	3.00
	Cabernet, "Grand Vin" "	5.00
	Burgundy " "	4.50
	Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50
	XX Claret, " "	3.50
	Claret, " "	2.75

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\$9.25	5.00	\$ 6.00
2.50	5.00	6.00
3.25	7.00	8.00
3.25	6.00	7.00
2.50	5.00	6.00
2.75	5.00	6.00
4.00		
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up in pints		
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and very fine		
ices for which		
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NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY,

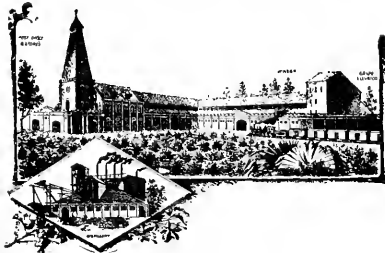
Second and Folsom St., San Francisco,

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212-214 Market street, San Francisco,

Hock, green label	3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	5.50	
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	

VINEYARDS
WINERY AND DISTILLERY
AT MALTERMORO, CAL.



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123 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The St. George Vineyard comprises 5
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LARGEST in the

ST. GEORGE VINEYARD

SPECIAL MANUFACTURERS OF

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From Pure Grape Juice

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CALIFORNIA

GROWS AND SELLS

Sweet Wines, &c.

Write for Prices
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251	Schmidt, F. J.	16 Langton, San Francisco
257	Sun Lo & Co.	318 Stockton, San Francisco
325	Sessobrenner, A.	San Diego
326	Speckman, F.	Berkeley
334	Sonnenmann, W. F.	Los Angeles
340	Sanders, D. H.	385 San Jose Ave, San Francisco
363	Staben, E. C.	Los Angeles
388	Sing Kay.	Los Angeles
391	Sam Wing & Co.	1008 Stockton, San Francisco
396	Schnitzer, J.	537 1/2 Clay, San Francisco
437	Song Hop & Co.	6 Ross Alley, San Francisco
579	Schmidt, J. F.	537 1/2 Clay, San Francisco
658	Sang Yuen.	Los Angeles
670	Schneider, C.	169 Union, San Francisco
487	Soelter, Aug.	1203 Vallejo, San Francisco
491	Surfert, C. F.	508 Sanchez, San Francisco
499	Simmons, Isaac	297 Battery, San Francisco
39	Tuohey, J. H.	307 Chenery, San Francisco
62	Togniola, P.	124 Green, San Francisco
83	Tognetti, G.	Los Angeles
217	Taylor, Thos.	Hanford
219	Thrane, C. R. & Bro.	10 7th, San Francisco
290	Tamaskovich, A.	65 Jessie, San Francisco
297	Talbert Bros.	Watsonville
319	Truhlar, D.	287 Chenery, San Francisco
448	Tuck Kee & Co.	1026 Dupont, San Francisco
528	Tampa Co.	306 Sacramento, San Francisco
504	Tremmel, F. J.	1434 Howard, San Francisco
25	Urban, H.	135 Taylor, San Francisco
196	Umland, C. G.	2012 Dupont, San Francisco
108	Von Tiedemann, F.	314 6th, San Francisco
269	Viganego, E.	3 San Antonio, San Francisco
283	Vanucci, C.	11 Vallejo, San Francisco
298	Vogelmann, C. A.	Modesto
262	Thomann, John.	St Helena
83	Varozza, Marco.	Placerville
186	Victoria Dist Co.	Sonoma
90	Vina Distillery	Vina
110	Wortell, Fred.	Lincoln
85	Wibbena, W. F.	Folsom
195	Walden & Co.	Geyserville
235	Weinberger, Mrs H. E.	St Helena
222	Wheeler & Rennie.	Natoma
249	Wheeler, J. H.	Zinfandel
91	Yolo Wine Co.	Woodland
78	Zentgraf, J.	Green Valley

SWEET WINE PRODUCERS. FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Winery No.	Names.	Location.
1	Korbel, F. & Bros.	Sonoma
2	Weinberger, H. E.	Napa
4	Greystone Wine Co.	St Helena
5	Sieber, G.	Marysville
7	Wheeler, J. H.	Zinfandel Station
9	Italian-Swiss Agr Colony	Asti
10	Seiaroni, Frank.	St Helena
11	Crabb, H. W.	Oakville
13	Cloverdale Wine Co.	Cloverdale
15	Snively, Elia R.	Woodland
21	Migliavacca, G.	Napa
23	Vina Distillery	Vina
24	Kortum, L. & Co.	Calistoga
25	Beringer Bros.	St Helena
26	California Winery	Sacramento
28	Dehay, A.	Cloverdale
29	Buckner, A. R.	Santa Rosa
31	Bradford, James B.	Bruceville
32	Jaffe, L.	Healdsburg
33	Ramm, J. M.	Camptonville
34	Silberstein, A. A.	Esparto
36	Mette, H.	Red Banks
37	Cordelia Wine Co.	Cordelia

38	Skinner, James.	Green Valley
39	Furber, E. G.	Cloverdale
40	California Wine Assn.	Homestead
41	California Wine Assn.	Windsor
42	Ewer & Atkinson.	Rutherford
43	Oberte, Joseph.	Green Valley
44	Moulton Hill Vineyard Co.	Windsor
45	Poulin, Louis.	Nr Santa Rosa
16	Mazel, J. C.	Loomis
17	Thomann, John.	Nr St Helena
19	Peters, Estate of Henry.	Vacaville
51	Da Roza, Jose L.	Elk Grove
52	Winter, John D.	Cloverdale
53	Yolo Wine Co.	Woodland
54	Fontaingrove Distillery.	Santa Rosa
55	Miller, Joseph.	Sacramento
56	Reiners, George H.	Healdsburg
57	Chauvet, Joshua.	Glen Ellen
58	Dowdell & Son.	St Helena
61	Hood, James G.	Kellogg
63	Gundlach, Charles.	Sonoma
62	Walden & Co.	Geyserville
63	Schenck, Frederick.	Latrobe
61	Thompson, W. W.	Napa
65	Chase, Horace B.	Alexander Valley
66	Loeffler, G.	Ono
67	Hearst, Phoebe A.	Sonoma
68	Glaister, Thomas S.	Sonoma
69	Lamsden, W. H.	Santa Rosa
(Style of I De Turk.)		
70	Azevedo, M. J. & Co.	Sacramento
71	Stoll, George M.	Red Bluff
72	Chevalier, George F.	Nr St Helena
71	Javette, W. E.	Yountville
75	Sink, W. D.	Cloverdale
76	Silver & Neviss.	Santa Rosa
77	Fischer, George F.	Petaluma
78	Chauvet, Joshua.	Santa Rosa
79	Hoehn, Rudolph.	Nr St Helena
80	Hefty, Fred.	Nr Santa Rosa
81	Twitchell, Ozro L.	Grass Valley

BREWERS IN FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Name of Brewers	Location.
Becker Brewing Co.	Reno, Nevada
Brinzing, Martin.	Pine Grove, Mendocino Co
Bosch, Ferdinand.	Downieville
Bader, H. F.	Cherokee
Buffalo Brewing Co.	Sacramento
Binkelman, Sophia.	Grass Valley
Brown, Ben Rial.	North San Juan
Beckstrum, John G.	Forest Hill
Carson Brewing Co.	Carson City, Nev.
Deininger, J. F.	Vallejo
Dalnhauer, Joseph.	Alturas
Fulcher, Max.	Fort Bidwell
Frank Bros.	Grass Valley
Goepfert & Co.	Woodland
Geibenhain Bros., Henry.	Placerville
Grace Bros. Brewing Co.	Santa Rosa
Greiss, George J.	Petaluma
Gnauck, Gustav.	Benicia
Goerl, Fritz.	San Rafael
Gehrig, George.	Nevada City
Hieronimus, Simon.	Nevada City
Hoefle & Reissinger.	Marysville
Haltinner, John Ulrich.	Eureka
Hosken, Israel.	Nevada City
Junker, Charles.	Yreka
Kuebler, Herman.	Crescent City
Klempp, Frederick.	Yuba City
Kappler, Charles.	Etna
Lautenschlager, Charles.	Eureka, Nev.
Linck, Charles F.	Lower Lake
Muhlbach, Nancy.	Greenwood
Mugler, Peter.	Sisson
Meckel Bros.	Weaverville
Muller, Carl.	Healdsburg
Michell, W. F.	Grass Valley
Minahan & Plagemann.	Vallejo
Munz, Marcus.	Middletown
Popp, Michael.	Chico
Rechenmacher, Ferdinand.	Auburn
Reick, John, & Rosina.	Virginia City, Nev.
Radtatz, John.	Sutter Creek
Roger, Vital.	Cloverdale
Rugg, William.	Scales
Strohm, John.	Jackson
Sacramento Brewing Co.	Sacramento
Sadowski, J. C.	Mendocino
Schweiss, Richard.	Virginia City, Nev.
Smith, Andrew Harry.	Tuscarora, Nev.
Truckee Brewing Co.	Truckee
Widenmann, Charles.	Vallejo

Wagner, Gottfried	Napa City
Werner, John Christoph.	Quincy
Wolff, John George.	Howland Flat

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. FOURTH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Factory No.	Names.	Location
1	Strassburg, Fred.	Reno, Nev.
2	Storkman, August.	Etna
3	Fuchs, Peter	Sacramento
5	Quong Sung Lang.	Sacramento
8	Wickham, Charles.	Ferndale
7	Kenlander, Joseph.	Santa Rosa
10	Parson & Quick.	Grass Valley
11	Al Coon.	Sacramento
12	Schuler, C. O.	Petaluma
14	Detzel, David.	Guerneville
15	Waller, W. A.	Colusa
16	Lovell, John B.	San Rafael
17	Jelinsky & Labal.	San Rafael
18	Schlosser, John P.	Auburn
19	Muther, Frank.	Santa Rosa
20	Ah Lan.	Sacramento
21	Hertzbrun.	Benicia
22	Wong Goe.	Sacramento
23	Davey, Edward.	Aracata
25	Giffin, Wm.	Nevada City
26	Eisner, David.	Chico
27	Maas & Starr.	Sacramento
30	Hamerly, George W.	Marysville
31	Harlow, William S.	Sacramento
33	Westphal, Henry C.	Sacramento
34	Jessen, Chas H.	St. Helena
36	Lehmkuhl, L.	Penns Grove
38	Stanley, L.	Sacramento
39	Phillips, W. J.	San Rafael
40	Schultze, Herman.	Eureka
41	Bilse, Herman	Sacramento
42	Gates, Herbert C.	Napa
44	Hilman & Co.	Napa
45	Jefferson & Billingsley.	Sacramento
46	Lucas, James F.	Placerville
47	Moller, Carl.	Healdsburg
48	Ludorff, August.	Sacramento
49	Potts, J. W.	Redding
50	Stanley, L.	Sacramento
51	Holt & Christian.	Sacramento
52	Peterson & Co.	Santa Rosa
54	Leoy, Barney	Napa
55	O'Connor, Cornelius.	Eureka
56	Unash.	Red Bluff
57	Starkman, August.	Sisson
58	Hosken, Martin.	Grass Valley
59	Christensen, F. H. B.	Willows
61	Fisch, Willard F.	Sacramento
62	Kelly, Michael.	Grass Valley
64	Favilla, Rosina.	Jackson
65	Miller, Andrew S.	Sacramento
67	Giorgi, Gelsomina.	Sacramento
70	Tregloan & Chinn.	Jackson
71	Hertzbrun.	Vallejo
73	Gable, Martin Luther.	Forest Hill
74	Phillips, Benjamin.	Petaluma
77	Hertzbrun, J. H.	Vallejo
212	Morgan, William Henry.	Grass Valley
220	Rtwe, William.	Petalur
388	Mabee, F. E.	Aub
69	Wise, Robert.	Wise
533	Yager, Emanuel.	Inw

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California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco		
La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	8.00	9.00
Port, 1882	8.00	10.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore,		
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
Burgundy	\$ 9.00	Quarts
Chablis	9.00	
Claret, Retour d'Europe	9.00	
Curangon, Favorite wine of	9.00	
Henri IV, King of France	8.00	
Haut Sauternes	7.00	
Sauternes	6.00	
Light Sauternes	5.00	
Claret Grand Vin	6.00	
Table Claret	4.00	
Zinfandel	3.00	
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and		
white wines in bulk at all prices.		

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,		
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.		
PRICES PER CASE.		
QUARTS.	PINTS.	
Traminer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 83	5.00	6.00

INGLENOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.		
Table Claret blended from		
choice foreign grapes,		
vintage 1890	\$3.50	
Zinfandel	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc		
type red label, 1889	5.50	
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve		
Stock	7.00	8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50	
Hock, Rheinish type	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type	5.50	
Riesling, Johannisberg type		
1888	6.50	
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.		
None genuine except bearing seal or cork		
brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.		
Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelic	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Madira	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Braudy	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.		
Per Case.		
Hock	\$3.00	
Riesling	3.50	
Gutedel	4.00	
Sauterne	4.00	
Sauterne, 1890	5.00	

Claret	2.50	
Zinfandel	3.00	
Cabernet	3.50	
Bigundy	4.00	
Riesling, 1890	7.00	
Sherry	5.50	
Cognac, 1889	10.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco		
Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madira	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-G Market Street		
San Francisco, Cal.		

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	Qts.
Zinfandel, No. 1	\$8.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2	8.25	
Burgundy, Old Bottling	3.25	
Cabernet, extra	3.25	
Hock	2.50	
Riesling	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg	4.00	
Sauterne	3.25	
Port	3.25	
Sherry	3.25	
Angelic	3.25	
Muscatel	3.25	
Tokay	3.25	
Malaga	4.00	
Above goods when put up in pints		
cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than		
given prices. Better grades and very fine		
old wines always in stock, prices for which		
will be cheerfully given on application.		

C. M. MANX,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento		
st., and 221 Commercial st., S. Francisco.		
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts)	\$10.00	
" " XX	9.00	
Tenturier Port	5.50	
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00	
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50	

2.50, Dry Sherry, Superior	\$1.00	
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00	
Muscatele " "	4.00	
Malaga " "	4.00	
Madeira " "	4.00	
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00	
Tokay, " "	4.50	
Haut Sauterne " "	5.00	
Inglesing " "	3.50	
Gutedel, " "	3.50	
Hock " "	3.00	
Cabernet, " Grand Vin "	5.00	
Burgundy " "	4.50	
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50	
XX Claret, " "	3.50	
Claret, " "	2.75	

SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARD,

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.

	Qts.	Pts.
Schramberger Hock, white	5.00	\$ 6.00
" Riesling, "	5.00	6.00
" Sauterne, "	7.00	8.00
" Sauvignon Vert,		
white	6.00	7.00
Schramberger, Claret, red,	5.00	6.00
" Burgundy, "	5.00	6.00
" Zinfandel, "	5.00	6.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne	8.00	9.00
" " Claret	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff	12.00	13.00
Sherry	4.50	
Port	4.50	

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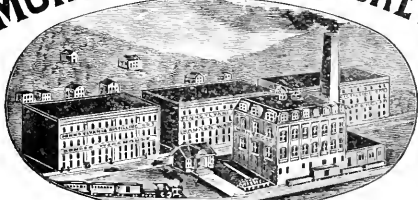
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Davy Crockett Whisky.

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LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

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Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
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GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthenor

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD
ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

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1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



Angelica.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscadel.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00
" " ".....	12.00
" " ".....	15.00
" " ".....	18.00

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	7.50
Muscadel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " ".....	15.00
" 1886, " " ".....	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. ".....	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. ".....	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.....	9.00 10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00 12.00

RED WINES.	
Table d'hote Souvenir.....	5.50 6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00 8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00 9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE	
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	5.00 6.00

EL FINAL.	
Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Port, " 1888.....	6.50
Port, " 1886.....	8.00
Old Trousseau Port.....	12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00
Muscadel.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.50
Frontignan.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY
CASE GOODS.
White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs. \$30.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs. 15.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs. 12.00
Trade discounts according to quantity.

BULK.
(In packages of 25 gallons each.)
Per gal.
For ages 1872-1876.....\$4.00
" 1877-1882.....3.50
" 1883-1884.....3.25

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI,
N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.
12 quarts to case.....\$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
AROMATICQUE.
Per case of 12 quarts.....\$12.00

Imported Wines.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,
123 California street, San Francisco.
RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts. Pints.	
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix.....	8.00 9.00
Pauliac, 1887.....	8.50 9.50
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00 10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00 10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1887.....	10.50 11.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	12.50 13.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50 14.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1887.....	15.00 16.00
Chateau Langou.....	18.00
" 1875.....	21.00 22.00
" 1874.....	24.50 25.50
Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	30.00 31.00
Chat. Leoville, 1887.....	31.00 32.00
Chat. Larose, 1887.....	31.00 32.00
" Lafite, 1887.....	26.50 27.50
" Margaux, 1887.....	26.50 27.50
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Pauliac, 1889.....	9.00 10.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50
Chateau Batilly, 1881.....	17.50 18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, 78.....	22.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	23.00
" Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00

Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875 24.00 25.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878..... 25.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878, 30.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
St. Marc.....\$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Pontet Canet.....11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)
Sauternes 1887..... 9.50 10.50
Vin de Graves, 1887..... 10.50 11.50
Barsac, 1878..... 11.00 12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887..... 17.50 18.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884..... 31.00 32.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874..... 36.00 37.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)
Chateau Giraud, 1884..... 30.00 31.00
" La Tour Blanche '84..... 29.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)
Graves premieres.....\$9.00 \$10.00
(Cupertino Wine Co.)
Las Palmas Claret..... 5.50 6.50

CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.
(A. Duval).
Burgundy, 1892..... 5.00 6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890..... 5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.
(A. Duval).
Riesling, 1889..... 4.50 5.50
Chablis, 1888..... 5.00 6.00
Sauterne, 1889..... 5.00 6.00
Creme de Sauterne, 1889,
(private stock)..... 7.50 8.50

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)
Macou, 1884..... 11.00 12.00
Pommard, 1884..... 15.50 16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Mono-
pole)..... 25.50 26.50
Chambertin 1884..... 26.00 27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)
Chablis, 1884..... 13.50 14.50

HOCKS.
(S. Friedborig, Mayence.)
Laubenheimer, 1889.....\$ 9.50 \$10.50
Liebenfrumlich, 1889, "Se-
lected Grapes"..... 17.00 18.00
Rauenthaler, 1884..... 21.00 22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechauncy,
1884..... 22.50 23.50
Liebtraumlich, 1876, "Extra
Quality"..... 30.00 31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876..... 32.00 33.00
(Prince Mettenich's Estate.)
Schloss Johannisberger, '68, \$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.
Pemartin Umbrella.....21.00

OLD COGNACS.
(H. Cuvillier & Frere.)
Fine Champagne "Reserve"
1870..... 33.00
(Sazerae de Forge & Fils.)
Very Old Cognac, 1865..... 43.00

GIN.
Coates & Co's Original Ply-
mouth (Unsweatened)..... 11.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.
(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)
Dawson's "Perfection"..... 12.50
" "Extra Special" 20.00
" "Perfection," 24
flasks..... 14.00
Dawson's "Perfection," 48
half-flasks..... 16.00

CHAMPAGNE.
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra
Quality "Special"..... 35.50 36.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra
Quality, "Brut"..... 34.00 36.00
Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of
48 bottles.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

Fili. Gancia & Co., Cancelli (A. I.).
Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles..... 5.50
Barolo, " " 12 " "..... 7.00
Gattinara, " " 12 " "..... 6.50
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of
12 bottles..... 8.50
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of
12 bottles..... 8.50
Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottles..... 6.50
Pints \$1 per case more.
C. & F. Giacobini, Altomonte, Calabria.
(Fancy wines for altar and medical use.)
Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles, 7.00
Lacryma Christi, " 12 " 7.00
Tokay, " 12 " 7.00
Malvasia, " 12 " 7.00
Count E. Di Miraflore.
Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887..... 7.50

CHIANTI WINE.-IN FLASKS.
J. L. Ruffino, Florence.
Per case of 2 dozen quarts..... 11.50
" 4 " pints..... 13.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
Lacryma Christi, per case of 12 bot-
tles..... 7.25
Moscato di Siracusa, per case of 12
bottles..... 7.00
Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles
Capri, " 12 " 6.50
Pints, 75 cents per case more.

SPARKLING WINES.
Pasquale Scala, Naples.
Lacryma Christi, quarts..... 17.00



P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORE,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY

ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.
MADERA, MADERA CO., CAL.

.. PRODUCERS OF THE FINEST ..

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

—AND—
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES Sweet and Dry
(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES) TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

Grand Diploma of Honor
Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893
Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

DEPOT and CELLARS, 109 and 111 BATTERY ST., BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS.
MAIN OFFICE, 518 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH and FERNET-AMARO
Gold Medal Turin, 1884 + + Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.

CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, Vice-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST.**Louis Roederer Champagne***Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**JESSE MOORE WHISKIES**

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

The Jesse Moore Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	pints	18.50
F.H. Garcia & Co., Cancelli (Asti),		
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00	
"	24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00	
"	24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.....	\$ 1.50	\$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case.....	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.....	1.75	5.00

Offley, per case.....	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Offley, per case.....	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$12.00 to 26.00

C. Mayer & Liebig, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and red, per case.....	15.00 to 23.00

D. M. Feuerbeerd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines	
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00

D. M. Feuerbeerd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50

Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown Brand in 1/2	
South Side Madeira.....	1.40 to 1.75

St. Croix Hum, L. B.....	2.00 to 2.50
Arack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00

Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00

G. M. Fabstmann Soler, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00

Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o Rhine wines per case.....	1.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX	
Quarts.....	\$ 7.00

Merlu d'or.....	7.50
Bonillac.....	8.00

Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50

White Seal.....	10.00
Fontet Canele.....	11.50

La Rose.....	12.00
Gold Seal.....	13.50

Graves.....	18.50
Santerres.....	9.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00

Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's	
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,
76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.
RED WINES.
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno, " " " " " "	7.50 " "

Capri, " " " " " "	6.50 " "
Capri, 24 pbs.....	7.50 per case

Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00 " "
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.....	1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 7.50 per case

Falerno, " " " " " "	7.50 " "
Capri, " " " " " "	6.50 " "

Capri, 24 pbs.....	7.50 " "
SPARKLING WINES.	

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$19.00 per case
" " " " " "	21 pbs..... 20.50

(L. Laborel Melini, Florence)	
Chianti wine in flasks without oil	

Cases of 2 doz. qts.....	\$12.50 per case
" 4 " pbs.....	14.50 " "

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40

2 P Full and round	1.70
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.85

3 P Full body, soft, rich	2.15
3 VP Very pale, light, full	2.50

4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.75
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15

5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.75

6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75

7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old an	2.85
8 CLO CLORESA, mellow soft.	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine.	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and butty.	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine.	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine.....	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich.....	1.50

Special N Soft, full and fine.....	1.60
" W Dark, full body.....	1.75

" B Clean and sound.....	1.90
Seco C Fine, old and dry.....	1.85

O S Fine, rich and fruity.....	3.45
C N Superb table.....	3.10

Corona Delicious and delicate.....	3.25
Special S Grand old wine.....	4.00

Nectar-Fino, N. P. U.....	4.65
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.	

Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.	
Per Case.....	\$8.00

Lantenheimer.....	8.50
Kloster.....	10.25

Hockheimer.....	11.50
Liebraumlich.....	13.25

Foster Jesuitgarten.....	13.75
Rudshheimer.....	14.00

Ebacher.....	14.75
Gescheheimer.....	17.25

Marolnauer.....	17.50
Ramthaler.....	19.00

Geisenheim Rothberg.....	21.00
Neistemer Rothbach.....	21.50

Rudshheimer Berg.....	22.00
Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.	

PORTS.
Silva & Cosens.

Per Gal.	
R-Tawney.....	\$1.90

T-Extra full body and rich.....	2.05
T-T-Very tawney.....	2.25

V O T-Very old tawney.....	2.25
T P-Extra tawney, delicate.....	2.50

T P O-Tawney extra old.....	3.10
BRANCO-White-Fine White Port.....	3.20

JEWEL-A Specialty, old and mellow	3.50
low.....	3.50

S O-Superior old.....	3.85
EMPEROR-30 years in wood, grand old wine.....	4.75

M C R-1827-Choiseul royal.....	6.35
Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.	

TARRAGONA WINES.
Jose Boule, Tarragonia.

qrs. & octs. per Gal.	
* Fine clear and smooth.....	\$1.15

ROYAL PIKE JTICE-Full body and rich.....	1.25
TAWNEY PORT-Light color, soft and old.....	1.25

These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.	
---	--

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)	
Clarets in cases of 60 gals.....	\$25.00 to \$100.00

(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)	
Burgundy wines in cases.....	\$10.00 to \$52.00

(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)	
Hock and Moselle wines.....	\$8.00 to \$32.00

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$5.00

Port and Sherries in cases, per case.....	\$10.00 to \$18.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	

Ports and Sherries in wood from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50
--------------------------------------	------------------

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,
427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case \$ 9.00	
** " " " " " "	10.00

Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, " " " " " "	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARDT,
420-26 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Per Gal. Per cs.	
Nonpareil A.....	4.00 9.00

Nonpareil A.....	5.00 12.00
Nonpareil AA.....	5.00 8.00

Canteen.....	5.00 11.00
Canteen O P S.....	5.00 11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,
Office and Cellars, 502-446 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Per doz. Gals.	
Bottles.....	6.50 \$2.00
Gold Run.....	8.00 2.50
Native Pride.....	9.00 2.50
Old McBrayer.....	10.00 2.50
H. S. Pepper.....	10.00 2.50
Native Brand, O.P.S. full pbs.	12.00 3.50
Rock Corn, full qts.....	12.00 3.00
J. M. L. Bourbon.....	8.00 2.50
J. M. L. Private Stock.....	11.00 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)

John Gibson Son & Co.....	\$2.00 to \$4.00
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MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00

A A " " " "	4.00
B " " " "	3.00
C " " " "	3.00

Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 5 50 to 5 00	
A A in cases.....	11.00
C in cases.....	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75
" " " " " "	3.00

" " " " " "	3.00
" " " " " "	3.50
" " " " " "	4.00

Club House Bourbon, Old.....	4.50 6.00
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club " " "	2.25

Superior Whisky.....	1.75
" BB Whisky.....	1.50

Liquors-In cases.

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " " " "	7.50

" " " " " "	8.00
" " " " " "	9.00

Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Emm Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.....	3.50

O. P. T.....	2.50
O K. Old Scotch.....	5.00

Harries' Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50

H. O. B. Jugs.....	9.00
O. P. O. Jugs.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.
522 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra.....	\$8.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00

Hyatt.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25

Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	
Spring '89 per gal.....	\$2.50

Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	
Spring '86, per gal.....	3.25

Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case.....	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case.....	15.25

Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal.....	2.25
Robm Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.....	2.50

Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.....	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.....	3.25

Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00
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WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.....	\$2.40
R. E. Hayden & Co's Old Grand	

Pad, Spring '90.....	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.....	2.65

Atherton, Spring '90.....	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.....	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.....	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Joint & Co. "Special" \$31.50	\$35.00
" Reserve Dry.....	31.00 35.00

Perrier Joint & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pbs "Special" \$42 in cases of 48 Bottles.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co. "Private Cuvée".....	\$54.00 \$56.00
per case.....	\$54.00 \$56.00

Joseph Perrier fils & Co.....	19.00 20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.....	17.00 18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,
AGENTS.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	-	-	-	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	-	-	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	-	-	-	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	-	-	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	-	-	-	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	-	-	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	-	-	-	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	-	-	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	-	-	-	Rhine Wines	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	-	-	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	-	-	-	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	-	-	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	-	-	-	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	-	-	-	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	-	-	-	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

51

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHANNIS MINERAL WATER, ZOLLHAUS,
GELMANY.

TEN CASES OR MORE.

Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 6.25
" 100 pints.....	9.70
" 100 splits.....	7.50

ONE CASE.

Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.25
" 100 pints.....	10.75
" 100 splits.....	8.25

(Terms—Net 30 days.)

HUNYADI JANO^S

Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.00
5 cases and over, per case.....	10.50

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
S. J. GREENBAUM. Louisville, Ky. Dist's, Midway, Woodford Co., Ky Rate \$1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarrie, Jessamine, Arlington.	GREENBRIER DIST'Y CO. Greenbrier D. No. 329 Add: Wm. Collins & Co., Louisville. Rate 1.35.	Greenbrier, R. B. Hayden.
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	MELLWOOD	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DIST'Y CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No. 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	Old Watermill, Runnymede Club Dun Dee
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort Rate 85c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST. CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 271-73 Madison st Cor. Market, Chicago, Ill. ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., Prop. Rates, 85c. and \$1 Nos. 5 and 297		RYES.	
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Walthen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	B. F. BALKE & CO., D. No. 12. Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy Rubicon Runnymede Club
OLD KENTUCKY DIST'Y CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates; "B," "D," "E" 1.25. "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
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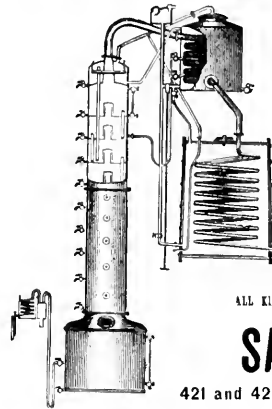
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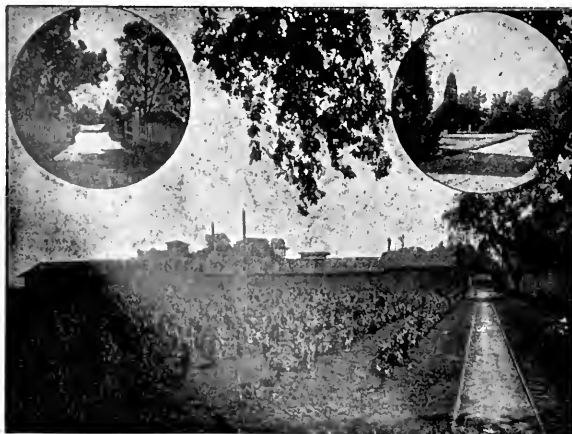
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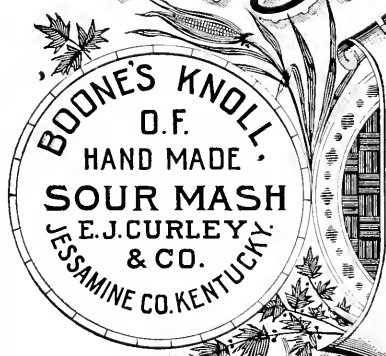
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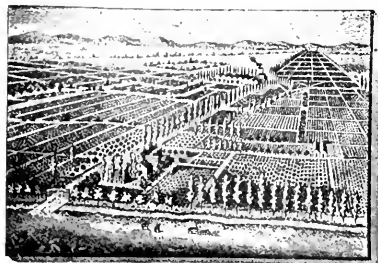
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WINE, SPIRITS & TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

VOL. XL, No. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 30, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Issued Monthly.

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JOHN E. YOUNGBERG, WINFIELD SCOTT, EDITORS

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Entered at San Francisco Post Office as second-class matter.

WINE AND BRANDY

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
July 1	20,050	5,000
2 to 6	91,350	5,000
7	15,800	.....
8	44,700	.....
9	23,450	.....
11	22,900	.....
12	14,400	.....
13	41,350	.....
14	6,200	.....
15	49,300	.....
16	31,700	2,160
18	33,600	.....
19	22,100	.....
20	44,500	.....
21	34,250	.....
22	40,200	.....
23	30,350	2,185
25	46,700	.....
26 .....	.....	.....
27	22,400	.....
28	26,650	.....
29	48,400	.....
30	37,800	.....
Total for July	748,150	14,345

Another Cause of Demoralization.

To add to the existing demoralization in prices due in considerable measure to the auctions conducted by the Wine-makers' Corporation, the different transportation companies have entered into a war of rates on wine overland. Of course this does not immediately affect the wines on storage in this State, but it at once lowers prices on all wines in any of the eastern centers now awaiting sale. This in itself is a serious loss.

The trouble seems to have originated in the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been biting into the business going as far east as Cincinnati and Pittsburg and getting a good share of the business going to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other north-western cities. Another cause was undoubtedly due to the desire of the Panama line to get into the field once more, the company having lost most of its through freight traffic to New York on account of the war with Spain and the fear that the steamers on the Atlantic side might be seized in West Indian waters by stray Spanish vessels.

At the time of writing all lines were in the cutting business, the quotations being:

Sunset (rail)	40c per 100 lbs.
Panama	36c " " "
Clipper	30c " " "

Six Months Business.

Review for the first half of 1898, with comparison statistics in previous years.

While prices have not ruled good at any time this year, the volume of exports both by sea and rail has held up well. Rail exports show a vast increase over those of last year, being principally due to low freight rates.

Sea shipments to New York, both by the Horn and Panama, have fallen off. A fear of Spanish vessels, now removed, has added to low rail freights to bring this about.

The Central American trade shows a heavy loss. This is caused by the hard times and large exchange rates that have prevailed. Exports to Mexico, Hawaii, Japan and China and British America indicate a healthy growth of business, while shipments have about held up to the average for four years past.

The brandy business is equal to the average for four years, and that is about all that can be said for it.

The statistics which follow will bear a careful study:

EXPORTS OF WINE

BY SEA.

TO DOMESTIC EASTERN PORTS,
VIA PANAMA, CAPE HORN AND VANCOUVER.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	18	423,927	\$129,187
February.....	11	321,994	93,432
March.....	9	331,311	150,309
April.....	128	260,198	62,089
May.....	21	133,252	13,492
June.....	—	3,053	6,627

Total.....	186	1,466,768	485,216
Same time '97.....	110	2,041,633	755,265
" '96.....	76	1,687,221	719,641
" '95.....	342	1,791,318	568,019

Including sea shipments via Panama for New Orleans.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	634	19,512	\$10,847
February.....	461	15,715	10,107
March.....	600	15,007	9,815
April.....	430	15,189	8,709
May.....	518	16,920	7,828
June.....	152	6,033	3,746

Total.....	2,595	88,406	\$1,082
Same time '97.....	9,314	218,555	131,012
" '96.....	6,314	132,569	94,831
" '95.....	5,814	34,891	69,736

TO MEXICO.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	55	9,131	\$9,976
February.....	42	10,165	4,365
March.....	50	7,908	5,372
April.....	27	16,014	5,127
May.....	52	18,088	6,637
June.....	140	19,736	17,130

Total.....	366	81,095	\$0,508
Same time '97.....	592	66,422	28,410
" '96.....	410	53,063	21,601
" '95.....	644	38,773	18,541

TO HAWAII.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	97	12,260	\$6,182
February.....	36	10,391	4,939
March.....	262	22,542	11,186
April.....	144	11,090	5,754
May.....	25	10,787	4,872
June.....	108	25,217	11,785

Total.....	662	92,187	44,748
Same time '97.....	618	63,850	31,090
" '96.....	337	75,519	33,025
" '95.....	317	45,083	23,138

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	18	2,581	\$1,062
February.....	61	5,244	1,808
March.....	76	7,403	3,472
April.....	57	6,768	2,578
May.....	124	6,226	2,432
June.....	10	3,154	1,097

Total.....	346	31,576	12,419
Same time '97.....	185	28,648	13,003
" '96.....	61	24,637	8,965
" '95.....	121	11,526	5,645

TO BRITISH AMERICA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	21	2,364	\$1,167
February.....	16	2,091	1,012
March.....	57	2,670	1,446
April.....	—	2,175	702
May.....	50	2,500	1,230
June.....	8	5,745	2,295

Total.....	152	17,548	7,912
Same time '97.....	98	8,070	3,792
" '96.....	58	5,269	2,423
" '95.....	42	1,291	2,013

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	—	10,476	25,350
February.....	13	11,158	5,790
March.....	40	57,216	17,591
April.....	—	—	—
May.....	—	—	—
June.....	—	—	—

Total.....	53	78,550	27,011
Same time '97.....	3	65,610	24,453
" '96.....	2	59,084	21,538
" '95.....	—	695	228

TO GERMANY.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
April.....	102	91,527	\$19,291
May.....	—	—	—
June.....	—	—	—

Total.....	102	91,527	19,291
Same time '97.....	2	146	164
" '96.....	—	—	—
" '95.....	1	28,495	15,871

TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	—	—	—
February.....	—	5,434	\$1,000
March.....	—	—	—
April.....	—	5,431	1,000
May.....	—	150	132
June.....	—	—	—

Total.....	—	730	730
Same time '97.....	26	10,448	11,875
" '96.....	—	20,503	19,574
" '95.....	1	41,107	30,211

TO TAHITI.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	—	5,602	\$1,765
February.....	—	4,130	1,208
March.....	—	8,645	2,307
April.....	—	2,245	700
May.....	—	—	—
June.....	—	—	—

Total.....	—	20,622	5,980
Same time '97.....	15	29,011	8,633
" '96.....	4	4,822	2,057
" '95.....	4	25,325	7,011

TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	2	5,756	3,178
February.....	18	3,406	1,924
March.....	12	2,248	1,025
April.....	23	1,648	1,002
May.....	—	600	250
June.....	22	1,520	765

Total.....	77	16,430	8,182
Same time '97.....	102	7,770	4,622
" '96.....	100	11,485	6,574
" '95.....	2	1,065	880

TOTAL WINE SHIPMENTS BY SEA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Dom. Eastern Ports.....	383	1,496,768	\$485,216
Central America.....	2,595	88,406	\$1,082
Hawaii.....	366	81,095	\$0,508
Japan and China.....	346	31,576	12,419
British America.....	152	17,548	7,912
Great Britain.....	53	78,550	27,011
Germany.....	102	91,527	19,291
Other European.....	—	5,434	1,000
Tahiti.....	—	20,622	5,980
All other Foreign.....	77	16,430	8,182

EXPORTS OF WINE BY RAIL OVERLAND.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	1,876	1,145,295	693,439
February.....	1,581	408,498	998,482
March.....	3,134	736,146	961,196
April.....	3,010	981,063	710,492
May.....	2,229	830,636	—
June.....	2,711	846,939	—

Total.....	14,541	4,988,507	\$1,905,427
Same time '97.....	14,824	4,415,319	1,825,424
" '96.....	18,884	6,425,287	2,649,650
" '95.....	13,825	6,408,618	2,642,747

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL WINE EXPORTS.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea.....	4,730	2,019,943	\$999,439
By Rail Overland.....	14,541	4,988,507	1,905,427
Total.....	19,271	7,008,510	\$2,688,866
Same time '97.....	16,137	6,942,202	2,823,905
" '96.....	27,257	8,478,947	3,580,840
" '95.....	21,383	8,503,290	3,353,239

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL BRANDY EXPORTS

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea.....	225	27,147	\$3,371
By Rail Overland.....	979	258,819	398,018
Total.....	1,204	285,966	431,389
Same time '97.....	1,182	231,694	364,258
" '96.....	1,783	283,188	442,612
" '95.....	2,229	273,505	387,446

Auctions in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on June 9th, the following California brandy was sold:

Thirteen half-barrels, per Condor from Bremen, originally landed from San Francisco, July, 1892, 2 s. 7 d. per gallon (62 cents).

EXPORTS OF BRANDY

BY SEA.

TO DOMESTIC EASTERN PORTS,
VIA PANAMA, CAPE HORN AND VANCOUVER.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	—	48	\$ 96
February.....	—	5,765	3,560
March.....	—	5,684	6,184
April.....	—	5,586	9,092
May.....	—	3,494	6,724
June.....	—	3,958	7,197

Total.....	—	24,535	33,753
Same time '97.....	26	10,448	11,875
" '96.....	—	20,503	19,574
" '95.....	1	41,107	30,211

TO GERMANY.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
April.....	—	1,395	\$1,395
May.....	—	125	125
Total.....	—	1,520	1,507
Same time '97.....	—	—	—
" '96.....	—	28,471	28,582
" '95.....	—	12,301	6,127

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
April.....	—	1,395	\$1,395
May.....	—	125	125
Total.....	—	1,520	1,507
Same time '97.....	—	—	—
" '96.....	—	28,471	28,582
" '95.....	—	12,301	6,127

TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	6	250	\$ 292
February.....	5	89	218
March.....	10	235	327
April.....	15	102	260
May.....	115	117	1,188
June.....	74	290	826

Total.....	225	1,092	3,111
Same time '97.....	258	1,015	3,477
" '96.....	108	4,947	6,257
" '95.....	287	1,453	3,447

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BRANDY BY SEA.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Domestic Eastern Ports.....	—	24,535	\$33,753
Germany.....	—	1,520	1,507
Great Britain.....	—	1,092	3,111
All other foreign.....	225	1,092	3,477

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BRANDY BY RAIL OVERLAND.

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	79	51,879	—
February.....	82	37,413	—
March.....	142	45,199	—
April.....	132	51,873	—
May.....	418	46,863	—
June.....	126	25,592	—

Total.....	979	258,819	398,018
Same time '97.....	915	219,505	358,514
" '96.....	1,415	329,397	460,050
" '95.....	1,941	218,354	347,061

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL BRANDY EXPORTS

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By Sea.....	225	27,147	\$3,371
By Rail Overland.....	979	258,819	398,018
Total.....	1,204	285,966	431,389
Same time '97.....	1,182	231,694	364,258
" '96.....	1,783	283,188	442,612
" '95.....	2,229	273,505	387,446

Auctions in England.

It is announced that the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, which is expected to control the output of all the spirit houses in the United States not connected with the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, will work in harmony with the latter organization.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		TO	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....	3	2,540	61	45,911	Great Britain.....		2,905	2	90,003
Other New England points...	16	69	145	20,477	Germany.....			3	94,358
New York.....	6	95,329	3,080	1,476,709	France.....				10
Albany.....				32	Denmark.....				27
Buffalo.....				11	Norway.....		10		
Rochester.....		1,216	11	9,899	Switzerland.....				4,655
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts....	18	2,920	108	23,963	Total.....				
Philadelphia.....		2,400	748	36,290					
Pittsburg.....		346	184	16,369					
Other Penn. points.....	2	37	74	1,924					
Washington.....	2		48	9,108					
Baltimore.....		50		291					
Virginia and Maryland pts....			42	2,610					
Georgia & Carolina pts.....			35	127					
New Orleans.....	40	1,711	1,159	1,472,086					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.		236	379	55,202					
Birmingham, Ala.....				2,474					
Mobile.....	5	125	32	2,822					
Other Ala. and Florida points		66	23	24,736					
Galveston.....	2	351	263	57,384					
Houston.....		10	6	8,431					
Dallas.....		239	38	10,223					
Fort Worth.....			240	3,890					
San Antonio.....	12	390	143	13,815					
Austin.....		23	73	2,509					
Other Texas points.....	29	612	106	8,253					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.	11	257	127	7,242					
Memphis.....		255	112	23,385					
Louisville.....		409	17	10,936					
Other Tenn. and Ky. pts.....			19	53					
Cincinnati.....		8,617	225	150,781					
Cleveland.....		2,015	7	39,538					
Toledo.....		736	3	13,740					
Columbus.....				2,476					
Other Ohio points.....		24	15	24,830					
Indianapolis.....		585	13	8,895					
Other Indiana points.....		10	19	5,975					
Chicago.....	321	61,993	1,745	449,086					
Peoria.....		1,899		10,723					
Other Illinois points.....	4	1,103	105	11,424					
Detroit.....	4	181	26	20,968					
Other Michigan.....		121	42	9,798					
Milwaukee.....	29	10,775	177	62,246					
Other Wisconsin.....		30	34	917					
St. Louis.....	25	5,588	351	157,248					
Kansas City.....	9	2,510	86	33,612					
St. Joseph.....		357	2	2,532					
Other Missouri points.....		20	8	6,205					
St. Louis City.....		2,628							
Dubuque.....		726		4,512					
Davenport.....			2	2,786					
Other Iowa points.....		2,003	46	4,248					
St. Paul.....		6,083	42	35,907					
Minneapolis.....	8	706	28	16,524					
Other Minnesota points.....	2	1,083	57	11,307					
Omaha.....	21	6,759	523	42,101					
Other Nebraska & Kansas...		1,512	56	6,331					
Dakotas.....	2	794	80	7,185					
Denver.....	48	7,770	1,080	83,963					
Other Colorado points.....	76	4,794	422	37,750					
Utah points.....	42	4,521	499	22,614					
Santa Fe District Whisky.....	25	1,784	674	26,382					
Idaho and Montana.....	85	6,121	635	41,061					
Mexico.....	57		23	41,435					
Canada.....				33					

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvee), Brut Imperial
 JOHANNIS LD. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
 MESSRS. HIRSH WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, GIB
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDO LPHO WOLFF'S EON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
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 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
 MESSRS. E. CUSNIER, FLSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juheischplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Humm; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Imports and Exports

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO MEXICO—PER SHIP GEN. BANNING, June 17, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Mazatlan	H. Swiss Colony	5 barrels 10 kegs.	361	\$ 20
"	Cal Wine Association	30 octaves	607	223
"	B. Frapolli & Co.	1 hd 12 kegs	362	88
Total			1,230	401

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. CORACOA, June 18, 1898.

Guaymas	H. Levy & Co.	3 brls 3 halves 50 kegs.	379	\$ 220
Mazatlan	Redington & Co.	2 barrels	55	29
Encarnada	Chas. Meinecke & Co.	2 qrs 1 oct.	81	60
Altata	H. Swiss Colony	1 barrel	51	22
Mazatlan	"	5 casks	323	75
Santa Rosalia	"	1 cask	68	16
Guaymas	"	8 barrels, 8 halves 110 kegs.	1,717	317
"	"	"	"	"
"	B. Frapolli & Co.	5 barrels 46 kegs.	718	228
"	"	3 brls 1 hd	187	37
Encarnada	"	1 case	5	7
Mazatlan	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.	4 barrels	210	50
Guaymas	"	10 cases	177	47
"	"	1 cask 1 barrel	10	7
La Paz	"	1 keg	10	7
Mazatlan	C. Carpy & Co.	25 kegs	250	95
Guaymas	"	1 cask 2 kegs 5 octs	227	87
La Paz	"	3 barrels 44 kegs	571	171
"	J. M. Levy & Co.	2 barrels 9 kegs	193	46
"	F. Colbentz & Co.	4 bbls 8 kegs	283	89
"	C. Schilling & Co.	2 barrels	105	42
"	C. M. Mann	4 barrels	211	84
Altata	Bertin & Lepori	20 barrels, 18 bbls 2 kegs	1,709	428
Mazatlan	"	2 bbls, 1 keg	167	54
"	Cal Wine Assoc'n.	2 casks	230	110
Guaymas	"	4 bbls 2 kegs	212	76
Santa Rosalia	F. Santellier	8 hd-barrels	212	76
"	"	22 cases		90
Total amount 33 cases and			8,154	2,771

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. SAN JUAN June 20, 1898.

San Juan de Guatemala	C. Schilling & Co.	60 cases	450	\$ 250
Champierico	"	45 kegs	450	220
"	"	10 cases	105	70
Cartagena	"	4 barrels	207	105
Savannah	"	15 barrels 47 kegs.	1,250	624
La Libertad	C. M. Mann	371	197	
"	Baruch & Co.	11 barrels	550	225
Champierico	Gundlach-Bund W. Co.	41 kegs	400	164
Corinto	"	7 bbls 2 kegs	229	117
Total amount 70 cases and			5,437	1,947

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. BELGIC June 18, 1898.

Osaka	E. F. Schild	8 barrels	407	\$ 91
Hongkong	Cal Wine Assoc'n.	5 barrels	255	80
Hongkong	"	20 barrels	1,000	300
Yokohama	"	10 cases	40	
"	Woods M. & S.	10 barrels	510	120
Kobe	"	5 barrels	255	60
Shanghai	Mohls & K.	5 barrels	258	200
Hongkong	Gundlach-Bund W. Co.	3 barrels	254	70
Kobe	S. P. Co.	2 casks	215	40
Total amount 10 cases and			5,154	1,007

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, June 20, 1898.

Wellington	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	50	\$ 10
Alberta	"	2 barrels 1 keg	110	22
Vancouver	C. M. Mann	2 kegs	20	19
"	Cal. Wine Association	2 barrels	101	30
"	Mohls & K.	2 cases	12	
Victoria	P. C. Rossi & Co.	3 barrels	136	32
Total amount 2 cases and			437	125

TO HAWAII—PER BARK C. D. BRYANT, June 21, 1898.

Honolulu	Gundlach-Bund W. Co.	4 bbls 1 keg	218	\$ 76
"	"	20 cases	20	60
"	J. C. Nobman	6 barrels	300	133
"	Lachman & Jacobi	320 kegs 7 hf-brls.	2,141	921
"	H. Swiss Colony	2 cases		8
"	M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	15 cases		54
"	Kohl & Denhard	2 barrels	102	60
"	Cal. Wine Association	56 barrels 300 kegs	3,310	1,285
"	C. Schilling & Co.	20 octaves	347	274
Total amount 40 cases and			6,618	2,891

TO HAWAII—PER BARK ALBERT, June 21, 1898.

Hilo	Lachman & Jacobi	265 kegs	3,075	\$ 1,406
"	"	10 cases	65	28
"	Cal. Wine Association	2 hf-casks		
"	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.	10 barrels	509	272
Total amount 10 cases and			3,649	1,716

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER S. S. WALLA WALLA, June 29, 1898.

Victoria	Braunschweiger & Co.	2 barrels	103	\$ 59
"	C. M. Mann	5 barrels	264	66
Vancouver	Gundlach-Bund W. Co.	3 barrels	156	54
Wellington	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	50	10
Nelson	C. Schilling & Co.	6 barrels	317	158
Total			890	347

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. COPTIC, July 7, 1898.

Nagasaki	Cal Wineries	1 barrel	148	\$ 13
Tientsin	"	8 kegs	50	115
Yokohama	Southern Pac. Co.	30 barrels	1,430	250
"	"	9 cases		25
Shanghai	Mohls & Kantenbach	4 barrels	210	70
Tientsin	Pacific Transfer Co.	33 barrels	1,656	350
Yokohama	Nippon & Co.	4 barrels	250	51
"	Cal Wine Association	23 barrels	1,150	440
Shanghai	"	2 barrels	100	50
Hong Kong	"	5 barrels	250	115
Hong Kong	"	10 barrels	500	200
Nagasaki	"	10 barrels	500	200
Yokohama	Beringer Bros.	2 barrels	105	26
Hongkong	Napa & Sonoma W. Co.	46 cases		200
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	5 barrels	259	90
"	"	34 cases		163
Total amount 116 cases and			6,562	2,348

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, July 8, 1898.

Albany	O. F. T. Co.	65 barrels	3,250	\$ 815
New York	Gundlach-B. Wine Co.	250 barrels	12,231	3,310
"	C. Schilling & Co.	450 barrels	23,557	9,342
Boston	Pacific Transfer Co.	6 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	325	130
Total			39,163	13,597

TO CENTRAL AMERICA & PANAMA—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, July 8, 1898.

Amapala	C. Schilling & Co.	2 kegs	24	\$ 12
Acapulco	H. Swiss Colony	1 hf-barrel	27	17
Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	4 barrels 1 keg	218	69
"	J. Martenstein & Co.	7 barrels	355	124
"	Cal Wine Association	50 cases	332	250
Amapala	"	5 casks 1 hf-cask	332	100
Corinto	"	40 hf-barrels	52	25
"	"	20 hf-barrels	1,320	600
Total amount 50 cases and			2,328	1,197

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ACAPULCO, July 8, 1898.

Mazatlan	Crown Dist. Co.	2 barrels	90	\$ 45
"	"	6 cases		30
Acapulco	Italian-Swiss Colony	4 cases		112
"	"	4 bbls 1 keg	218	
San Benito	B. Frapolli & Co.	15 kegs	150	64
Mazatlan	C. Carpy & Co.	2 barrels	103	47
San Benito	Cal Wine Association	39 kegs	900	339
Total amount 10 cases and			1,567	700

TO CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.—PER STR. CITY OF PANAMA, July 9, 1898.

Ocosingo	Bibo N. & L.	2 kegs	20	\$ 13
"	"	8 cases		32
"	Lachman & Jacobi	4 cases		12
"	C. Schilling & Co.	12 cases		43
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels	250	75
Champierico	Cal Wine Association	10 cases		40
San Juan de Guatemala	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	50 cases		175
Corinto	A. W. Schultz & Sons	1 barrel	55	21
Acapulco	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels	251	69
Total amount 84 cases and			576	480

TO HAWAII—PER BKT. IRMGARD, July 13, 1898.

Honolulu	Cal Wine Association	15 barrels 3 half casks 50 kegs.	1,097	\$ 440
"	St George Viney'd Co.	11 barrels	580	160
"	C. Schilling & Co.	20 octs.	550	275
Total			2,127	875

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP ROANOKE July 15, 1898.

New York	Landsberger & Son	500 barrels	25,618	
"	Chas. Stern & Jon.	150 barrels 72 puns	18,945	
"	Cal Wine Corporation	2000 barrels	101,890	
"	Cal Wine Association	6350 barrels	343,983	
"	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	1 barrel	50	
"	Lachman & Jacobi	3240 barrels	164,628	
"	A. Starace	200 barrels	10,229	
"	H. Swiss Colony	400 barrels	20,000	
Total			685,311	\$274,140

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From June 15th to June 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Moana	Honolulu	F Cavagnaro.	1 barrel...	50	\$ 20
"	Auckland	J D Spreckels & Bro	20 cases...	50	50
"	Wellington	Field & Stone	6 brls 1 hf.	334	98
Aloha	Honolulu	Lachman & Jacobi	30 cases...		
"	"	"	20 brls 10 hfs		
"	"	"	14 cks 8 hfs	6,777	2,806
"	"	"	753 kegs		
Belgie	Samarang	Cal Wine Ass'n	15 casks...	900	450
San Juan	New York	Ranberger Bros	6 barrels...	360	175
"	Lewiston, Me.	Lenormand Bros	13 barrels...	660	283
"	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co	79 kegs...	790	335
"	Baraquila	"	2 kegs...	20	12
"	"	"	2 cases...		8
Umatilla	Cincinnati	F Chevalier & Co	60 barrels...	2,560	640
Areher	Honolulu	It-Swiss Colony	22 barrels...	1,145	370
Queen	Vancouver	Mohs & K	2 cases...		12
"	Cincinnati	F Chevalier & Co	60 barrels...	3,140	1,200
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	25 barrels...	1,250	500
Total 54 cases and				18,056	7,063

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

Transit	Honolulu	Cal Wine Association	85 brl 2 hf 470 kegs	7,241	\$9,555
Umatilla	Wellington	D De Bernardi & Co	1 hf-barrel	28	35
"	Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	10 barrels...	519	147
"	Samarang	Woods M & S	10 cases...		23
"	"	"	4 barrels...	205	92
Anita	Ensenada	Samuels Bros & Co	1 keg...	10	5
Acapulco	Mantua	Cal Wine Ass'n	3 cks 38 kgs	470	280
Tropic Bird	Tahiti	B E Ayer	5 barrels...	210	66
"	"	Lachman & Jacobi	10 bbls 2 hfs	506	157
"	"	C Carpy & Co	52 bbls 6 hfs	2,855	695
City of Pan'a	Manzanilla	Crown Dist Co	5 cases...		25
"	"	"	2 barrels...	102	40
"	"	Redington & Co	2 barrels...	112	83
Queen	Victoria	E G Lyons Co	2 casks...	120	48
"	Vancouver	Mattenucci & V	1 half-barrel	28	17
"	"	Farnsworth & R	1 half-barrel	25	10
"	N. Westminster	Braunschweiler & Co	1 barrel...	52	40
Mauna Ala	Honolulu	Stevens Arnold & Co	53 cases...		275
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	170 kegs...	950	550
Santiago	Hilo	"	5 bls 160 kgs	1,050	399
Walla Walla	Cincinnati	"	50 barrels...	2,525	1,100
"	Wellington	Farnsworth & R	2 barrels...	100	20
Lurline	Rabun	Cal Wine Ass'n	100 kegs...	500	425
Czar	Mazatlan	Napa & Sonoma W Co	50 cases...		175
"	"	Paul Masson	6 cases...		71
"	"	"	2 barrels...	57	59
Total 124 cases and				17,705	\$7,765

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

May 18th to May 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Umatilla	Chicago	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 brl, 14 hf	550	\$1,050
"	"	"	bbls 10ks		
"	St Paul	"	5 bls 19 hf	790	1,648
"	"	"	5 kegs		
"	Chicago	Lachman & Jacobi	7 hf-bl 5 kg	239	420
"	Milwaukee	"	7 brls 20 hfs	902	1,750
"	St Louis	"	5 hf-barrels	135	253
City of Puebla	Cincinnati	"	10 kegs...	106	185
Walla Walla	Racine	"	2 brls, 2 hf	207	365
"	Chicago	"	5 kegs...		
"	"	"	7 brls 2 hfs	939	1,517
Total				3,368	\$7,197

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

Roanoke	New York	Crown Dist Co	225 pks	7,958	\$11,357
Acapulco	Albany	O F T Co	3 barrels...	144	216
"	New York	J Seidel & Co	5 cases...		74
Total				8,102	\$12,227

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

June 15th to June 30, 1898.

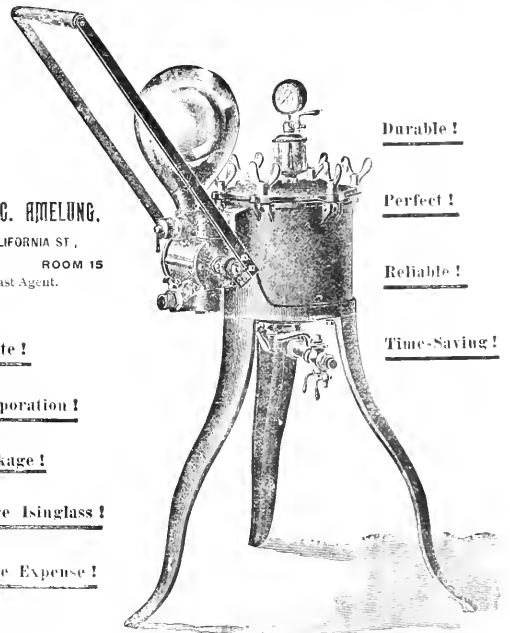
VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Caracao	Guaymas	P C Rossi & Co	1 hf-bbl	25	\$ 25
San Juan	Champerico	C Schilling & Co	2 barrels	86	86
"	Honolulu	S F B & Mfg W Co	1 barrel...	50	125
A. Blanchard	Clipperton, Ida.	A B Wilberforce	1 case		20
Total 1 case and				161	256
From July 1st to July 15, 1898.					
Coptic	Tientsin	Grace Bros	2 hf-brls	40	\$ 20
Walla Walla	Union	B Frapolli & Co	1 keg	10	15
Total				50	\$ 35

FOR SALE—I have for sale some rooted *Rupestris* de St. Georges. These vines were imported from France by Professor Hayne, of the College of Viticulture, University of California. Price, \$25 per thousand vines. Address H. Lefranc, Lefranc Building, San Jose, Cal.

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—FOR—

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Perfect!

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Time-Saving!

No Waste!

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No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

10 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Production of Brandy.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF JUNE, 1898.

Produced and bonded	Tax Gals.
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California	10,906.0
" " " " " Eastern Districts	2,565.4
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California	2,889.5
" " " " " Eastern Districts	6,772.4
Exported	4,327.6
Tax-paid	42.6
	5,639.0

Remaining in bond Fourth District June 30, 1898. 352,334.8

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Elias May, a Stockton wholesaler, has retired from business.

Albert Lilienthal, of Lilienthal & Co., New York, is on the Coast on business.

J. P. Edoff, of Dallemand & Co., has gone East on business, to be absent for at least three months.

Paul Trommlitz, of the Italian-Swiss Colony, is about to start once more on the road, after taking a month's vacation in the city.

P. J. Knudsen, of the Cresta Blanca Wine Co., is in the city after a very successful trip through the Central American republics.

M. V. Monarch, the Owensboro, Ky., distiller is in the city on business connected with S. McCartney, his Coast representative.

J. W. Biles & Co., the Cincinnati commission merchants and whisky brokers, have issued a new calendar, which runs from July 1 of this year to June 30, 1899. It is unique in many particulars.

Frank Cavaguaro, who has been in the wholesale business at Stockton for years, has opened up a saloon business there. He compromised with his creditors for 50 cents before winding up his wholesale business.

A retail organization of this city is trying to enlist the health authorities in a crusade against brewers who are alleged to be brewing and selling "light beer." The retailers evidently want to stir up a row about nothing.

The Wetmore-Bowen Company is moving to larger quarters at 410 Post street. The Company has a fine building at this point, and all of the wines in the old cellar, at McAllister and Larkin streets, will be moved there. The downtown headquarters in the Occidental Hotel building will not be disturbed.

Councilman George J. Earl, of Oakland, is advancing the proposition to limit the number of saloon licenses in that city to about 200, the number now existing. As Earl owns one or two licenses himself, he may expect them to become an asset as the city increases in population and competition for licenses really begins.

The Old Times Distillery Company, of Louisville, has gone into the hands of a receiver, being forced to take that step by a judgment held by J. W. Biles. The Company, in common with others in Kentucky, has been embarrassed by the shrinkage of whiskies since 1893. The Company's assets include 8000 barrels of goods, the distillery and other properties, aggregating \$150,000. Liabilities are placed at \$100,000.

Bonfort's records the presentation by E. Remy Martin & Co., of Cognac, of 100 cases of brandy to the United States Army for hospital use. Our contemporary adds: "At this time, when yellow journalists are doing all that they possibly can to foment ill feeling between France and the United States, an action such as this does more to establish good feeling and to show the real sentiment that exists between the people of France and the United States than all the talk of irresponsible papers does harm. The Surgeon-general of the United States has accepted the gift in a letter to Messrs. A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Co., who are the agents in this country of Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co., and who were instructed to tender the brandy to the Government. The brandy was bottled at the Chateau le Lignerès, and consisted of their best brand 'Three Star.'"

Brodersen — Popp.



W. E. Brodersen, cashier and book-keeper of the Wichman-Lutgen Company, was married on the 5th instant to Miss Lizzetta M. Popp, foster-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johns. The ceremony was performed at the First English Lutheran Church, on Geary street, by Rev. E. Nelander, and a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johns followed.

Mr. Brodersen is one of the young and active business men of the city, and has a bright future. He has married one of the most charming young women of the city.

The gifts were numerous and handsome, and one of the most appreciated of all was a completely furnished home from Mr. Johns, in which the newly married pair are now snugly ensconced.

Theo. Gier, the Oakland wine merchant and Livermore vineyardist, has nearly recovered from a serious accident which occurred while he was on a recent excursion to Mount Diablo with some friends. In the party with Mr. Gier were Max C. Schulze and John Martens. While climbing up the rocks Mr. Gier slipped and fell, striking on his side. He was brought to the home of Mr. Schulze, in Oakland, his own family being out at their vineyard, near Livermore. Dr. Muller, on making an examination, found that Mr. Gier had sustained the fracture of two ribs, and was otherwise quite badly bruised by his fall.

An American contemporary publishes a story concerning an advertisement of the Melvale Distilling Company in a church paper, and which they were asked to alter in such a way as to substitute a cut of their office building for a cut of their barrel. The change was made in deference to the wishes of certain readers of the paper, and was, no doubt, a very proper thing to do. The story, however, reminds us of the one in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. It is said that Rudyard Kipling had written a story for the *Journal* which ended as follows: "And he tossed off a glass of old Madeira." Mr. Bok, the editor, wired Kipling that the policy of the *Ladies Home Journal* forbade the mention of a wine, and asked him to alter the sentence. Kipling replied, "Substitute Mellin's Food for Madeira."—*Wine and Spirit Gazette* (London.)

Distilled Spirits—Six Months Business.

In spite of the talk of dull times, founded on reality, the imports of whisky and spirits overland have actually increased this year as compared with last year. The largely increased imports of alcohol overland are fictitious as this alcohol was almost entirely reshipped to Japan. Exports of whisky to foreign countries have declined. The full statistics are below:

WHISKY.

IMPORTS BY SEA FROM ATLANTIC PORTS
(INCLUDING VIA VANCOUVER.)

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-brls.	Kegs.
January	24	2		
February	538	60	1	
May	140	502	62	1
Total	140	538	62	1
Same time '97	1,541	11		
" '96	190	620		
" '95	1,113	278		

IMPORTS OF EXPORT WHISKY.

Months.	Barrels.
January	575
February	50
March	40
May	200
June	
Total	865
Same time '97	1,222
" '96	1,170
" '95	378

IMPORTS BY RAIL OVERLAND.

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-brls.	Kegs.
January	1,348	1,285	125	5
February	905	1,803	170	40
March	997	1,533	122	
April	3,622	1,652	87	2
May	2,717	1,194	58	7
June	400	1,356	26	
Total	9,989	8,224	508	51
Same time '97	9,104	6,971	494	107
" '96	6,082	9,183	550	306
" '95	3,180	6,611	736	

* Also, via Vancouver, 1,277 cases and 22 barrels.

TOTAL IMPORTS AMERICAN WHISKIES.

	Cases.	Bbls.
By Sea from Eastern Ports	140	533½
" Reimported		865
By Rail Overland	9,989	9,250
Total	10,129	10,708½
Same time '97	9,104	9,840
" '96	6,281	11,405
" '95	4,235	7,655

* Half-barrels reduced to barrels.

IMPORTS OF ALCOHOL OVERLAND.

Months.	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-brls.
January		360	2
February		248	60
April		200	
May	265	1,120	
June		505	
Total	265	2,433	62
Same time '97		869	
" '96		490	
" '95	130	514	

* And 15 drums. † And 2 drums.

IMPORTS OF SPIRITS OVERLAND.

Months.	Bbls.	Hf-brls.	Kegs.
January	1,972	82	98
February	1,707		
March	1,940		
April	1,810		
May	1,699		
June	1,690		
Total	10,818	82	98
Same time '97	8,836		
" '96	9,448		
" '95	11,190		

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN WHISKY BY SEA
TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Months.	Cases.	Bulk gallons.	Value.
January	1,093	1,222	89,062
February	1,055	2,130	9,882
March	878	971	7,862
April	473	1,711	5,421
May	1,229	1,983	11,563
June	1,719	996	14,123
Total	6,307	9,013	57,945
Same time '97	4,981	10,426	54,859
" '96	10,079	17,723	106,502
" '95	3,282	9,086	40,531

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From June 1st to June 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		RUM.		GIN.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	½-bbl.	Bbls.	Cases.	Kegs.	
Crown Dist Co.....	125	250	25						
Collector of Port	260	330							
C W Craig & Co.....	10								
William Wolff & Co.....		65		150					
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	10	190		75					
Bode & Haslett				150					
Wood, Maillard & Sch.....				10					
Sherwood & Sherwood			110						
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....							25		
Rosenblatt Co.....				1					
L Siebenhauser			90						
1 Dammann			50						
Stevenson & Co.....				1					
S Dabovich				2					
H Belmer				1					
F Kirschner				1					
F Meedli				1					
H C Boon				1					
Total	435	915	275	373				25	

From June 15th to June 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOL SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		BRANDY.	
	Cases.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	½-b kegs.	Cases.
Crown Dist Co.....			140		60		
Bode & Haslett					475		
Moore, Hunt & Co.....					54	20	
C W Craig & Co.....		63	265		205		
Jones, Mundy & Co.....			180				
L Calen & Son		5	60		75		
Collector of Port					71		
S McCartney					45	6	
O F T C Co.....							
William Wolff & Co.....			130				
Hey, Grauerholz & Co.....				25			
L Siebenhauser				98			
Total	70	775	125	983	26		

From July 1st to July 15th, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOL SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		BRANDY.	
	Cases.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	½-b kegs.	Cases.
Bode & Haslett					365	5	
Crown Dist Co.....		65	140				
Jones, Mundy & Co.....					67	10	
L Calen & Son			65				
C W Craig & Co.....					80		
C Melnecke					185		
Siebs Bros & Plagemann					70		
Cal Wine Association					85		
S McCartney					300		
L Taussig							
William Wolff Co.....				1,730	126	100	
Moore Hunt & Co.....					105	60	
Livingston & Co.....					70		
H O Greenwood					195		
O F T C Co.....					64	31	71
P Connolly					13		
Dalmand & Co.....					5	25	5
W Van Bergen							
Goldberg Bowen & Co.....					60		
Sherwood & Sherwood					65	5	
Redington & Co.....					60		
Mack & Co.....					10		
Kestmacher Bros						1	
A Freisch						1	
Helman Bros						6	
L Siebenhauser					54		
F Landt					3		
Cellarius & Co.....					20		
Carroll & Carroll						5	
G Gullman					1		
H Holte					1		
T N Brown					1		
H Weinhold					1		
J Rislow					1		
H H Harwege					2		
A Wonne					1		
Heinemann & F.....					1		
Total	65	265	2,669	1,506	257	177	

Export Whiskies in Bond.

The number of gallons of American distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouses on June 30th, 1898, was 107,944 gallons.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From June 15th to June 30, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Curacao	Guaymas	P. C. Rossi	1 barrel	48	\$ 48
"	Mazatlan	Wm Wolff & Co.	1 cases	30	30
"	Ensenada	Bellman Bros & Co.	5 cases	30	30
"	Guaymas	H. Swiss Colony	2 cases	72	14
Belgo	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co.	5 barrels	256	384
"	"	"	580 cases	1,176	312
"	"	Wilhelms-L. Co.	1 cases	1,233	18
"	Yokohama	Maitoon & D.	4 cases	72	41
San Juan	San J de Guat.	C. W. Craig & Co.	1 barrel	32	16
"	Panama	Crown Dist Co.	2 cases	160	281
"	Champerico	"	20 cases	153	168
"	San J de Guat.	Rheinstrom Bros	57 cases	1,915	186
Unatilla	Victoria	S F Bd Mfg W H	21 cases	335	325
C D Bryant	Honolulu	"	297 cases	600	216
"	"	"	3 bbls 1 half	250	12
"	"	J Blom	5 barrels	325	325
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	100 cases	216	250
Albert	Hilo	Golddberg B & Co	21 cases	12	325
A. Blonchard Clipperton, Ida.	"	S F Bd Mfg W H	25 cases	12	325
Wallia Walla, Victoria	"	Jesse Moore-H Co.	50 cases	12	325
Total amount 1,236 cases and					\$58 11,348

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA—CONTINUED.

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

Transit	Honolulu	Spruance S & Co.	2 barrels	80	\$ 200
Coptic	Kongkong	Carroll & Carroll	25 cases	225	225
"	Nagasaki	"	50 cases	275	275
"	Yokohama	S P Co.	25 cases	150	150
"	Hongkong	Wm Wolff & Co.	17 cases	50	50
"	"	"	50 cases	375	375
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	15 barrels	777	826
"	"	"	5 cases	85	85
"	Yokohama	"	3 cases	39	39
"	Hongkong	Chas Meinecke & Co	2 barrels	80	80
Acapulco	Acapulco	J T Wright	1 barrel	41	41
"	Mazatlan	Crown Dist Co.	10 hf-barrels	262	393
"	"	"	2 cases	22	22
"	Puntas Arenas	Spruance S & Co	10 cases	100	100
Cy of Panama	Ocos	Rheinstrom Bros	20 cases	152	152
"	"	"	5 kegs	59	52
"	San J de Guat	"	11 cases	102	102
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	40 cases	520	520
"	Manzanillo	"	5 cases	40	40
"	Champerico	Wm Wolff & Co.	20 cases	150	150
"	San J de Guat	"	50 cases	375	375
"	Vanover	Jesse Moore-H Co.	10 cases	80	80
Queen	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co.	110 cases	600	600
Manna Ala.	"	"	87 cases	540	540
Imgard	"	"	20 barrels	955	1,429
"	"	Williams D & Co.	17 cases	18	18
Total 582 cases and					2,243 \$6,964

IMPORTATIONS.

For first Six Months of This Year.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WHISKIES BY SEA.

Month	Cases	Cts	Cks	L-csk	Hbl	Pkg
January	585	5	37	8	102	
March	25					
April	679	5	12		1	
May	331	5	15		1	
June	180	5				
Total	1,985	10	54	8	2	
Same time '97	2,288	65		1		
"	96 5 042	26	54	1	1	200
"	95 1 343	83	53		4	

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE.

Months	Cases
January	175
March	715
April	1,290
May	722
June	1,697
Total	5,600
Same time '97	3,848
"	96 3,263
"	95 5,182

IMPORTS OF VERMOUTH.

Months	Cases	Bbls	Pkgs
January	1,000		
February	855		
March	301	5	
May	3,350		
June	200		
Total	5,706	5	100
Same time '97	3,812		100
"	96 4,710	1	
"	95 5,280		

IMPORTS OF ABSINTHE.

Months	Cases
January	200
May	600
Total	800
Same time '97	1,613
"	96 1,117
"	95 915

IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS CORDIALS.

Months	Cases
January	15
May	115
June	50
Total	180
Same time '97	163

IMPORTS OF MINERAL WATER.

Months	Cases	Bbls	Hf-bbl	Pkgs
January	1,442		70	
February	1,650		30	
April	3	1		
May	2,015	30		107
Total	4,510	31	70	127
Same time '97	4,291	101	20	
"	96 2,392	113		
"	95 1,678	65		

IMPORTS OF BITTERS.

Months	Cases
January	50
March	200
April	50
May	151
June	29
Total	480
Same time '97	550
"	96 550
"	95 485

IMPORTS OF RUM.

Months	Cs	Csk	Oct	Pun	BY SEA AND RAIL	CS	Bbls	2-bi
January	5				67			
February					18			
May	6				70	25		
Total	6	5			70	110	728	
6 mos '97	42	20	15			171	22	
"	96 30			3		25		
"	95		25			120		

* Also, via Vancouver, 3 packages.

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED SPIRITS.

Months	Cases	Casks
January	175	
April	10	
Total	185	
Same time '97	170	
"	96 1,635	1
"	95 1,003	

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED LIQUEURS.

Months	Cases	Bbls	Oct	Pkg	Cas	Bbls
January	136					
February	178					
March	29					
April	126					
May	191					
June	46					
Total	706				45	
Same time '97	1,214	1			159	8
"	96 761		20		41	
"	95 831		20	97	2	

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN ALE BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Cks	Brls	Hf-bri	Hbl	Hf-b'd
January	215		75		8	
April	140	10	110			14
June	120					
Total	475	10	185		8	14
6 mos '97	89		385		7	2
"	96 4	15	225	50	8	12
"	95 95		225		35	

* Also, 100 barrels via Vancouver.
 † Also, 340 pkgs "ale and stout"; also, 120 casks overland.
 ‡ Also, 120 casks overland.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN STOUT BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Bbls
January	500	200
April	640	20
May	140	100
Total	1,280	320
Same time '97	583	1,185
"	96 453	1,165
"	95 250	1,095

* And 1 cask.

† And 5 hogsheads.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN "BEER" BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Casks	Bbls
January	1,329	375	
March	10		
April	717	1	
May	491		
Total	2,557	376	
Same time '97	901		60
"	96 1,958	60	510
"	95 2,169	185	575

IMPORTS OF FRUIT JUICES BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Casks	Qrs.	Brls	Puns
April	1				
May	11				
Total	12				
Same time '97				25	
"	96 55			40	
"	95 25		30		15

IMPORTS OF GINGER ALE.

Months	Cases	Bbls	Hf-bri
January	1	45	60
April		50	
May		50	
Total	1	505	60
Same time '97		715	50
"	96 30	265	
"	95 605		

IMPORTS OF CIDER.

(BY SEA FROM ATLANTIC PORTS.)

Months	Cases	Bbls	Hf-bri
May		230	55
Total		250	56
Same time '97		505	

IMPORTS OF WINE.

Months.	Cases.	Hhds.	Casks.	Half-casks.	Quarter-casks.	Sixths.	Octs.	Bbls & Pkg.	Bbls.	Half-bbls.	Kegs.
January	241	..	10	..	..	..	5	113	..	..	..
February	88	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
March	158	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	564	..	..	..	21	..	72	..	5	..	..
May	423	..	69	..	22	6	212	4	7	..	..
June	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Total	1,716	..	133	..	43	6	391	117	22	..	..
Same time '97	1,457	6	47	2	37	..	274	2	13	..	..
" '96	2,364	37	198	5	95	20	216	109	27	..	..
" '95	2,241	54	199	..	80	..	654	10	35	8	..

IMPORTS OF BRANDY.

Months.	Cases.	Casks.	Half-casks.	Octs.	Pkgs.	Hhds.	Bbls.	FROM OVERLAND.			Cases.
								Bbls.	Half-bbls.	Kegs.	
January	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	..	..
February	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	70	50	100
May	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	235
June	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,002	5	..	..	..	..	..	83	85	50	335
Same time '97	802	25	1	61	6	..	..	16	74	76	..
" '96	721	12	4	55	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
" '95	1,701	104	..	..	..	5	..	5	11	..	50

IMPORTS OF GIN AND GENEVA.

Months.	Cases.	Pipes.	Casks.	Quarters.	Octs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	FROM OVERLAND AND VIA CAPE HORN.				
								Cases.	Bbls.	Half-bbls.	Kegs.	Octs.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40	80	50	..
February	150	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
March	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	80	60	..
April	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	5	..	..	..
May	605	..	10	..	10	..	..	230	5	..	25	..
June	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
Total	1,080	..	64	..	10	..	..	422	110	160	135	..
Same time '97	3,235	..	90	..	210	50	..	372	42	..	188	..
" '96	1,989	5	..	..	110	25	..	25	10	110	26	30
" '95	3,195	60	71	11	118	..	6	180	45	60	125	10

* And 15 packages via Cape Horn.

† And 20 half cases.

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Best FRUIT EXTRACT for MELLOWING, PURIFYING and IMPROVING
WHISKIES, BRANDIES, RUMS and GINS

Unexcelled for BLENDING PURPOSES

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Custom House and Internal Revenue Broker.

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from Bond for Medicinal or Proprietary
Articles, Bottled Wine, Brandy, Whisky,
Beer, Cigars, etc.,

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THE DIRECT ROUTE From California to all Eastern Cities. Con-
nections in Union Depots.

HARVEY'S DINING ROOMS Are famous the world over for excel-
lent service.

TICKET OFFICES AT

644 MARKET STREET, San Francisco,

AND 1118 BROADWAY, Oakland

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PRO'SA CONTENTS.	VALUE
Monna	Sydney	E Falk	1 case bitters	8 18
Belgie	Yokohama	Mattson & Dauglade	5 cases champagne	99
"	"	S P Co.	715 blis alcohol	14,647
"	"	"	314 cases	"
San Juan	Panama	P M S S Co	3 cases gin	4
"	Champerico	Rheinstrom Bros	3 cases liquors	20
"	"	"	1 case bitters	11
"	"	"	8 cases cordials	43
"	San Juan de G.	"	1 case cordials	9
"	"	"	1 case liquors	11
"	Savannah	Sussman Wine Co.	15 cases cordials	36
"	"	"	1 Reg rum	"
Total 267 cases, etc.				\$14,808

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

W G Irwin	Honolulu	F De Bary & Co.	20 cases champagne	\$ 248
Coptic	Yokohama	O'Callaghan & Co.	2 cases liquors	18
"	"	Mattson & Dimond	5 cases champagne	78
"	"	Leo Metzger	50 cases alcohol	276
C'y of Panama	Ocos	Rheinstrom Bros	7 cases bitters	56
"	"	"	9 cases liquors	86
"	"	"	4 cases cordials	29
"	San J de Guat	"	4 cases liquors	23
"	Manzanillo	Redington & Co	1 case bitters	8
Queen	Mimicapolis	Lash Bitters Co.	25 cases bitters	150
Maum Ala	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co.	2 barrels gin	55
"	"	A Vignier	10 cases champagne	162
Irmgard	"	Crown Dist Co	10 blbl gin	277
Total 137 cases, etc				\$1,466

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From June 1st to June 30, 1898.

From				
June 1	Liverpool via N O	55 cases wine	Order marked S S	
3	Antwerp	500 cases champagne	G H Munin & Co	
6	"	101	Louis Roederer & Co.	
6	Li'p'l via Galveston	120 barrels ale	Order.	
6	"	105 cases of whisky	Order.	
6	"	10 cases gin	Order.	
6	Tacoma W H	20 pkg Scotch whisky	Order marked N G W.	
8	N Y Bonded W H	4 casks gin	A G & Co.	
10	Hamburg via N O	10 cases wine	A B Wilberforce	
10	"	50 cases wine	Order marked H D	
10	"	111 cases champagne	"	
10	"	4 cases wine	R S	
13	"	10 cases wine	A Vignier.	
13	"	5 casks brandy	"	
13	"	15 cases champagne	"	
14	Havre via N Y	300	Wm Wolff Co.	
17	Bremen via N Y	15 cases wine	Order marked H M.	
17	"	2 barrels	"	
17	Liverpool	14 cases	Goldberg Bowen & Co.	
29	" N O	35 cases whisky	Louis Tausig & Co	
29	Genoa via N Y	43 cases liquors	Order marked G B P M	
29	N Y Bonded W H	20 cases champagne	1. Roederer	
25	"	220 cases	Chas Graef & Co	
28	Cincinnati	75 barrels whisky	Order marked " Stag.	
29	Louisville	74 barrels whisky	Order.	
30	Antwerp via N O	30 cases wine	Order marked V C	
30	Genoa via N Y	29 cases bitters	F B	

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

From				
July 6	Antwerp via N O	9 cases wines	Order marked C P	
11	"	35	Jas De Fremery & Co	
15	N Y Bonded W H	5 casks Sherry	Chas Meinecke & Co	
18	Glasgow via N Y	1 case whisky	Order marked P O R	
18	N Y Bonded W H	20 cases champagne	Louis Roederer	
16	"	20 blis ginger ale	Order marked W A R	
18	Hamburg via N O	132 blis mineral water.	N M	
18	"	133 barrels whisky	Hoffman	

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP R. D. Rice, July 6.

Live Oak Dist Co	50 barrels Whisky	Order
Lilienthal & Co	85 barrels Whisky	Order marked W J V Co.
C P Moorman & Co	100 barrels Whisky	A P Hotelling & Co
Meinhold & Heineman	95 cases Elder	Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM NEW YORK—PER STR. PENNSYLVANIA, July 5.

Flint & Co.	100 barrels Whisky	Order.
"	35 cases Whisky	"
"	6 barrels Whisky	" (Portland.)

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held June 30th, the following California properties were sold:

BRANDY.

59 barrels "Buckingham's," ex Victoria from New York, entered May 19, 1898, marked T.H.F., 2s. 6d. per gallon (60c.)

BEER

Six Months Business.

The details of the imports of Eastern beer overland and of the exports of beer to foreign countries from San Francisco during the first half year of 1898 are as follows: The imports are almost the same as last year, but the exports are considerably smaller.

IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC BULK BEER,

(FROM OVERLAND.)

Months	Bbls	Hi-bbls.	Qr-bbls	Kegs
January	450	127	175	140
February	300	190	96	20
March	504	152	128	140
April	405	245	68	121
May	433	220	216	...
June	321	185	220	12
Total	2,473	1,419	993	433
Same time '97	2,938	1,723	1,364	960
"	96	1,014	1,801	1,884
"	1,588	2,063	2,516	600

IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC BOTTLED BEER OVERLAND,

(Including shipments via Vancouver, Panama and Cape Horn.)

Months	Cases	Casks	Bbls	Boxes
January	425	230	279	...
February	610	220	258	250
March	...	196	180	...
April	1,136	555	570	...
May	273	460	435	20
June	395	535	970	6
Total	2,829	2,196	2,492	276
Same time '97	8,183	3,192	2,620	13
"	1,596	2,185	1,753	375
"	905	2,331	1,896	1,489

EXPORTS OF BOTTLED BEER,

(BY SEA TO FOREIGN PORTS.)

Months	Cases	Casks	Bbls	Boxes	Pkgs
January	929	278	36	...	105
February	1,356	212	67	190	...
March	628	400	428	...	60
April	885	536	253	...	25
May	542	247	109	201	50
June	800	386	128	...	...
Total	4,849	2,079	1,081	391	249
6 mo's '97	13,026	2,488	1,002	700	331

EXPORTS OF BULK BEER,

(BY SEA TO FOREIGN PORTS.)

Months	1/2-bls	1/4-bls	1/8-bls	Sixths	1-bls	Kegs
January	114	150	...	40	...	...
February	120	115	...	70	...	...
March	120	20	...	10	...	...
April	104	...	...	25	...	...
May	6	74	67	60	...	...
June	152	50	...	...	...	...
Total	26	684	412	205	...	...
6 mo's '97	70	680	931	412	555	110

TOTAL VALUE OF BEER EXPORTS.

Months	Value
January	\$10,048
February	9,629
March	11,987
April	13,563
May	8,005
June	10,801
Total	64,133
Same time '97	116,513

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From June 1st to June 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2-bbls.	1/4-bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	...	115	...	100	10	20
E G Lyons & Co.	100	...	180	...	135	...
W Jogen	60	...	...
Baldwin Grotto	...	85	100	...	...	...
Collector of Port.	...	15	90	...	...	...
Sherwood & Sherwood	...	35	80	...	...	...
Hilbert Bros	100	...	...	...
Goldberg Bowen & Co.	9	20	150
Hansen & K (Oakland).
Total	150	280	470	169	165	170

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL—CONTINUED.

From June 15th to June 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.	Kegs.
E G Lyons Co.	200		50				
Baldwin, Grotto				57			12
C Zinkand			5	55			6
Williams, Dimond & Co	30		75				
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		15		40	20	40	
Hilbert Bros.		210					
Sherwood & Sherwood	15		200				
Total.	245	255	420	152	20	46	12

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Bbls.	Bbls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				80	40	80	
C Zinkand				125	130		
Hilbert Bros.		120					
W Bogen					125		
Baldwin Grotto				50	10		20
Hansen & K (Oakland)				15	25	120	
Collector of Port.			200				
Totals		120	200	270	350	200	29

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From June 15th to June 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Moana	Apia	S F Breweries, Ltd.	2 half-bbls bulk.	\$ 9
"	Dunedin	"	15 casks bottled.	135
"	Honolulu	Enterprise Br Co.	4 pkgs bottled.	10
"	"	"	150 lb-bbls bulk.	
"	"	"	50 third-brls "	855
R P Rithel	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	30 cases bottled.	315
Curacao	La Paz	"	14 cases bottled.	82
"	"	"	11 casks bottled.	111
Belgie	Hong Kong	"	150 cases bottled.	1,500
"	Yokohama	Sherwood & Sherwood.	6 barrels bottled.	60
"	Honolulu	S F Co	100 barrels bottled.	651
"	Shanghai	"	150 cases bottled.	600
San Juan	San J de G'la	Anheuser-Busch Co.	50 cases bottled.	250
"	"	"	50 cases bottled.	187
"	Corinto	"	25 cases bottled.	131
"	Champerico	Castle Bros.	100 cases bottled.	450
"	"	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	20 cases bottled.	200
C D Bryant	Honolulu	Buffalo Brew Co.	50 pkgs bottled.	400
"	"	Williams D & Co	105 cases bottled.	820
"	"	Hilbert Bros	80 casks bottled.	920
"	"	"	35 cases bottled.	
Albert	Hilo	Williams D & Co.	90 pkgs bottled.	710
Total 539 cases, 276 casks, 106 barrels, and 114 packages bottled; and 152 half-barrels and 50 third barrels bulk				8,421

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

W G Irwin	Honolulu	Enterprise Brew Co.	25 barrels.	
"	"	"	200 lb-bbls.	
"	"	"	150 3rd-bbls.	
"	"	"	50 6th bbls.	
Coptic	Yokohama	Sherwood & Sherwood	8 bbls bottled.	80
"	Shanghai	S F Breweries Ltd.	100 cases bottled.	750
"	Hong Kong	"	30 casks bottled.	292
"	"	"	201 casks bottled.	1,650
"	"	"	200 cases bottled.	1,500
Acapulco	Amapala	"	2 cases bottled.	10
"	"	Buffalo Br Co	20 cases bottled.	100
"	Corinto	"	10 cases bottled.	85
Tropic Bird	Pahiti	S F Breweries Ltd.	1 case bottled.	9
"	"	"	2 barrels bottled.	19
City of Panama	Ocos	Bibo S & I	2 brls bottled.	27
"	"	R E Dist Co	20 boxes bottled.	106
"	San Juan de G.	"	12 casks bottled.	120
"	Champerico	Castle Bros	100 cases bottled.	450
"	Acajutla	Seattle B & M Co	100 cases bottled.	410
Mauna Ala	Honolulu	S F Breweries Ltd.	60 cases bottled.	615
"	"	J D Spreckels & Br Co.	100 cases bottled.	681
"	"	"	100 barrels bottled.	925
Alameda	Sydney	S F Breweries Ltd.	10 cases bottled.	108
"	"	"	30 sixth bbls bulk.	46
"	Wellington	"	20 cases bottled.	127
"	Apia	"	4 lb-brls bulk.	18
"	Honolulu	"	50 third bbls bulk.	155
"	"	Enterprise Br Co	30 barrels bulk.	
"	"	"	150 half-brls "	850
"	"	"	25 third-brls "	
Irmgard	"	Buffalo Br Co	60 cases bottled.	450
"	"	Williams D & Co.	75 barrels bottled.	1,250
"	"	"	30 cases bottled.	
Total 652 cases, 403 casks, 187 barrels, 20 boxes bottled; 28 barrels, 354 lb-barrels, 225 third barrels, and 80 sixth barrels bulk				12,572

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Stamp tax on malt extract.

Malt extract is liable to stamp tax under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, the same as other medicines. The fact that the substance of the article has already paid tax as beer does not operate to exempt it from tax in its new and medicinal form.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1898.

Sir: Schmitt & Shaffer, receivers of the John Kauffman Brewing Company, have written to this office under date of June 20, 1898, stating that they prepare a malt extract which they bottle and sell to the drug trade, and they inclose a set of labels that are placed on the bottles. They ask if this article is taxable under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. They have been referred to you. Will you please advise them that this office holds that malt extract is liable to taxation under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. The fact that a tax has already been paid on the beer from which the malt extract is made has no bearing on the question of the taxability of the article in its new and medicinal form. Other articles which have paid revenue taxes enter largely into the composition of tonics and patent medicines generally—such as distilled spirits, for instance—but it has never been claimed that such medicines and tonics are not to be stamped for that reason.

Very respectfully,

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. BERNHARDT BETTMAN,

Collector Internal Revenue, First District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Relative to the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, increasing the tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, and imposing additional taxes on such articles.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1898.

The attention of collectors of internal revenue and other officers is called to section three of the act of June 13, 1898, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," which provides as follows:

"Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff."

"Sec. 3. That there shall, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law, be levied and collected a tax of twelve cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption and sale; and upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, namely, a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and of \$1 per thousand on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand; and a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand; and \$1.50 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand: Provided, That in lieu of the 2, 3 and 4-ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law there may be packages thereof containing $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces respectively, and, in addition to packages now authorized by law, there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

"And there shall also be assessed and collected, with the exceptions hereinafter in this section provided for, upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported, and removed from factory or custom house before the passage of this Act bearing tax stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and can-

ceded subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for sale by any person, a tax equal to one-half of the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom-house and the tax levied in this Act upon such articles.

"Every person having on the day succeeding the date of the passage of this Act any of the above-described articles on hand for sale in excess of one thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco and twenty thousand cigars or cigarettes, and which have been removed from the factory where produced or the custom-house through which imported, bearing the rate of tax payable thereon at the time of such removal, shall make a full and true return under oath in duplicate of the quantity thereof, in pounds as to the tobacco and snuff and in thousands as to the cigars and cigarettes so held on that day, in such form and under such regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Such returns shall be made and delivered to the collector or deputy collector for the proper internal revenue district within thirty days after the passage of this Act. One of said returns shall be retained by the collector and the other forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with the assessment list for the month in which the return is received, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess and collect the taxes found to be due, as other taxes not paid by stamps are assessed and collected."

The increased rate took effect on the date next succeeding the passage of the act—that is, the first moment of this day, June 14.

Under the above provision, two, three, and four ounce packages of tobacco or snuff are not authorized, and manufacturers will be required to discontinue the use of such packages.

Dealers having stock on hand, with stamps affixed at old rates subsequent to April 14, 1898, in excess of 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes, are required to make return of such excess to collectors on Form No. 416, within thirty days after passage of the act, for assessment of tax as above provided. The time for rendering the return expires July 13, 1898.

Blanks are being prepared to be furnished to all dealers

required to make returns herein prescribed, and will be sent to collectors as soon as possible.

Manufacturers will not be allowed to remove from factory tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, which are not properly stamped under the new law.

Proper stamps are being prepared, and will be furnished to collectors upon requisition.

Collectors will be supplied with imprinted stamps denoting the new tax as soon as possible, and until supplied they will imprint the old stamps on hand with rubber stamps, as heretofore directed.

Any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchaser and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by said act.

Collectors will immediately notify manufacturers of cigars and tobacco and dealers of the provisions of the law above recited as far as they are affected thereby.

Approved:

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Oleomargarine.

The article "Fruit of the Meadow" taxable as oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1898.

SIR: The claim of Braun & Fitts for the refunding of \$2, tax paid at the rate of 2 cents per pound on 100 pounds of a product known as "Fruit of the Meadow," is hereby rejected in conformity with the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, who says:

"I am of the opinion that the compound 'Fruit of the Meadow,' offered for sale by Braun & Fitts, is among the compounds enumerated by section 2 of the act of August 2, 1896, declared to be oleomargarine when calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, and that the tax of 2 cents a pound, paid by the manufacturers on the hundred pounds of this compound offered for sale, has been properly and lawfully collected under the provisions of section 8 of that act."

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. F. E. COYNE, *Collector First District, Chicago, Ill.*

SHERWOOD SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

*PHONE MAIN 447.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

*PHONE RED 1791.

*PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR



Schlitz Milwaukee Beer,

RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS' EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)

E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Glasgow Scotch.

DEWAK'S Scotch Whisky.

HUNT ROOPE TEAGUE & CO. Cased Ports.

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

Ale in Wood.

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes. SLOE GIN.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

LAWSOON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Cristle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C.; Spring Hill, W. H. Mc Brayer; Hermitage; M. F. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Meltingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. H. me; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

SCHRAMBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

TOBACCO

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

June 1st to June 30, 1898.

From —		
June 1, N Y Bonded W H	85 bales Leaf	Order marked "La Flor."
" 10, Canada en route	1 bale Leaf	" M A G & Co
" 11, N Y Bonded W H	69 bales Leaf	" S in clam'd
" 13, Havre via N Y	3 cases Tobacco	" S B C
" 15, N Y Bonded W H	2 bales Leaf	" Triangle
" 18, "	1 bale Tobacco	" O

July 1st to July 15th, 1898.

July 9, N Y Bonded W H	3 bales Leaf	Order marked triangle.
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EXPORTS OF TOBACCO—JUNE 15 TO JUNE 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS'S & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Moana	Honolulu	Hyman Bros	15 cs mfg 3000 lbs	\$1,050
"	"	M. S Grinbaum	61 pks mfg 10080 lbs	3,636
"	"	A L Ehrmann	20 pkg plug 210 lbs	125
"	"	"	4 cs smok 1 210 lbs	
"	"	M Phillips & Co	2 cs smok 200 lbs	80
R P Ribbet	"	Micheltische Bros	40 pkg mfg 2000 lbs	600
Aloha	"	"	34 pkg mfg 2050 lbs	820
"	"	"	1 case mfg 50 lbs	30
"	"	Williams D & Co	10 cs mfg 1080 lbs	432
Curacao	Altata	Coburn, Tevis & Co	1 case mfg 6 lbs	5
Umatilla	Victoria	Williams D & Co	2 cases leaf 579 lbs	143
C D Bryant	Honolulu	A Michaeltschke	1 case mfg 50 lbs	30
"	"	Williams D & Co	1 case mfg 100 lbs	40
"	"	M S Grinbaum & Co	50 pkg plug 4300 lb	1,340
"	"	"	3 cs smok 4 4300 lb	
Albert	Hilo	Michaeltschke Bros	20 pkg mfg 1000 lbs	400
"	"	Williams D & Co	10 cases mfg 1080 lbs	400
"	"	A Michaeltschke	5 pkg mfg 400 lbs	250
Queen	Vancouver	M P Kohlberg & Co	2 bales leaf 120 lbs	140
"	Victoria	Conradi & Goldberg	5 case leaf 1546 lbs	523
"	Union	"	1 case leaf 304 lbs	61
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	M Phillips & Co	81 pkg mfg 6120 lbs	2,448
"	"	"	1 case leaf 100 lbs	40
"	"	Hyman Bros	103 cs lf 12300 lbs	4,138
"	"	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	5 crates leaf 600 lbs	200
Alice Blanchard Clipperton, Id.	"	Macondry & Co	1 case leaf 20 lbs	31
Total value				\$17,061

From July 1 to July 15, 1898.

Transit	Honolulu	Williams D & Co	5 pk mfg 1600 lbs	\$505
"	"	"	9 cs	
"	"	E J Benjamin	12 pkgs plug	405
"	"	M S Grinbaum & Co	20 pkg mfg 1800 lbs	400
"	"	Michaeltschke Bros	5 pkgs mfg 250 lbs	100
W G Irwin	"	Hyman Bros	15 pks plug 1500 lbs	315
"	"	"	100 cs mfg 1200 lbs	4,800
Umatilla	Victoria	Mitchelson & H	2 pkgs leaf 577 lbs	133
"	"	M P Kohlberg & Co	1 case leaf 342 lbs	120
Queen	"	H London	1 cs leaf 1149 lbs	298
"	"	S Bachman & Co	1 box mfg 128 lbs	50
Mauna Ala	Honolulu	J D Spreckels Bros & Co	100 pks mfg 750 lbs	450
"	"	M Phillips & Co	60 pks mfg 3000 lbs	1,200
Alameda	"	"	25 cs 2500 lbs	1,000
"	"	Hymen Bros	25 cs 2750 lbs	871
"	"	"	15 pkg 1500 lbs	315
"	"	B Henriksen	1 86 lbs	43
Irmgard	"	Williams, D & Co	2 cs 204 lbs	65
"	"	"	30 pks 2770 lbs	760
"	"	A L Ehrmann	6 pkgs 359 lbs	95
Total value				\$11,925

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—JUNE 15 TO JUNE 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Moana	Honolulu	Hyman Bros	1 case domestic	\$ 172
"	"	Tong Wo & Co	1 case	60
"	Sydney	M Blaskower & Co	2 cases foreign	282
Albert	Hilo	Michaeltschke	1 case domestic	45
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	E C Medau	1 case	117
Total				\$ 676

From July 1 to July 15, 1898.

Alameda	Honolulu	J D Spreckels Bros Co	1 package domestic	\$ 10
"	"	A Wessell	1 case	252
"	"	B Henriksen	3 cases	167
"	"	J D Spreckels Bros Co	1 case foreign	245
"	"	R Buckley	6 cases foreign	200
Total				\$1,254

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—JUNE 15 TO JUNE 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Moana	Honolulu	Hyman Bros	33 cases	\$987
"	Wellington N Z	A Michaeltschke	2 cases	125
Aloha	Honolulu	Michaeltschke Bros	14 cases	700
C D Bryant	"	A Michaeltschke	18 cases	950
Albert	Hilo	"	1 case	25
"	"	Michaeltschke Bros	1 case	45
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	F Harris	12 cases	1,130
Total				\$8,962

From July 1st to July 15, 1898.

Coptic	Yokohama	S P Co	5 cases	\$375
"	Honolulu	"	5 cases	375
Alameda	"	B Hinrichsen	1 pk	114
Total				\$864

Treasury Decision.

Dealer in tobacco.

Dealer in cigars liable to special tax when sales for preceding fiscal year exceed 2,500,000 cigars—Any person commencing business as dealer in tobacco or cigars July 1, 1898, or subsequently during the year required to pay special tax whenever sales exceed 50,000 pounds; the special tax will be computed from the first day of the month in which he commenced to engage in the business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Section 4 of the act of June 13, 1898, relating to tobacco dealers and manufacturers provides as follows:

SEC. 4. That from and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers shall be and hereby are imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.

* * * * *

Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed fifty thousand pounds shall each pay twelve dollars.

Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco; *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

It is held that 2,500,000 cigars shall be regarded as equivalent to 50,000 pounds of tobacco, and the special tax of dealers will be computed on that basis.

It is assumed that 1,000 cigars is equivalent to 20 pounds of tobacco, and that 1,000 cigarettes is equivalent to 3 pounds of tobacco, for the purpose of determining the liability to special tax under the law.

If the dealer sells tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, or only one or more of these articles, and his aggregate annual sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, exceeded 50,000 pounds, he will be required to pay the special tax commencing July 1, 1898.

It is also held that a person who has not engaged in the business of dealer in tobacco prior to July 1, 1898, but who on that date, or subsequently during the year, engages in the business, will be required to pay the special tax whenever his sales have at any time within the year exceeded 50,000 pounds. The special tax will be computed from the first day of the month in which he commenced to engage in the business.

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

The brewers, instead of worrying about the additional tax on beer and denouncing the Government have just "passed it along" as a good thing. The saloon-keepers will have to do the same thing, but where do the poor consumers come out? Like Jones, they will have to pay the freight. "Take a smoke" and think about it.

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Well-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898.

Stamp tax on certificates of deposit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1898.

SIR: In reply to an inquiry made by Mr. William Spencer, president of the First National Bank of Erie (who has to day been referred to you), you will please inform him that where a certificate of deposit is issued providing for the payment of interest, though with the condition "if left six months," stamp tax must be paid thereon in accordance with the requirements of the fourth subdivision of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, viz: Two cents for any sum not exceeding \$100, and "for each additional hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents."

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. JAMES S. FRUIT,

*Collector Twenty-third District, Pittsburg, Pa.**Claim for refund.*

No provision authorizing relief when spirits are stolen from warehouse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1898.

SIR: The claim of J. S. Stewart for the refunding of \$66, tax paid on spirits alleged to have been stolen from warehouse, is hereby rejected.

There is no provision of law authorizing relief in cases where spirits are stolen.

No allowance can be made for loss in warehouse unless a request for a regauge is made and filed with the collector within four years after the entry of the spirits and prior to withdrawal.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*Mr. H. A. RUCKER, *Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.*

(19521.)

Bottled Wines—Stamp Tax.

The provisions of the Act of June 13, 1898, in Schedule B, imposing tax on wines bottled for sale, applies not only to native wines and to wines bottled in this country, but also to wines bottled in foreign countries and imported into the United States for sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of inquiry of the 11th instant, you are hereby advised that the provision of the the Act of June 13, 1898, in Schedule B, imposing a tax on "sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, one cent; upon each bottle containing more than one pint, two cents," applies not only to domestic wines and to wines bottled in this country, but also to wines bottled in foreign countries and imported into the United States and sold.

Section 24 of the act provides that—

"Every person, except as otherwise provided in this Act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in said Schedule B, whether the article so offered or exposed is of foreign manufacture and imported or of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and shall be subject to all the taxes liabilities and penalties imposed by law for the sale of articles without the use of the proper stamp denoting the tax paid thereon; and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duty imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in the Act."

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner**Stamp-tax Medicines.*

Every compound which is held out as a remedy for disease (even though the formula by which it is made is not a secret, and the manufacturers claim no proprietary right therein), is subject to stamp tax under Schedule B of the Act of June 13, 1898.

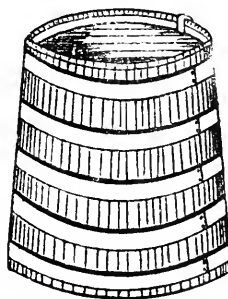
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1898.

SIR: Messrs. Hollander, Koshland & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, 515 East Lombard street, Baltimore, in a letter to this office dated the 11th instant, submit the question whether the medicines which they manufacture, "non-secret preparations," are subject to stamp tax under the act of June 13, 1898.

In regard to these preparations they say:

"The formulæ are printed on either the wrapper or the label; there is no privacy, and we claim no proprietorship, copy-right or trade-mark, any body having the full and free privilege of putting up the same preparations and under exactly the same style if they so desire. From our reading of the present enactment we take it that such goods are exempt, as when previously proprietary preparations were stamped ours were exempt under the Act of February 8, 1875, Chap. 36, Sec. 22."

They have to-day been referred to you, and you will please inform them that the exempting provision of the act of February 8, 1875, to which they refer, is not contained in the present act of June 13, 1898, and that there is no provision in the present act which can be construed as exempting their



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.....Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederhein.....Boonekamp Bitter
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ... Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre, ... Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

* * * * *

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.

SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee" "Chop Tek Wat."

KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

medicines from the stamp tax on the ground that they are "non-secret preparations," for which the manufacturers claim no proprietary rights.

Section 20 of the act of June 13, 1898, provides that —

"The stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B of this Act shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, * * * which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment."

Tax must therefore be paid on the medicinal compounds in question put up and sold by them, and the requisite stamp affixed to each package.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Mr. B. F. Parlett, *Collector Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md.*

Documentary and proprietary stamps under act of June 13, 1898.

Method of procuring, affixing and canceling, imprinting on bank checks, and furnishing private dies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

The revenue act of June 13, 1898, providing stamp taxes on the documents, articles and things enumerated in Schedules A and B of said act, becomes operative as to such taxes on and after July 1, 1898. In view of the public demand for information relative to the method of procuring, affixing and canceling said stamps, the following instructions are furnished, with the request that you give the same the widest publicity possible:

Adhesive stamps of the following denominations will be supplied collectors before July 1, 1898, for sale:

Documentary stamps under Schedule A—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; one, three, five, ten and fifty dollars.

Proprietary stamps—Schedule B— $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent, and 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, 4 and 5 cents.

The stamps may be sold to any person, whether for use or resale, and when purchased in quantities of \$100 or more in value at one time a discount of 1 per cent. is allowed. Whenever practicable, but one stamp should be placed upon an instrument or article; where any one stamp will not denote the tax, as few stamps as possible should be affixed.

Proprietary stamps must be affixed conspicuously on the outside of the article or package, and, where practicable, so that the opening of the article or package will destroy the stamp. All such stamps must be plainly canceled, when affixed, by writing or imprinting with a hand stamp the initials of the party or firm who paid the tax and the year when affixed.

Collectors should make orders at once for proprietary and

documentary stamps, in quantities and of the denominations desired, for a two months' supply.

Stamps for checks and drafts will be imprinted on the paper or instruments in the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta and San Francisco, and it is expected that such imprinted stamps will be ready for delivery before July 1. All orders for such stamps will be made through collectors and forwarded to the stamp agent at the place where such stamps are imprinted.

If necessary, the two-cent documentary stamp may be used on bank checks, drafts, etc.

Private dies for proprietary stamps will be prepared and furnished such proprietors as desire them and comply with the provisions of Section 9 of the act of July 13, 1898. All designs for dies and applications for stamps must be submitted to this office through collectors. All engraving will be done by the Government at the expense of proprietors, and deposits to cover the cost of dies and the price of stamps (not less than \$2,000 at one time) must be made before the stamps will be printed. Manufacturers of proprietary articles will be required to use the general proprietary stamps until stamps can be furnished from their designs.

Collectors will retain applications for private dies and stamps therefrom until regulations prescribing methods and means of securing the same are issued. The regulations relative to the stamp provisions of the revenue act approved the 13th instant will be issued and distributed in a few days.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Warehouse Receipts.

Companies in the cold storage business required to pay tax on warehouse receipts, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the regular course of trade for sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 21, 1898.

SIR: James T. Hoge, Esq., general manager, Baltimore City Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, has written to this office, under date of the 17th instant, inquiring as to the stamp tax of 25 cents on warehouse receipts on goods held on storage, and has been referred to you.

You will please inform him that companies in the cold storage business for the preservation of perishable goods are not exempt from the tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, upon warehouse receipts for goods, merchandise or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the regular course of trade for sale.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. BENJ. F. PARLETT, *Collector, Baltimore, Md.*

KOLB & DENHARD

OLD NONPAREIL
BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.

CALIFORNIA
WINES and BRANDIES.

—OFFICE AND VAULTS—
420-426 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
TELEPHONE No. 5096.



IMPORTERS AND SOLE AGENTS
PACIFIC COAST FOR

BIRCH'S
CRYSTAL

Belfast Ginger Ale

Treasury Decisions.

Stamps on Proprietary Articles.

Such articles in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers July 1, 1898, must be stamped when sold at retail.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., inclosing letter which you have received from Messrs. Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson & Co., of Cincinnati, asking for a construction of the new revenue law in relation to stamps on proprietary articles, has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to state that on and after July 1, 1898, the maker or manufacturer of any of the articles named in Schedule B must affix the proper stamp thereto before the same are sold, sent out, removed or delivered. As to stock in hands of dealers on the first day of July, 1898, the law provides as follows:

"It shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp, at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure with its contents is sold at retail.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Hon. WM. B. SHATTUCK, *House of Representatives, Washington.*

Action by collectors upon change in rate of tax on fermented liquors.

Inventory of stamps on hand at breweries to be made on day succeeding passage of act increasing rate of tax; additional information required from brewers on their returns on Form 18, for June, 1898; new bonds to be given by brewers in cases where the present bond is too small to meet the requirements of new law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

You will please arrange at once to have your deputies visit every brewery in your district on the day next succeeding the day of the passage of the act increasing the rate of tax on fermented liquors, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to take an actual inventory of all the stamps for fermented liquors on hand thereat at the commencement of business on that day. This inventory should be in duplicate, and one copy will be attached to the brewer's return, Form 18, for June, 1898, which is sent to this office. The deputy collector will also include in this inventory a statement, taken from Record 104, of the number of packages of liquor of each size removed from the brewery premises between June 1 and the date of the inventory.

The stamps returned to the collector, to be exchanged for stamps at the new rate, should not be less than the number shown by the inventory, and the brewer must account for any difference.

You will require every brewer on his return, Form 18, for June, to account separately for the number and kind of stamps purchased, and the number and kind of stamps used, by him during the portion of the month before and including the day of the passage of the act increasing the tax; and to account separately for the number and kind of stamps purchased, and the number and kind of stamps used, by him during the portion of the month after the passage of the act, and to show the number and kind of stamps returned by him and exchanged for stamps at the increased rate; also to show separately the quantity of liquor removed from the premises before and after the passage of the act. The form 18 may be adapted for this purpose by proper interlineations.

Attention is called to the fact that the increase in the rate of tax will probably necessitate the giving of new bonds by all brewers, as the law requires the bonds of brewers to be in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which, in the opinion of the collector, the brewer will be liable to pay during any one month. You will please see that new bonds in sufficient amounts are given in all cases where the present bond is too small to satisfy the requirements of the law in this respect.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Special tax.

Special taxes required to be paid by small theatrical companies as well as a circus and other exhibitions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1898.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries addressed to you on the 18th and 24th instant by Mr. C. W. Burkart, of Seymour, Ind. (which you have referred to this office), you will please inform him that the special tax imposed by paragraph 7 of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, applies to "a small theatrical company" as well as to a circus or other exhibition therein specially referred to.

This act goes into effect July 1 next, but a theatrical company not giving any performance in that month, but simply booking a play then for a first performance to be given at a later period, say, in the month of September, is only required to pay the special tax reckoned from the 1st day of September, to the 1st day of July following, at the rate of \$100 (sec. 3237, Rev. Stat.).

The full special tax of \$100 is required to be paid by a circus, theatrical or other company referred to in this statute when it gives a performance in the month of July. If no performance is given until a later month, the amount of special tax to be reckoned from the 1st day of the month in which this liability began to the 1st day of July following, as hereinafter stated. The full amount of special tax thus found due must be paid at once. It can not be received in installments.

Return thereof must be made and the special tax paid to the collector of the district in which such performance is first begun. A special tax stamp will then be issued by him; and this stamp will answer for the company in any other collection district within the same State in which it is issued, in view of the special provision for this purpose contained in the statute.

The collector of the district in which Seymour is situated is Mr. A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg, Ind., to whom application should be made and special tax paid by any circus or theatrical or other company before beginning any performance in his district.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Hon. F. M. GRIFFITH, *House of Representatives.*

Stamping of articles taxable under Schedule B by retail dealers.

Articles taxable under Schedule B, within the hands of retail dealers July 1, 1898, must when sold, be stamped according to the retail price as fixed by the manufacturer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: A. B. Crooks, druggist of Warren and Searing streets, Newark, has written to this office, under date of June 21, 1898, asking its opinion in reference to the stamping of patent medicines under the new law especially as to such articles as are on hand on the 1st day of July, 1898. He asks if they must be stamped at the marked or selling price, and instances Fellow's Syrup, the printed retail price of which is \$1.50, and which he sells at 95 cents.

He has been referred to you. Will you please inform him that these articles when sold must be stamped by him according to the regular retail price as fixed by the manufacturer,

which in the case mentioned is \$1.50, and would require a stamp of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. WM. D. RUTAN,
Collector Fifth District, Newark, N. J.

Stamp duties.

Wharf receipt given to shipper in exchange for which bill of lading bearing stamp, is issued does not require stamp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, inclosing a letter addressed to you on the 27th instant by Mr. E. Hawley, assistant general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, Morgan Steamship Line, will you please inform him, in reply to the first inquiry which he makes, that a wharf receipt given to a shipper by their receiving department in exchange for which a bill of lading is issued at their office, bearing a 1-cent stamp, does not, as this office is at present advised, require also a 1-cent stamp. The stamp on the bill of lading for such shipment appears to meet all the requirements of the law in that regard.

To his second inquiry, will you please inform him that the 10-cent stamp affixed to an export bill of lading, and duly canceled, is all that is required therefor by the seventh subdivision of Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, and that duplicates and triplicates thereof, made and delivered to persons in interest, are not required by the law to be stamped.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. D. A. CHAMBERS, *Washington, D. C.*

Stamp duties.

Stamps on custom-house entries, bonds, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: I reply as follows to your letter of the 22d instant:

Your office is correct in requiring the following described entries to have the stamp indicated affixed at time of presentation, viz:

Consumption or warehousing entries, \$100 or less in value.....	\$0.25
Consumption or warehousing entries, over \$100 and not over \$500....	.50
Consumption or warehousing entries, over \$500	1.00
Withdrawal entry, whether for consumption, transportation, or exportation.....	.50

Duplicates and triplicates of the foregoing entries are not required to be stamped.

Drawback entries are not required to be stamped.

Powers of attorney require the 25-cent stamp when presented.

Warehousing bonds, penal bonds, transportation bonds, exportation bonds, tea bonds, invoice bonds, owners' oath bonds, bonds for certificate of exportation—all required under customs regulations—must have affixed thereto the 50-cent stamp under that provision of Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, relating to "all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings."

Certificates of delivery of bonded goods and other certificates required by customs regulations should have affixed the 10-cent stamp under the provision of Schedule A for "certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act."

Certificates issued between customs officers for their own information, it is held, are not required by the law to be stamped.

Drawback debenture certificates are exempt from tax under section 17 of the act.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. WM. PENN NIXON, *Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.*

Stamp duties.

Checks and drafts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, submitting questions raised by the vice-president of the National Bank of Jacksonville, Mr. Bion H. Barnett, will you please advise him as follows:

1. Checks and drafts made and issued to the drawee prior to July 1 next, though presented for payment after that date, do not require the 2-cent stamp.

2. Where a check drawn subsequently to July 1 is presented at a bank without having the requisite stamp affixed, the bank, if it pays such unstamped check, becomes liable to the penalty provided by section 10 of the act of June 13, 1898.

3. There is no objection, under this act, to the affixing by the bank of the requisite stamp to an unstamped check presented for payment and to the bank's collecting the amount from the drawer or drawee of the check.

4. An inland bill of exchange, within the meaning of this act, is a bill of exchange drawn and made payable anywhere in the United States.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. G. W. WILSON,

Collector Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Ill.

Stamp duties.

Sales and transfers of certificates of stock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: On the question of the construction of that part of Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, imposing stamp tax "on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock," it is held that the meaning of the words "original issue," as herein used, is limited and controlled by the words "whether on organization or reorganization;" and that, therefore, the only certificates of stock on which the tax of 5 cents "on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof" is imposed by this act are those certificates issued on or after July 1, 1898, on the organization or reorganization of a company.

In the case of a corporation having, for instance, an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which it has issued only \$500,000 prior to July 1, 1898, and on and after that date finds it necessary to make one or more additional issues, under the authority possessed by it, each additional issue thus made is an "original issue" within the terms and meaning of the statute here under consideration, and the certificates of such issue are subject to the stamp tax.

Where any original certificate issued is presented by the holder to the company or corporation for the issuance of another certificate or certificates in lieu thereof, the certificate or certificates thereupon issued to take the place of the original certificate could not, under the language and limitation of the statute above cited, require any stamp as long as there is no sale, nor agreement to sell, nor memorandum of sale, nor transfer of any of these certificates issued in lieu of the original.

In case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, a tax of 2 cents is required to be paid on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof; and the stamp representing this is required to be placed upon such books.

Where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate—that is to say, the executed authority to transfer is contained on the back of the stock certificate which is to be transferred—the stamp must be placed on the transfer certificate—that is to say, upon the surrendered certificate containing the transfer.

In cases of agreement to sell, or where the transfer is by

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

NO. 529-537 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETABLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE OF GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY THAN ANY OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLD IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

GOVERNMENT ROOMS
NOS. 48 & 49 MONTGOMERY BLOCK

C. A. Ogden,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

F. CHEVALIER & CO.

9, 11, 13, 15 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHOLESALE

WINES AND LIQUORS

**Eastern Shipments
a Specialty**

PROPRIETORS
Chateau Chevalier Vineyard and Winery

Branch Office, Portland, Or.
242 Washington Street

CITY BREWERY . . .

OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST
BEER In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there must be executed a memorandum thereof, to which the stamp is required to affixed.

Under the ruling herein stated, in a case (that may be supposed) of a man who is the owner of a certificate for 100 shares of stock, and wishes to sell 10 of these to another person, the result being that one certificate would be issued for the 10 shares sold, and also an additional certificate for the 90 shares still remaining in him, the certificate for 90 shares, issued (with the certificate for 10 shares sold) in lieu thereof, does not require any stamp; and the certificate for the 10 shares does not require a stamp representing the tax of 5 cents on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, as it is not an original issue. The only stamp required with reference to these certificates is a stamp on the transfer of the 10 shares sold representing payment of the tax of 2 cents on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof.

In another case (stated for illustration) where a man holds several certificates for shares of stock aggregating one hundred shares, and, for his convenience, calls upon the company to issue to him in lieu thereof one certificate for one hundred shares, there being no sale, nor agreement to sell, nor memorandum of sale or delivery of transfer of this new certificate, the statute does not require the affixing of any stamp thereto.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. P. A. McCLAIN,
Collector First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stamp duties.

Stamps issued under internal revenue laws now repealed can not be used in lieu of stamps required by the war revenue law of 1898.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of 25th instant is received, asking whether you can recognize and permit to be used old revenue stamps used (issued) under former internal revenue stamp acts.

In reply, you are advised that stamps issued under acts now repealed can not be used in lieu of stamps required by the war revenue law of 1898. Ample opportunity was given for the redemption of the stamps issued under laws now repealed, and by section 17 of the act of March 1, 1879, a limitation was placed upon the presentation of claims for such redemption or allowance.

The stamps now required to be used are those which have been prescribed by the act, and they are required to be attached and canceled "as in this act provided."

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. R. YATES, *Collector Eighth District, Springfield, Ill.*

Stamp duties.

Warehousing bonds taxable under Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, stating that the "C. Dodsworth Distilling Company insist that warehousing bonds given by them to the Internal Revenue Department are not taxable under the war-revenue act," you are hereby advised, and you will please so inform them, that these bonds are subject to stamp tax under the 10th subdivision of Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, referring to "all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings."

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. B. BETTMANN, *Collector First District, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Special taxes.

Special tax to be issued for each bowling alley, pool, or billiard table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of inquiry of the 22d instant, you are hereby advised that a separate special tax stamp is to

be issued for each bowling alley, pool, or billiard table. One stamp will not be made to answer for several tables, even though they are contained in a single room and operated by one person or firm (as you state).

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Mr. J. E. HOUTZ, *Collector Internal Revenue, Omaha, Neb.*

Stamps on custom-house entries under the Act of June 13, 1898.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1898.

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

Under the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the following-named customs entries and bonds will require internal revenue stamps, as indicated in section 25 of the war-revenue law of June 13, 1898.

	Entry.	Bond.
1. Import entry for consumption.....	25 cents to	\$1.00
2. Warehouse entry.....	25 cents to	1.00
3. Warehouse withdrawal for consumption.....		.50
4. Warehouse withdrawal for export.....		.50
5. Withdrawal for transportation and export.....		.50
6. Withdrawal for transportation to a warehouse in another district.....		.50
7. Rewarehouse entry.....		.50
8. Rewarehouse withdrawal for consumption.....		.50
9. Rewarehouse withdrawal for exportation.....		.50
10. Rewarehouse withdrawal for transportation and exportation.....		.50
11. Rewarehouse withdrawal for transportation and warehousing in another district.....		.50
12. Warehouse and immediate transportation.....	25 cents to	1.00
13. Warehouse and consumption on arrival.....		.50
14. Warehouse and immediate export by sea.....		None.
15. Immediate Canada in transit.....		None.
16. Immediate transportation without appraisement (I. T.).....		None.
17. Withdrawal for export from Class 6 warehouse.....		.50
18. Withdrawal for transfer to manufacturing warehouse, Class 6.....		.50
19. Import entry under special bond for repairs, exhibition, etc.....	25 cents to	1.00
20. Entry for export of goods covered by the preceding import duty.....		.50
21. All bonds with sureties taken by the collector in the transaction of customs business, 50 cents for each bond.		
22. Certificates required to be issued by collectors for the cancellation of bonds or the adjustment of customs accounts in the different districts of the Customs service are exempt from internal revenue stamps.		

to Canada or Mexico, entries for immediate transportation to

Entries covering goods in transit through the United States interior ports under the acts of June 10, 1880, and February 23, 1887, entries for benefit of drawback, and entries for immediate exportation by sea, will not require internal revenue stamps.

All required stamps must be affixed to entries and duly canceled before they are deposited in the custom house, and must be so marked by the proper customs officers as to make their future use impracticable.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

Treasury Decisions.

Stamp duties.

No stamp required for the withdrawal of money from savings banks by depositors on pass books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In reply to a letter addressed to this office on the 17th instant by Mr. Jno. B. Price, cashier of the First National Bank, Hazleton, Pa. (who has to-day been referred to you), will you please inform him that no stamp tax is required to be paid on withdrawals of money from savings banks by depositors on pass books, nor upon a receipt or voucher given for such payment.

Mr. Price, however, says: "Entry is made in a book and a check is taken as a receipt or voucher and filed."

If a check or any order for the payment of money is made and issued on and after July 1 next, the requisite 2-cent stamp must be affixed thereto.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

MR. T. F. PENMAN, *Collector Twelfth District, Scranton, Pa.*

Tax on tobacco and cigars.

Manufacturers of tobacco and cigars required to pay increased rate of tax on such articles stamped subsequent to April 14 and previous to June 14, 1898, and which were on hand in the factory on the date last mentioned, or which previously had been temporarily removed from the factory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: This office has received a letter, dated 24th ultimo, from Deputy Collector Hairston, addressed to you and referred here, in which he, in substance, asks whether under certain conditions a manufacturer of tobacco is entitled to an exemption of 1,000 pounds of tobacco under the act of June 13, 1898, the same as dealers.

The question is further presented whether the manufacturer is required to pay the increased rate of tax, or only one-half the difference between the old and new rates on tobacco stamped subsequent to April 14, and removed from the factory prior to June 14, 1898, or so stamped but stored in the factory, or so stamped and removed from factory and placed in the hands of agents or commission merchants, or in the hands of dealers and no bona fide sale to such dealer.

In reply, you are advised that all manufactured tobacco and snuff held in stock by the manufacturer at the factory or elsewhere on and after June 14, 1898, whether stamped or unstamped, and intended to be sold by him from and at the

place of manufacture was and is subject to tax at the rate of 12 cents per pound.

The additional tax imposed by law upon dealers who had stamped tobacco on hand for sale June 14, 1898, subject to such additional tax does not apply to stock of tobacco stamped and held by the manufacturer on that date, although he may have temporarily removed the tobacco from his factory premises.

If the manufacturer prior to June 14, 1898, was engaged in selling manufactured tobacco at wholesale or at retail at some place elsewhere than the factory premises, he would be regarded as a dealer in tobacco in good faith, and if his tobacco was properly stamped and removed to his place of business as dealer in tobacco previous to June 14, 1898, he would, under these conditions, be required to make return on Form 416 the same as other dealers, but if the tobacco was temporarily removed and was and is intended to be sold by the manufacturer from the place of manufacture he will not be regarded as a dealer in tobacco.

Tobacco subject to the increased tax temporarily stored off factory premises, or voluntarily placed by the manufacturer in the hands of commission merchants, brokers, agents, or other persons, and which was held by such agents or other persons on June 14, 1898, and on and after that date intended to be sold by the manufacturer to his own use and accounts, or by such agents or other persons for him to his use and account will be held to be subject to tax at the increased rate the same as though it had not in fact been removed from the place of manufacture.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

MR. PARK AGNEW, *Collector Sixth District, Alexandria, Va.*

Stamp tax under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898.

Stamping of chemical preparations and prepared drugs—Malt extract preparations—Food preparations—Bulk packages—Retailer selling drugs at "cut prices," how he must stamp such articles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, asking for an early answer to certain questions relative to the stamping of articles under Schedule B of the act of June 13, 1898, came duly to hand, and would have received earlier attention if it had been possible to give it under the great pressure from manufacturers and dealers throughout the country for rulings on points affecting their various interests. You inquire—

(1) "Does the law require the stamping of chemical preparations and prepared drugs (some of which are patented—e.

CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, Vice-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST.



g., phenacetin, sulphonal, antipirine, etc.), which have no fixed or retail price, and which are not sold in prepared packages by the retailers?"

In reply to this, I would say that your question is too general for a definite answer, but the articles mentioned by you have all been held to be taxable by this office.

(2) "Does the law require the stamping of malt extract preparations?"

All malt extract preparations, such as nutritive, anchortonic, etc., are held liable to this stamp tax. The fact that the manufacturer pays \$2 tax on each barrel of lager beer from which these extracts are manufactured has no bearing on the question of taxation. It is known that articles which have once paid revenue tax enter largely into the composition of patent medicine—distilled spirits, for instance—but it has never been held for that reason that these articles should be exempted from stamp tax.

(3) "Does the law require the stamping of food preparations that have medicinal qualities, such as Mellin's, Nestle's, and Eskay's food, and other infants' foods?"

It has been ruled generally that food preparations are not liable to stamp tax, but if any one of these articles mentioned by you is advertised as having medicinal qualities there might be a question in regard to its taxability.

(4) "How is the stamp tax to be administered on bulk goods which have no fixed or advertised retail price—for example, on perfumery which the manufacturer sells by the pound, and the retailer sells at whatever price he can get?"

The ruling of this office in regard to bulk packages is as follows:

All medicinal preparations subject to the stamp tax, and all perfumeries and cosmetic articles, are equally liable to the stamp tax when sold in what is term bulk packages as when sold in retail packages, and the value of the stamp or stamps to be affixed must correspond with the price charged for a single package with its contents. This decision specially applies to imported bay rum, cologne waters, vaseline, and petroleum, which are held to be cosmetic articles, and to bitters claimed to be medicinal, when sold in kegs, half barrels, etc.

Dealers may retail directly from such bulk packages, which have been properly stamped by the manufacturer or importer, drawing from the same in quantities to suit their customers, without any additional stamping, but the stamps attached to such bulk packages will only protect the original articles contained therein, and only protect that so long as it is kept within such stamped package. If bulk packages are broken and their contents drawn off into smaller vessels, thereby ceasing to be identified with the stamped package in which they were put up by the manufacturer or sold by the importer, such contents become liable to seizure if stamps are not affixed to the articles thus sold or offered or exposed for sale.

(5) "When the law becomes operative, how must the retailer stamp his goods which are selling at cut prices. To an article the advertising price of which is \$1, but which the druggist sells for 70 cents, what stamp must be affixed?"

The retailer must stamp the article according to the advertised retail price, which is fixed by the manufacturer. An article the advertised price of which is \$1, and which the druggist sells for 70 cents, must have affixed 2½ cents in stamps.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, New York, N. Y.

Wanted—Situation.

WANTED.—A Vineyardist Wine-maker, with twenty years' experience in all branches of grape-culture and wine-making, wants a situation as foreman. Best references; small salary. Address W. L., 151 11th st., City. (9)

Stamps on Bottled Wines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28th, 1898.

JOHN C. LYNCH, *Collector First District, San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant is at hand, transmitting petition of certain dealers in wine and restaurant keepers of your city for a ruling from this office relieving them from the necessity of affixing internal revenue stamps to bottles of wine filled by them from bulk packages and served with meals to customers.

In regard to this matter, you are informed that this office has held that the required stamps must be affixed to domestic wines when the same are transferred to bottles for sale by the person who makes the transfer. It is not necessary that the title to the bottle should pass at the time when the wine is sold, and the presence on the bottles of labels or wrappings is not believed to be a necessary feature. It would evidently be too tedious and uncertain a process in the collection of the revenue to distinguish between bottles which have been corked by machinery and those which have been corked by hand, and no distinction seems to be warranted by the law.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

American Wines and Wine Making

BY GUIDO ROSSATI,

Director Enotechnic Station of Italian Government at New York.

Most of the Eastern wines are apt to be criticised as "foxy" by a wine expert accustomed to only foreign wines. As we all know, Eastern wines are made from native varieties of grapes, while the California wines are produced from foreign grapevines transplanted to a different soil and climate. Therefore the California wines will come nearer to foreign wines in type and taste than Eastern wines. But the latter are distinctly American wines. When prepared from the best varieties of American grape, such as the Catawba, Delaware Norton's Virginia, etc., and when carefully made and properly aged, they have a quality and worth of their own. Some of these Eastern wines have become very favorably known, especially the Eastern champagnes, which show surprising results. More progress has been made in this branch of wine-making in the East than in California.

We must draw a line between wines made in California and in the East. In California they have the best natural advantages for all-round wine-making, as they can grow the vinifera to perfection; but at present it is not the section where they use the greatest effort in the careful making and aging of the wines. It is generally the case that where nature does the most, man does the least. Most of the California growers want to sell their wines very soon after they are made, and many have not buildings suited to their aging. Not a few of the California wineries have been styled "wine barns." Wines are treated more like wines in Eastern cellars, and even California wines get on better when in the East. Those in California who have given their wines fair play and a respectable home (and I might mention a score of them) have obtained very satisfactory results, especially in the line of Rieslings, Sauternes and Cabernets. I tasted some of these wines in California that I liked very much. While they often have, perhaps in a too pronounced way, the specific qualities and merits of these varieties, they have also in common one taste characteristic to almost all California wines, which it is difficult to define, but easily detected by an experienced taster. It is a taste that shows their origin, because it is typical of their country, as is the case in Europe with the wines of the various countries. A connoisseur of wines can tell at once a French wine from an

Italian, even within similarity of types, because each of the two has a national character.

On the other hand, in the Eastern States, where a greater effort is made in the preparation and aging of the wines, the natural advantages are lesser than in California, with exception, perhaps, of the temperature during the fermenting season, which is lower in the East than in California, and therefore more suited to a better fermentation of the wines, and with the exception, also, of the conditions required for the making of sparkling wines, which are better in the East, especially Keuka Lake and Northern Ohio districts. Eastern wines are not infrequently too rich with acidity, but this, with proper care, could be avoided. American wine makers should try to get that softness, smoothness and cleanness of taste which are found in the best foreign wines. To decrease the high acidity naturally contained in some of the Eastern wines, not a few resort to Gallizing, but it would be advisable to try some other method, more rational; for example, the application of a low temperature to the wine in order to favor precipitation of the acid tartrate of potash, which is all the more insoluble the lower the temperature is, and which enters into the acidity of the wine from one-third to one-half of the whole.

In Valtellina, a province of Northern Italy, from which I come, wines, when young, are quite rich in acids. In order to show the improving effect that the exposure to a low temperature for a certain period has on wines, I will mention the following fact: Our wines, as soon as made, are hardly drinkable, but they are sold in the following winter to Swiss merchants, who carry them over to Switzerland through the high roads of the Alps. During transportation the wines are brought to a considerable altitude, sometimes even to 12,000 feet above the sea-level, where, during the winter season, temperature is very low, and the effect of this exposure is that the wine loses a great deal of its acid contents, thus greatly improving in quality, as it becomes smoother, rounder, softer, and altogether more suitable to the taste of refined wine-drinkers.

Thus, I think that much improvement could be obtained in Eastern American wines through exposure of them for a certain period to cold temperature, which is not missing during the winter season in the Eastern States, taking care to rack or filter the wines afterward. It is a well-known fact that in Burgundy the application of a low temperature towards the improvement of wines has been a subject thoroughly studied, and to-day not a few are the growers that apply this system regularly to the improvement of their growths.

In Southern vineyards the native grapes usually have sufficient saccharine, but in Western New York and Northern Ohio the grapes run, not infrequently, low in sugar. In California the grapes usually have plenty of saccharine, but may lack other important qualities. It follows, therefore, that the future will see a greater connection of business interests between the various vine-growing sections of the United States, as the deficiencies of one district will be met with the advantages that Nature has given to the production of others.

One of the natural faults that are more frequently found in American red wines is their deficiency of tannin, which, in proper (but mind, not excessive) quantity is a valuable element, as it precipitates excess of albuminous matters, thus assuring a better preservation of the wine, and also allows the wine to develop those qualities which are most desirable and liked by wine-drinkers. Tannin is the great preserving element of wine, and the regulator, so to speak, of the normal aging of wine. Among the Eastern wines, one that contains tannin in the greatest degree is Norton's Virginia, which is also the wine appreciated and suitable for long aging. The deficiency of tannin in the other Eastern red wines, not-

withstanding their high color, is noticeable from the fact that, although aged for several years in bottle, they will not make a shirt or crust in the bottle, as is the case with the vinifera wines.

Another fault which I found not infrequently, especially in California wines of the Sauterne type, were the excessive sulphurations to which the wines had been submitted. In one case in California I noticed that sulphurous acid gas was actually being pumped into the wine, while it should only come into contact. Of course, sulphurous acid gas is the most commonly used article, or, better, the only one permissible in the cellar as a disinfectant and preventive of diseases, but its use must not degenerate, as it often happens, into abuse. If a little is good, too much is liable to make the wine unhealthy. In fact I have tasted some California wines that, through excessive sulphuring, would provoke coughing after having been drunk.

When cleanness is rigorously observed, there will be no need of resorting to excessive sulphurations or to application of "scientific" remedies. American wine-makers will get a better reputation for their wines if they stick to the "old-fashioned methods," accompanied, however, by a rigorous observance of cleanness and propriety in all operations.

Another point to which I should like the American wine-growers of the East to give their attention is the subject of blending, not only among wines of the various viticultural sections of the United States, but also with foreign wines suitable to this purpose. There is no doubt that in some cases they would get excellent results. Using one wine to correct another, provided both wines are in condition to be mutually corrected by their blending, is one of the best means yet devised in rational wine-making. I should like to see Eastern wine-makers try blending with our Italian wines. Thus, under certain conditions, they could blend 70 per cent. of native wine with 30 per cent. of an Italian wine of the South — rich in alcohol, body, tannin and color — and this should give a red wine of superior quality, capable of considerable improvement and development with age. Many of the leading French and German wine-makers used or use our Italian wines for blending, and you know the high quality of their wines.

The Lake Kenka district has established beyond doubt its pre-eminence as a sparkling wine district. Ohio also shows great suitability to sparkling wine and light wine, especially of the white hock type; a decent red wine being also obtained there from the Norton's Virginia, which is almost exempt from "foxiness." Missouri is apt to give table wines, both white and red, of a heavier type than Ohio or New York State, the red wines approaching the Burgundy style, and sometimes even the blending wines. California, where the vinifera is cultivated, can give the greatest variety of types, from the light table wines, such as Rieslings and Zinfandels, to the strong dessert wines, such as ports and sherries. The counties in the neighborhood of San Francisco — such as Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa — constitute the dry wine district, growing chiefly Rieslings, Hocks, Clarets, Sauternes and Burgundies; and the southern section of California — such as Fresno and Los Angeles counties — constitute the sweet-wine district, the most suitable one for sherries and ports, which can be obtained in this section with greater advantage than any other part of the United States. Considering how cheap and easily these wines can be obtained in this part of the country, I think it a mistake to try to obtain similar wines in the Northeastern States, where the natural conditions are not actually favorable to this kind of production.

In conclusion, the wine industry of the United States is bound to have a great future. The great question is to get the American people to drink wine at the table with their meals,

as is done in Europe, where wine is seldom taken outside of meals. If the people of this country should form such a desirable habit, the production of wine in this country would soon increase by leaps and bounds, and in a short time would equal any in the world, to the great advantage of the health, wealth and prosperity of millions of people.

Viticulture in Australia.

According to the "Year Book of Australia," for the year 1898, the progress of the industry in South Australia and New South Wales has been satisfactory in the past year, but elsewhere on that continent it has been stationary or retrograding. A body similar in some respects to the California Wine Makers' Corporation is proposed in Victoria. Some attention is being given to Pasteurizing wines intended for export.

Area of Australian Wine Cultivation.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
New South Wales .....(acres)	7,577	7,519	8,061
Queensland	1,987	2,021	2,020
South Australia	*17,418	*17,418	18,333
Tasmania		30	.....
Victoria	30,307	30,365	30,275
Western Australia	1,864	2,217	2,294
Total	59,153	59,670	60,983

The quantities of wine produced during the last three seasons were as follows:

Australian Wine Production.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
New South Wales....(galls.)	731,683	885,073	794,256
Queensland	176,497	238,208	170,733
South Australia.....	*712,845	*712,845	1,473,216
Victoria	1,909,972	1,950,000	2,226,999
Western Australia	75,814	79,550	75,693
Total.....	3,606,811	3,865,676	4,740,897

The South Australian returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96 marked * not having been published, those for 1893-94 had to be retained.

There is a steady increase in the quantity of Australian wine exported, and a further expansion is anticipated during the next and succeeding years. The present condition of the wine trade generally is shown below:

Australian Wine Imports, 1896-97.

	(gallons)	1896-97.
New South Wales	94,466	£61,171
Queensland	31,480	21,988
South Australia.....	20,004	13,554
Tasmania	14,336	4,518
Victoria	70,012	56,157
Western Australia.....	68,680	28,710
Total	298,978	186,098

A large proportion of the imported wines were from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and other countries, but the bulk was of Australian manufacture. Thus of the Western Australian imports, 81,370 gallons were produced in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. The exports of wine during the same period are subjoined.

Australian Wine Exports, 1896-97.

	(gallons)	1896-97.
New South Wales.....	44,131	£18,879
Queensland	2,900	1,478
South Australia.....	402,627	81,747
Tasmania	226	95
Victoria	378,909	75,129
Western Australia .....	.....	.....
Total.....	828,793	177,328

Of the above 828,793 gallons, 769,800 gallons were of Australian origin, against 683,210 gallons in 1895-96. The

higher value of the imports in proportion to the quantities is explained by their including champagne and the more costly kinds of wine.

The remarkable purity and general excellence of Australian grape brandy are beginning to secure full recognition, more particularly in Europe, where not only have Messrs. Joshua Brothers, of Victoria, secured gold medals for their exhibits of colonial brandy at the Brussels International Exhibition, but the London County Council has also sanctioned the introduction of the spirit into the institutions under its charge. At the same time Sir Andrew Clark, formerly Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Imperial Army Medical Staff, has promised to assist in bringing Australian brandy under the attention of the war authorities, with a view to securing its use in the British army and hospitals. The failure of the French vintage, and the consequent diminution of the supplies of pure Cognac, will probably lead to a rapidly enhanced demand for the Australian article, which so far has successfully withstood every test to which it has been subjected. Australian spirit production has already attained proportions considerably larger than is generally understood. In Victoria, nearly half a million gallons of wine are used in the manufacture of brandy, three-fifths being used by large distilleries and the remainder by over forty private stills owned by vignerons in that colony. It has been proposed, with a view to encouraging the industry, that the Victorian Government should provide proper storage, where the brandies, like the wines, should become fully matured, and so assist the smaller distillers, who have not sufficient capital for that purpose.

In New South Wales the manufacture of grape brandy is steadily progressing; but it is stated that the product, which, in 1896-97, amounted to 7,134 gallons, is used principally for fortifying wines. It is proposed, if the consent of the Government can be obtained, to establish co-operative distilleries, to which vignerons can send their wines to be made into brandy, a great number of wine growers being unable to incur the expense of having their own stills.

Wine Auction in England.

At a sale in London, June, 24 the Port wine sold at — 60 barrels "Asti," ex Winifreda from New York, entered May 6, 1898, 2 s. to 2s. 1 d. per gallon (48 to 50 cents.)

12 barrels "Natoma," ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 21, 1898, 1 s. 11d. per gallon (46 cents.)

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending June 30th, 1898:

Per Neustria, June 20, 1183 boxes Macaroni, "Dello Jojo" brand.

Per Sunset Route June 21, 56 barrels wine, "Italian-Swiss Colony" brand.

Per Victoria, June 22, 40 cases artichokes, "La Rosa."

Per La Bourgogne, June 27, 2 bbls cognac, "Frapiu."

Respectfully, L. GANDOLFI & Co.

A New Jersey saloon-keeper recently paid \$50 for a license permitting him to bottle and sell beer "not to be drunk on the premises where bottled." The clerk of the excise board maintained that the bottler did not violate the law in selling from his wagon, the city attorney, when appealed to, upheld the decision, and now all may get their beer "on the sly."

Wine Production of France.

I have the honor to submit to the Department, as being of importance to the wine-growing interests of the United States, a synopsis of the recent official report of the commissioners of indirect taxes on the wine product of the year 1897.

It will be seen from the subjoined tables that the average yield was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896. The total yield was about equal to the average for the ten years before 1896, but less than the product of that year. The value of last year's vintage is estimated at \$132,000,000, about \$10,500,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the past twelve months nearly 100,000 acres. I is now some 600,000 acres less than it was ten years ago. The following table shows the yield in twenty departments, the first column referring to 1875, when more wine was produced than in any one year before or since:

Department.	1875.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Herault.....[gallons.]	211,500,000	91,980,900	171,518,805	227,300,110
Ande.....	85,530,000	49,306,915	81,251,055	90,638,370
Gard.....	25,780,000	21,939,980	38,067,285	61,029,345
Pyrenees-Orientales.....	32,670,000	44,664,070	45,836,755	45,836,755
Gironde.....	118,510,000	47,134,620	75,477,420	30,066,210
Bouches-du-Rhone.....	4,150,000	13,385,820	20,576,590	27,019,845
Var.....	19,620,000	12,345,435	18,109,215	19,684,420
Rhone.....	920,000	15,673,610	44,203,755	18,421,965
Loire-Inférieure.....	67,268,000	26,460,000	29,250,000	15,187,500
Puy-de-Dôme.....	29,250,000	27,090,330	29,031,670	11,887,920
Haute-Garonne.....	42,430,000	5,400,000	12,340,000	11,497,500
Vaucluse.....	17,500,000	6,312,020	8,325,100	11,209,440
Isere.....	16,320,000	8,415,000	10,080,100	10,739,430
Meurthe et Moselle.....	33,887,000	8,267,500	19,249,335	8,255,565
Cote-d'Or.....	46,993,000	8,719,615	18,964,635	7,586,080
Saone-et-Loire.....	49,970,000	11,178,540	34,427,115	7,667,955
Marne.....	44,426,000	8,942,480	15,762,700	6,510,015
Tarn.....	11,700,000	2,714,000	6,100,000	6,389,935
Lot-et-Garonne.....	12,400,000	8,200,000	11,720,000	6,159,150
Ain.....	1,700,000	4,315,000	9,100,000	5,841,540
Total.....	873,014,000	325,445,865	600,031,635	629,709,070

The total yield in all departments was 727,791,245 gallons; total acreage, 4,222,325 acres.

All of this product, except about \$10,500,000 worth, is common wine, drunk by the people, bought in the vineyards or their immediate vicinity. The use of wine at the table is deemed as necessary as bread. It is brought within the reach of the most limited purse, and daily consumed by large and small families. For my man-of-all-work and his wife, five children and mother-in-law, one case of wine is purchased every three and a half months. It contains about 215 quarts, and costs at the dealer's near the vineyard, 70 francs (\$13.50); the tariff demanded at the city gates being 28.10 francs (\$5.40). In many families the consumption per day is about one quart per day for each grown person.

The *Moniteur Vinicole* stated some weeks ago that the quantity of wine made from alcohol in 1897 was 37,684,760 gallons. The wine from dried grapes (raisins secs) was estimated at 23,458,560 gallons. The alcohol product is formed in this manner. After all the wine has passed from the grapes, the residue is left in the vat for a few days, when a quantity of sugar and water is added. Alcohol is thus generated, and a variety of wine called "piquette," or "la seconde cuvee," is made, which is sold as one of the varieties of vin ordinaire.

The wine from raisins is manufactured from grapes imported from Algeria, Tunis, Corinth, and (a small quantity) from Spain. The aggregate importations for 1897 were 42,000,000 pounds. The Government has recently increased the duty on dried grapes and on wine produced from them, according to the degree of alcohol contained therein.

La Revue Vinicole of December 25, 1895, announced that the phylloxera had made its appearance in the vineyards of Corinth, that it had long been at work in the Levant, and that it had already destroyed the vines on some 150,000 acres in

Smyrna. These plants of Corinth prosper in Algeria, and that colony is looked to as a source to supply the failure in the Levant.

Of the total quantity of wine produced in France, nearly one-third comes from the department of the Herault, and this, with the three adjoining departments—the Ande, the Pyrenees-Orientales and the Gard—produces nearly five-eighths of the whole. The report shows a notable decrease in the yield throughout the Burgundy vineyards; the departments of the Yonne, the Haute-Saone, the Saone-et-Loire, and the Cote-d'Or having produced only about a third of the 80,000,000 gallons which they produced in 1896. The district known as the Charente yielded barely 7,000,000 last year, against 300,000,000 before the incursions of the phylloxera. The most flourishing vineyards in the country seem to be in the district from which I write—the valley of the Rhone—where the grape grows in abundance, and a good healthful article of wine is afforded to the working classes at 9 and 10 cents per quart.

The imports and exports for the last ten years are:

Year.	Area in vine- yard.	Yield.		Imports.	Exports.
	Acres.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1887.....	4,860,000	546,797,000	390,595,000	53,758,000	54,045,000
1888.....	4,606,000	677,296,000	276,210,000	46,755,000	46,755,000
1889.....	4,544,000	522,800,000	236,578,000	46,645,000	46,645,000
1890.....	4,541,000	616,860,000	243,675,000	41,512,000	41,512,000
1891.....	4,406,435	679,115,000	243,630,000	36,200,000	36,200,000
1892.....	4,452,280	664,348,000	193,500,000	38,724,500	38,724,500
1893.....	4,489,245	1,125,000,000	113,013,000	40,117,500	40,117,500
1894.....	4,417,000	878,688,180	101,070,000	33,480,000	33,480,000
1895.....	4,367,505	600,470,415	143,010,000	38,160,000	38,160,000
1896.....	4,321,080	1,004,763,420	128,405,000	33,480,000	33,480,000
1897.....	4,222,325	727,791,245	131,332,500	33,480,000	33,480,000

The imports and exports for 1897 cover only the first ten months.

Something over half the wine imported came from Spain; next in order are Algiers and Tunis. The destination of the exportations are recorded only as regards champagnes and Mousseaux wines; which I append in the order of their importance: England, Belgium, Germany Russia and the United States.

The average production of wine in 1897 in seven countries in Europe is stated in the *Moniteur Vinicole* as follows:

COUNTRY.	Production in 1897.
France.....(gallons)	727,791,245
Italy.....	485,290,000
Spain.....	447,750,000
Roumania.....	72,500,000
Austria-Hungary.....	62,500,000
Russia.....	56,250,000
Portugal.....	56,250,000
Germany.....	47,250,000
Turkey.....	40,500,000
Switzerland.....	28,125,000
Greece.....	27,000,000
Bulgaria.....	24,825,000
Servia.....	20,250,000

The decrease of the wine acreage of this country is attributable almost entirely to the phylloxera, which has undoubtedly cost the French people several times more than the war indemnity paid to Prussia.

American vines—the Noah, Othello, Herbmont and others—upon which French vines are grafted, are growing in hundreds of vineyards and producing grapes from which excellent wines are made. The products of some of these vines are mixed with grapes from vines a hundred years or more old, with satisfactory results. Considerable wine is produced direct from the American vines, and is known as American wine. The influence of the soil and climate is said to have caused the product of the transplanted vine to compare favorably with the native. It is calculated that the im-

ported vine, after a naturalization of ten years, will, with the aid of grafting, yield a quality of wine equal to the best in the locality to which it has been transplanted; but the costliest wines come from vines that date from a century to a century and a half or more.

JOHN C. COVERT,

LYONS, February 14, 1898.

Consul.

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WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

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Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



Internal Revenue Decision.

(19477.)

New Tax on Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1898.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

The new revenue bill, which has passed both Houses, will probably be signed by the President June 13, and go into effect June 14, as far as relates to the increase of tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff.

Manufacturers should be notified and steps should be taken to have no removals made from the factory after the law goes into effect unless the tax is paid at the new rate. You will have your deputies visit the factories as soon as possible after the law goes into effect, and see that the manufacturers are complying with the law, and if any articles have been removed after the new law has gone into effect, improperly stamped, the tax due should be returned for assessment.

Dealers having stock on hand with stamps affixed at old rates subsequent to April 14, 1898, in excess of 1,000 pounds of tobacco or 20,000 cigars or cigarettes, are required to make return to collectors within thirty days after passage of the act, for assessment of a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom house and the new rate. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished as soon as possible.

Require manufacturers of tobacco and cigars to make an inventory of stamps on hand when the new law goes into effect, and furnish the same to you for redemption, and your deputies will verify the same by examination.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF MAY 31, 1898.

- 604,720—Bottle. Allan R. Campbell, Huntsville, Ala.
604,929—Bottle or similar vessel. George A. Diemer, Newburg, N. Y.
604,791—Non-refillable Bottle. Edmund Rodier, New York City.
11,667—Re-issue—Bottle Filling Apparatus. Henry Staub and C. Duerst, Allegheny, Pa.

DESIGNS.

- 28,731—Pill Bottle. Matthew J. Bogert, Demerest, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,636—Whisky. Alfred E. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—A cut or design inclosing the picture of a mounted trooper and the word "Trooper" directly over it.
31,637—Medicated Tonic Wines. Markar G. Dadirrian, New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Shartone."

ISSUE OF JUNE 7, 1898.

- 605,179—Bottle-washer. Charles H. and H. B. Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
605,180—Bottle-washer. Charles H. and H. B. Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
605,227—Non-refillable Bottle. Geo. E. Henry and C. F. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGNS.

- 28,790—Bottle. George Miller, Jersey City, N. J.

ISSUE OF JUNE 14, 1898.

- 605,636—Mucilage Bottle. Thomas A. Fick, Paris, Canada.
605,481—Bottle Stopper. Pauline G. Hercht, Bugota, N. J.
605,685—Apparatus for Purifying and Cooling Liquids. Orrin W. Swift, New Haven, Conn.
605,591—Non-refillable Bottle. William G. Webster, Grand River, Ohio.

DESIGNS.

- 28,842—Bottle or Jar. Martin P. Griffith, Manor Station, Penn.
28,841—Bottle. Philip Lindemeyer, Baltimore, Md.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,695—Whisky. Webb & Meyer, New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Ingleside," and a monogram formed by the letters and character "W & M," interwoven.

PRINTS.

- 68—"Royal Scot" (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

ISSUE OF JUNE 7, 1898.

- 605,371—Tobacco Cutter. John B. Adt, Baltimore, Md.
605,412—Tobacco Stemmer. Andrew J. Blair, Walnut Grove, N. C.
605,421—Cigar Box. Eugene F. Hamburg, Rochester, N. Y.

DESIGNS.

- 28,787—Pipe. Julius Becker, New York City.
28,786—Cigars or similar article. Christian G. Singley, Manheim, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,630—Cigars. William W. Arnold, Denver, Colo. Essential Feature—The word "National," taken in connection with a large hotel building having a heavy cornice, a sloping roof, and a rectangular cupola in front extending above the roof.

ISSUE OF JUNE 14, 1898.

- 605,818—Pendant Cigar Lighter. Howard Giddings, Chicago, Illinois.

DESIGNS.

- 28,836—Cigar. Henry Heitman, Miamisburg, Ohio.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,637—Cigars, Tobacco and Cigarettes. William W. Arnold, Denver, Colo. Essential Feature—The words, "Scenic Line."

LABELS.

- 6,597—"Queen Jenny" (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.
6,596—"The American Boy" (for Cigars). Lutner Cigar Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
6,595—"Yellowstone Gems" (for Cigars). M. Hyman Cigar and Importing Co., Denver, Colorado.

ISSUE OF JUNE 21, 1898.

- 605,833—Machine for Vending Lighted Cigars or Cigarettes. Achille Taude, Carbes, France.
602,129—Cigar-wrapper Cutting Machine. Napoleon Du Bruhl, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,732—Leaf Tobacco, Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars. S. Hershfield Bros. & Co., New Orleans, La. Essential Feature—The words "Black Horse," or the representation of a black horse.

LABELS.

- 6,604—"Cuban Daisy," (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.
31,605—Whisky. Frank H. Ricker, Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The words "Gov. Russell Blends."

LABELS.

- 6,598—"Black and Tan" (for Beer). Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.
6,599—"Regal Lager" (for Beer.) Long Island Brewery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JUNE 21, 1898.

- 605,843—Non-refillable Bottle. John W. Bear, Udell Iowa.
606,005—Machine for Filling and Corking Bottles. William M. Fowler, Stamford, Connecticut.
505,966—Bottle-stopper. George W. Mason, Sharon, Pa.
605,908—Bottle-stopper. John F. Perry, Chicago, Ill.
605,985—Apparatus for Filtering or Purifying and Aerating Water. John A. Wiedersheim, Philadelphia, Pa.

LABELS.

- 6,605—"Blue Point Raccoon Creek Rye Whisky." Henry H. Elliott, Washington, District of Columbia.
6,606—"Dewey's Victory" (for Whisky). A. B. Sheaffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
6,607—"Old Glory" (for Whisky.) A. B. Sheaffer, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,718—Medicated Whisky. Williams & Newman, Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The pictorial representation of a bunch of celery, of a green color, with the words and character "Rock & Rye" arranged in red letters horizontally across the same, and the word "Celery," in white letters, upon a green scroll arranged above the same.
51,717—Whisky. Marshall, McEwen & Co., Glasgow, Scotland. Essential Feature—The word "Surprise."
31,719—Mineral Water. Gerolsteiner Sprudel, W. Castendyck, Cologne, Germany. Essential Feature—The words "Gerolsteiner Sprudel," and the representation of a star bearing a lion arranged centrally below the said words.
31,730—Certain named Beverages and Mineral Water. L. Boyer's Sons, New York City. Essential Feature—The words "Miles Standish Spring Water" in a circle surrounding the upper portion of a figure of a man in pilgrim costume.

PATENTS, ETC., RELATING TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

- 604,756—Pig Tobacco Carrier and Cutter. Gustave Hirschbach, New York City.

DESIGNS.

- 28,729—Cigar Box. Adam H. Nieding, Cleveland, Ohio.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,633—Havana Cigars. Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The letter "C" in a circle, the width of the "C" being the same as the circle, and the width between the "C" and the circle is the same width as the "C."

Wine and Grape Trade of Germany.

I have the honor to transmit the following statistics showing the imports and exports of wine and grapes into and from Germany during the year 1897, with comparative statistics for the preceding year.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wine and must in casks:	Cwts.*	Wine for distilling:	Cwts.
France.....	637,488	France.....	5,869
Greece.....	29,482	Other countries.....	5,416
Italy.....	86,048		
Austria-Hungary.....	152,638	Total.....	11,285
Portugal.....	66,884	Total in 1896.....	11,521
Switzerland.....	4,964	Total value in 1897.....	\$27,608
Spain.....	161,649	Total value in 1896.....	\$28,094
Turkey.....	61,254		
United States.....	11,517	Sparkling wine (champagne):	Cwts.
Other countries.....	38,052	France.....	53,550
		Other countries.....	497
Total.....	1,249,726	Total.....	54,047
Total in 1896.....	1,187,489	Total in 1896.....	51,158
Total value in 1897.....	\$7,597,436	Total value in 1897.....	\$1,315,664
Total value in 1896.....	\$7,545,156	Total value in 1896.....	\$1,345,516
Red wines for blending:	Cwts.	Wine other than sparkling:	Cwts.
France.....	37,355	France.....	11,961
Greece.....	17,969	Austria-Hungary.....	1,381
Italy.....	131,155	Other countries.....	3,876
Austria-Hungary.....	13,758		
Other countries.....	9,816	Total.....	17,218
Total.....	210,051	Total in 1896.....	17,173
Total in 1896.....	182,219	Total value in 1897.....	\$359,150
Total value in 1897.....	\$622,132	Total value in 1896.....	\$337,484
Total value in 1896.....	\$559,734		
Spirits in casks:	Cwts.	Dessert grapes:	Cwts.
France.....	48,580	France.....	5,735
Great Britain.....	11,631	Italy.....	117,326
Netherlands.....	10,069	Austria-Hungary.....	13,370
Netherlands colonies.....	7,950	Portugal.....	5,220
British West India.....	19,492	Spain.....	7,876
United States.....	1,826	Other countries.....	3,667
Other countries.....	4,298	Total.....	153,094
Total.....	103,846	Total in 1896.....	112,379
Total in 1896.....	101,636	Total value in 1897.....	\$680,318
Total value in 1897.....	\$1,723,536	Total value in 1896.....	\$544,306
Total value in 1896.....	\$1,680,042	Common grapes:	Cwts.
		France.....	35,354
Spirits in bottles:	Cwts.	Italy.....	188,432
France.....	2,640	Austria-Hungary.....	44,431
Other countries.....	924	Other countries.....	1,704
Total.....	3,564	Total.....	229,921
Total in 1896.....	2,546	Total in 1896.....	222,257
Total value in 1897.....	\$164,964	Total value in 1897.....	\$530,982
Total value in 1896.....	\$164,220	Total value in 1896.....	\$429,114

* Of 110 23 pounds.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wine and must in casks:	Cwts.	Wine, other than sparkling:	Cwts.
Belgium.....	35,910	(Continued.)	
Denmark.....	3,328	Total in 1896.....	156,822
France.....	20,350	Total value in 1897.....	\$2,671,074
Great Britain.....	27,800	" " 1896.....	\$2,479,960
Netherlands.....	19,353		
Austria-Hungary.....	7,235	Spirits in casks:	Cwts.
Russia.....	14,097	British West Africa.....	5,187
Sweden.....	4,197	Other countries.....	48,424
Switzerland.....	67,190	Total.....	63,611
United States.....	87,509	" " 1896.....	51,504
Other countries.....	9,332	Total value in 1897.....	\$108,626
Total.....	296,502	" " 1896.....	\$139,230
Total in 1896.....	231,812		
Total value in 1897.....	\$2,232,440	Spirits in bottles:	Cwts.
Total value in 1896.....	\$2,196,364	French West Africa.....	20,748
Sparkling wine:	Cwts.	Japan.....	118,362
Belgium.....	2,477	Brazil.....	5,500
Great Britain.....	21,170	Other countries.....	160,481
United States.....	2,039	Total.....	305,091
Other countries.....	9,589	" " 1896.....	81,037
Total.....	35,275	Total value in 1897.....	\$1,327,088
" " 1896.....	40,046	" " 1896.....	\$375,564
Total value in 1897.....	\$431,256		
Total value in 1896.....	\$489,566	Dessert grapes:	Cwts.
Wine, other than sparkling:	Cwts.	Switzerland.....	191
Belgium.....	5,612	Other countries.....	283
France.....	3,071	Total.....	474
Great Britain.....	69,163	" " 1896.....	404
Netherlands.....	16,233	Total value in 1897.....	\$3,094
Austria-Hungary.....	5,860	" " 1896.....	\$2,618
Russia.....	2,158		
Sweden.....	3,880	Common grapes:	
Switzerland.....	1,295	Switzerland.....	17
British East Indies.....	1,896	Other countries.....	268
China.....	2,431	Total.....	285
Netherlands colonies.....	1,546	" " 1896.....	598
Brazil.....	1,372	Total value in 1897.....	\$714
United States.....	34,531	" " 1896.....	\$1,666
Other countries.....	20,068		
Total.....	169,118		

WALTER SCHUMANN, Consul.

MAINZ, February 11, 1898.

Wine Presses.

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Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893
Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

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Highest Award Chicago, 1894

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Cresta Blanca.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.

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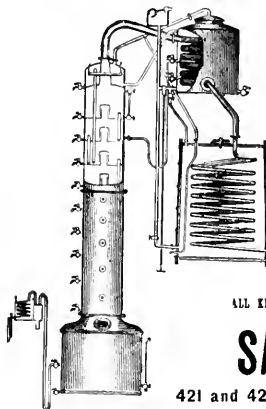
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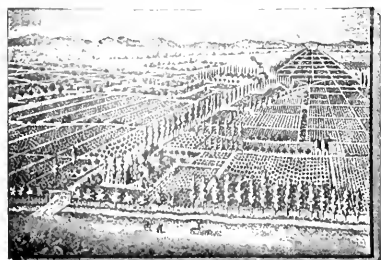
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WINE, SPIRIT & TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

VOL. XL, No. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 31, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Issued Monthly.

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CROP REPORTS.

Full Returns from All the Principal Producing Districts.

In order to ascertain the condition of the crops, stock of vines on hand, and damage by diseases and pests, the REVIEW sent out the following circular:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1898.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly answer, for publication in the REVIEW, the following questions:

1. What is the condition of the crop this year, as compared with last year?
2. How much wine remains in the cellars in your county or district this year, as compared with last year?
3. What losses, if any, have been sustained by vineyards this year, through disease or other causes?

Respectfully, WINE, SPIRIT & TOBACCO REVIEW.

The replies are as follows:

NAPA COUNTY.

M. B. Pond, Napa: The estimated crop of this year is

two-thirds that of last year; one-half less wine in cellars, and there was a loss of one-fourth by disease.

Wm. Rennie, St. Helena: The crop is light and in many places badly sunburnt. The yield will be small—probably one-third less than last year. I have no accurate knowledge of the amount of wine in cellars; many cellars in the upper valley are nearly full. Phylloxera appears to have spread rapidly. Drought and sunburn have also very materially affected both the crop and the vines themselves.

Robert H. Delafield, Calistoga: I live on the Sonoma and Napa county lines. In Sonoma county, this year, one-third of a crop; in Napa, one-fourth of a crop. Cellars are full this year; last year the cellars were one-half full, and less. No losses in Sonoma, as far as I know; in Napa, 50 per cent. of what vineyards remained.

H. W. Crabb, Oakville: About half an ordinary crop this year. Perhaps twice as much wine in cellars; holders have refused to sell their wines at the prices offered. About 10 per cent. losses have been sustained by vineyards; many vines, weakened by last year's crop, have made a feeble growth.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

J. C. Merithew, Cupertino: The condition of the crop is very poor; will not have one fourth of a crop—later on it will probably prove to be less. Last year at this time we had on hand two million gallons; now, including what is in the co-operative wine-house, five millions. Phylloxera is getting bad; as to the losses, it would be impossible to answer at this time, but they must be heavy.

Wm. Pfeffer, Gubersville: There may be one-sixth of a crop this year—probably less. Have no means to report the amount of wines remaining in cellars; there are none in mine. There is much increase of phylloxerated vines; no wood growth for bearing half a crop next year.

John Hagne, Gilroy: The yield will probably be 40 per cent. less than last year. About 50 per cent. more wine remains in cellars. The reduced output is caused by lack of moisture and scorching by hot north winds.

J. H. Ellsworth, Saratoga: We will not average half of last year's crop; quite a strip of country, a few miles south of here, will not average one ton to the acre. I judge about the same quantity of wine is on hand as last year. Grapes are badly sunburned and shriveled; the foliage having having made poor growth, it left the berries exposed.

A. Malpas, Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.: Very poor prospects; about two-thirds crop expected. I am unable to

state the quantity of wine on hand; this company has about 50,000 gallons — principally 1897. I cannot say whether the reduction is from drouth or disease, but all the vineyards in our section look sick.

John T. Doyle, Menlo Park Vineyard, Cupertino: The berries are small this year, and promise more skin and seeds than juice. Have no idea as to stock of wine on hand. Phylloxera is spreading, but am unable to estimate proportion of loss. The drouth, of course, shortened the crop. We don't expect half a crop this year.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

A. Duvall, Livermore: We will get one-third of last year's crop if good weather prevails; we will have a very poor crop, anyhow. I do not know as to the stock of wines. We had three months of continuous frost — January, February, March — after that no rain, and consequently lack of moisture.

Engene Paris, Livermore: About one-fourth of a crop, if nothing happens in future before grape-picking. It is impossible to tell the amount of wine on hand. On account of the drouth about three fourths of the crop is gone.

Gran & Werner, Irvington: One-third of last year's crop. In our district, at this time, there is more wine than last year in the cellars. Heavy losses sustained through the phylloxera, which was added to by the lack of moisture.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

R. C. Terry, Clayton: In many vineyards prospects are quite poor — berries small and some sunburn; our flat vineyards are all O. K. We have say fifty to seventy-five thousand gallons wine less than last year. The only losses are by drouth and sunburn, and, to estimate, I place the yield at 30 per cent. less than last year.

John Swett & Son, Martinez: Most of the wine grapes in this county are grown upon hill-sides. The average rainfall this season has been about twelve inches. In almost every case slopes facing the south have a very poor crop, insufficient foliage, and a great deal of sunburn. The northern slopes are much better, though the crops on such slopes are not half of last year. We should judge that the crop through the county is less than half of that of last year, perhaps not over one-third. Nearly all the cellars are full. Several of the cellars carry their wine three years before selling; others have been unable to sell at a satisfactory figure, and are holding for a rise. Phylloxera is spreading, and ten or more vineyards in the vicinity of Martinez are infected, but so far, the area destroyed is not large. Table grapes have been injured somewhat by sunburn, but on the rich moist bottom soil of the Alhambra Valley, the quality will be good, and the product probably about one-half of last year.

Fred H. Upham, Martinez: Grape crop about one-half of last year. I should judge about one-third more wine is in the cellars this year. The dry season caused little foliage on sandy soils. The grapes burned badly, also, the grapes on southern exposures have little foliage, and barned.

YOLO COUNTY.

C. A. A. Silberstein, Esparto: Less than a half crop as compared with last year. There is 65,000 gallons on hand or perhaps a little more. Some will be distilled to make sweet wine. Shortness of rain and the heat caused a loss of more than a half.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Dr. John A. Stewart, Santa Cruz: The crop is not half of last year's, as I see it. A good deal of sunburn, and most of the grapes scorched. The grapes of last year went into the vats of Lachman & Jacobi. This firm made a clean sweep of our county's grapes. Santa Cruz County grapes never sus-

tained but a fractional loss all through the sixteen years I have known them. Therefore, Santa Cruz vineyards must be exceptionally healthy.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Wm. Palmtag, Hollister: About half a crop this year as compared with last year. About 90,000 gallons remain in the cellars. The dry season this year will effect also next year's crop. There is no wood to build on for next year.

FRESNO COUNTY.

H. Trevelyan, Manager Barton Estate Co, Fresno: About twenty-five per cent. less crop this year than last year caused by drouth. Very little 1897 wine remains in the county; the actual quantity I cannot ascertain. The entire fruit-orchard crop and two-thirds of the Malaga grapes were destroyed from an early frost and from drouth.

LAKE COUNTY.

Charles Mifflin Hammond, Upper Lake: Owing to the spring drouth and hot weather recently, probably not over three-fourths the crop of last year. All cellars but one have been emptied, as very little wine was made last year; some new cellars are being built; I doubt if there are more than 5,000 gallons of old wine for sale. There has been no loss by disease, no mildew nor vine hoppers, and the only damage is a short crop, owing to dryness and sunburn.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

G. E. Merriam, Twin Oaks: About half as large as last year; the berries are small and bunches not well filled. Tanks are about as full as at the close of last year. From 5 to 10 per cent. of the vines, in certain sections, go each year with Anaheim and other diseases.

Wine Preservation and Improvement.

Pasteur recommended the addition of carbonic acid to wine to preserve it from diseases. R. Pini attributes the rapid alteration of light wines to the absence of carbonic acid lost by evaporation in the cask. According to Berthelot, carbonic acid preserves the aroma and bouquet of wines, whilst air causes them to disappear. Mestre states that he has obtained good results with carbonic acid *in la casse*. Pini regards the addition of artificial carbonic acid as necessary, or at least advantageous to wines subjected to Pasteurization, with the object of aging them. By the heating the greater part of the carbonic acid contained in the wine escapes, and it becomes flat and insipid. But if the wine, as it runs from the Pasteurizer, is put into a cask filled with carbonic acid, and a jet of the gas is introduced along with the wine, a double advantage is gained:—The wine is placed in an antiseptic medium, or, at least, out of contact with the air, and it acquires a pleasant fresh taste. Schaffer also recommends it for wines which, by transport, refilling, or filtering, have lost most of their carbonic acid, and, therefore, their freshness. Kulisch says that the addition of carbonic acid to Alsatian wines removes the very pronounced earthy taste they possess. It must also be of advantage for the wines of the south of Italy and Algeria which have this defect. Pini states that he succeeded with carbonic acid in restoring the original quality to Rhine and Moselle wines, which had been altered by too long keeping. He attributes the freshness and piquancy of the Tuscan wine to the slow development of carbonic acid in the tanks. Chianti is exported in closed bottles containing a thin layer of oil, to prevent the loss of the natural piquancy and the delicate aroma peculiar to this wine. Pini thinks that the same result would be obtained by charging the wine with carbonic acid even in casks and exporting it in this condition.—*Wine Trade Review* (London.)



DEATH OF CHARLES W. MANWARING.

Charles W. Manwaring is dead. For fifteen years he was associated with J. Gundlach & Co., and their successors, the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, as confidential man and cashier. No man was better known to the trade than he, and his death, which was caused by a short attack of pneumonia, was almost entirely unexpected.

Mr. Manwaring was born at Hermann, Missouri, nearly thirty-five years ago. His people were all connected with the viticultural industry, which has had such a prominent position there, an uncle, Prof. George Husmann, having been a leading writer both on California and Eastern viticultural topics. At an early age Mr. Manwaring entered the University of Missouri, and on graduation he came to California, finally deciding to locate here. His association with the Gundlach-Bundschu Company was almost coterminous with his stay in this State.

About ten years ago he began to be interested in local and State politics. His ability was speedily recognized, and election the position of Chairman of the Republican County Committee followed. This position he occupied when death came. His associates never questioned his policy, and no more sincere tributes to his worth have ever been expressed than by them. Mr. Manwaring never married. His mother survives him. He was a member of the Pacific Lodge of Masons, and the funeral was conducted by that body on the 15th instant, at the Masonic Temple. The attendance was large, and, aside from personal friends and relatives, included a prominent delegation of Scottish Rites Lodge in full regalia, the Pacific Lodge F. and A. M., of which deceased was a member, and the Republican County Committee. The obsequies were conducted under the auspices of the Pacific Lodge, with W. E. Lutz acting as master of ceremonies.

Charles Bundschu pronounced the eulogy, saying:

"Dear and beloved friends—In the presence of death, our truest, our strongest and our noblest sentiments are aroused, because death is nature, and nature is truth. Death loosens our heart-strings, and the parting look on the remains of the departed friend—a friend whom we all loved and cherished—brings back to us a world of kindly recollections. This solemn occasion—our last farewell to our beloved friend, Charles Manwaring—brings back the joy, the pride and the struggle of his early life; it reminds us of the troubles of a loving mother, who, over thirty-four years ago, at the end of our Civil War, lost her husband—an officer in the Union army—and thus left to her alone the care of her now departed son;—it recalls to us the good and sincere family of his noble uncle, Professor Husmann, in whose family he found the joys of youth and the advantages of a liberal education;—it brings back to me the time when I first met him, when he was just entering into the duties of manhood. It is now fifteen years ago, and during all that time he has fully upheld the favorable impression of uprightness and probity which he then made on me. He became an untiring helpmate in our business, and I had many opportunities to judge how faithfully he fulfilled his manifold duties, and how, as he grew up, his character developed into manhood of sterling value.

"His business career was built upon honor and trustworthiness; his political career was full of self-abnegation and of faithful subordination to his party, to righteous principles and to his friends—even serious disappointments did not change his allegiance and devotion to the Republican party, whose honored standard-bearer he was at the time of his death. He was a character of simple virtues, of powerful and lofty aspirations, ever ready to bestow on his friends his counsel and experience, his acts of generosity and the good will of a true and devoted companion. Thus his memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him, and in parting from him at the gates of that great mystery, which we call death, no better eulogy can be applied to him than this one—

"He was faithful to his friends;
"He was true to himself;
"He was generous to mankind."

"He leaves behind an honored and cherished name—the record of a good man,—and deep sorrow that Providence should have decreed to call him away in the prime of life, with his proud possibilities only partially fulfilled. And, still, his accomplishments in the higher order of life can stand and serve as an example, to be followed by the ambitious, aspiring and worthy sons of our country.

"Peace be with him, and the glory and blessings of rest surround his eternal slumber. In the hearts of his family and of his friends he will never be forgotten."

Music was provided by the Masonic quartet, composed of Messrs. Mayer, Ogilvie, Fleming and Jones. The pall-bearers were: From Pacific Lodge, J. P. Kincaide, Bernard Speier, Capt. John Tuttle, and Secretary of State Brown; from Scottish Rites Lodge, C. W. Conlisk and F. B. Ladd; from the Foresters, E. H. Seymour and J. H. Mahan; from the Republican County Committee, A. Davidson and F. Prendergast; from the Bears Club, H. C. Truman and E. L. Head; also, Charles Bundschu and H. Gundlach, intimate friends.

The remains were interred at Napa on the 18th inst.

Market Situation in New York

Bonfort's, in the latest issue, says: "During the past two weeks the market has been very quiet, prices remaining about the same. The decline in freight has rather a depressing influence, especially for the cheaper grades, but the better class of wines and brandies remain firm."

Ruling on Bottled Wines.

On the 18th instant the following protest was sent to Washington :

HON. N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.* :

DEAR SIR: The Associated Viticulturists and Wine Merchants of California hereby petition for a modification of your ruling on the method of stamping bottled wines, as given in your letter addressed to Chas. H. Treat Esq., Collector Second District, New York.

We find, that the present interpretation "That all wines should be stamped immediately after bottling," would have a most disastrous effect upon the development of the American wine trade. It would seriously interfere with the legitimate, practicable and rational management of our business, and would unnecessarily hamper the production of fine wines, which should be aged in bottles.

The very wording used by Congress in the War Revenue Law Schedule B, providing a stamp for "wines, when bottled for sale," indicates the distinction, that not all wines, bottled by dealers or producers, are "bottled for sale," such as your ruling would indicate and imply. Some wines are bottled for ready distribution, and would thus require immediate stamping; but a greater part of the bottling is done for the purpose of storing, aging, developing, and maturing unfinished wines. These wines may be for years in an experimental condition, and the final determination of their salable value largely depends on the chemical action in the further development of the wines. While the ultimate object of trade is the sale of merchandise, it must be conceded, that no article is liable to more characteristic changes than the delicate product of the grape. Besides, if stamps must be affixed to bottles immediately after the wine has been transferred from the cask into the bottles, the latter being carried in stock, stored in bins for maturing and aging, these stamps, owing to the humidity and dust of the wine-cellar, would either be spoiled or become detached, and thus would be practically lost. The liquid of bottles, breaking in the bins and spilling their contents over the rest of the bottles, would also spoil many stamps. Some merchants give a decided preference to the storing of wines in glass bottles in place of in wood. When wines in bottles are stored for aging purposes, it often happens, that they fail to develop such qualities as would render them fit for sale, and then the bottles must be emptied again. Thus, the stamps on the bottles would be lost, and the law, as interpreted by the Internal Revenue Department, would clearly involve an injustice and further complications. While the law provides that the manufacturer of patent medicines and compounds may place the stamp on the outside of a wrapper when the bottle or vial is finished (in fact, only when fully equipped with labels and testimonials), the ruling of the Department expects the bottler of wines to provide a stamp on the bottle when the product is still unfinished and in process of development "for better or for worse."

We hold, that the wise provision of the law establishes a distinction between "wines bottled for sale" and "wines bottled for storage, aging and development in the hands of an original bottler," and we therefore submit, that this distinction should be made in the ruling, so as not to interfere too seriously with the free and unhampered development of an essential branch of the wine industry.

When we refer to the penalties, provided for the violation of the law, we find:

Section 20. "That any firm, that shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, articles on which a tax is imposed, as provided for in Schedule B, without

affixing a stamp * * * " Sec. 22. "That any maker of articles mentioned in Schedule B, who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article before affixing the proper stamp. * * * " Sec. 24. "That the stamp taxes, provided in Schedule B, shall attach to all such articles sold or removed for sale. Every person, who offers or exposes for sale any article, provided for in said Schedule B, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by law."

From these sections it would plainly appear, that the penalties are directed against the acts of "offering for sale, selling or removing" wines in bottles without stamps.

We therefore petition your Department for a modification of your previous ruling, so we will be enabled to carry in stock bottled wines without having affixed the adhesive stamps to the bottles, and limiting the requirement of stamps to the bottles actually offered for sale, or sold and to be removed.

Very Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION,

(By PERCY T. MORGAN.)

C. SCHILLING & CO.,

LACHMAN & JACOBI,

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO.,

ITALIAN-SWISS AGRICULTURAL COLONY,

NAPA & SONOMA WINE CO.,

STEVENS, ARNHOLD & CO.

A dispatch from Washington dated August 25th says : "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has modified his decision of July 5, 1898, to the extent of holding that when foreign or domestic wines are transferred from bulk packages to bottles in an immature state for storage in bins for a considerable length of time for aging purposes, wine so transferred to bottles will not be regarded as having been 'bottled for sale' until such time as it arrives at a marketable condition, and the stamping of the bottles may be deferred until then. As soon as wines are in a marketable condition the liability to the tax at once attaches, and the stamps must be affixed. The affixing of caps or labels to bottles will be taken as conclusive evidence that they are 'bottled for sale,' and if proper stamps have not been attached prior to that time, the bottle must be stamped without fail when caps and labels are affixed. This ruling is rendered at the urgent request of the associated viticulturists and wine merchants of California."

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
August 1.....	33,950	.....
" 2.....	35,100	.....
" 3.....	23,050	.....
" 4.....	21,600	.....
" 5.....	39,400	.....
" 6.....	66,300	.....
" 8.....	26,650	1,200
" 9.....	38,300	.....
" 10.....	47,450	.....
" 11.....	50,950	.....
" 12.....	34,850	.....
" 13.....	33,750	.....
" 15.....	28,950	.....
" 16.....	54,950	.....
" 17.....	40,780	.....
" 18.....	31,600	.....
" 19.....	59,030	.....
" 20.....	33,200	.....
" 22.....	22,000	.....
" 23.....	60,600	.....
" 24.....	44,550	.....
" 25.....	53,600	.....
" 26.....	42,750	.....
" 27.....	53,900	.....
" 29.....	51,400	3,870
" 30.....	41,750	.....

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA—PER S. S. SAN JOSE July 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Puntas Arenas.....	C Schilling & Co.....	10 bbls 1 hf-bbl...	549	\$ 230
San Juan de Guat'la.....	Schwarz Bros.....	1 keg.....	20	8
Puntas Arenas.....	Cal Wine Assoc'n.....	2 barrels 15 kegs..	250	125
Panama.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	25 barrels.....	1,290	290
Total.....			2,109	\$ 643

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, July 18, 1898.

Vancouver.....	Cal Wine Assoc'n.....	1 barrel.....	40	\$ 36
Union.....	Morton D & W Co.....	2 barrels.....	100	50
Vancouver.....	Braunschweiger & Co.....	3 barrels.....	158	80
Nanaimo.....	D De Bernardi & Co.....	1 barrel.....	48	12
Vancouver.....	A Repsold & Co.....	10 cases.....	582	49
Union.....	Pacific Transfer Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	25
New Westminster.....	Gundlach-B Wine Co.....	1 keg.....	20	7
Victoria.....	Lenormand Bros.....	1 barrel.....	48	12
Total amount 10 cases and.....			464	\$ 262

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. CURACOA, July 18, 1898.

Santa Rosalia.....	F Santellier.....	16 cases.....	1,615	\$ 64
Guaymas.....	It-Swiss Colony.....	12 barrels 81 kegs..	420	146
La Paz.....	".....	6 barrels.....	372	98
Mazatlan.....	".....	30 kegs.....	30	113
Altata.....	".....	4 barrels 1 Lalf.....	239	69
Ensenada.....	F. Coblenz & Co.....	9 barrels 3 kegs.....	582	150
Guaymas.....	J M Levy & Co.....	7 barrels 17 kegs..	477	121
".....	Schlesinger & Bro.....	2 bbls 30 kegs.....	282	138
".....	C Carpy & Co.....	25 kegs.....	340	105
Ensenada.....	".....	2 barrels.....	101	23
Mazatlan.....	".....	5 casks 1 keg.....	319	76
La Paz.....	".....	1 barrel.....	51	20
".....	I Gutte.....	2 casks.....	120	30
Guaymas.....	Cal. Wine Association.....	1 barrel.....	50	25
Mazatlan.....	".....	1 cask.....	75	21
Santa Rosalia.....	B Frapoli & Co.....	8 bbl 1 hf-barrel.....	65	31
Guaymas.....	".....	8 bbls 3 halves 30 kegs.	701	239
La Paz.....	C Schilling & Co.....	1 barrel 1 cask.....	113	39
Guaymas.....	Crown Dist Co.....	1 barrel.....	51	14
".....	".....	6 cases.....	39	39
Mazatlan.....	Coburn, Tevis & Co.....	5 cases.....	39	39
La Paz.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....	1 csk 3 brls 1 keg.....	305	80
Altata.....	H Levi & Co.....	2 hf-barrels.....	54	17
Mazatlan.....	".....	4 barrels.....	200	58
Guaymas.....	".....	3 barrels 2 hf-bbls.....	601	225
".....	".....	23 kegs.....		
Total amount 33 cases and.....			7,538	\$2,575

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. GAELIC July 23, 1898.

Hongkong.....	Sperry Flour Co.....	1 cases.....	8	\$ 12
Shanghai.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....	6 cases.....	27	
New Cheng.....	Cal Wineries.....	8 barrels.....	410	256
Nagasaki.....	C Schilling & Co.....	5 barrels.....	261	91
Tokio.....	Cal Wine Association.....	25 barrels.....	1,250	375
Yokohama.....	".....	32 barrels.....	1,600	480
Shanghai.....	".....	10 barrels.....	500	200
Kobe.....	".....	5 barrels.....	250	70
Oosaka.....	".....	10 barrels.....	500	150
Yokohama.....	Langfeldt & Co L'U'd.....	11 cases.....	500	29
".....	".....	3 barrels.....	155	51
Shanghai.....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	75 barrels.....	3,838	1,058
Tokio.....	Mobns & Kallenbach.....	7 barrels.....	305	140
Hioo.....	E T Schild.....	8 barrels.....	411	121
".....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.....	10 barrels.....	510	188
Total amount 10 cases and.....			1,054	\$3,239

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. STARBUCK, July 28, 1898.

San J de Guatemala.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	30 cases.....	51	\$ 105
".....	".....	1 barrel 1 case.....	51	54
Acajutla.....	".....	28 hf-barrels.....	771	275
Corinto.....	".....	6 cases.....	24	
".....	".....	10 brls 8 hf-bl 14 kegs.....	894	476
San J de Guatemala.....	Bertin & Lepori.....	1 cask.....	60	36
Ocos.....	".....	1 cask 2 brls 80 kegs.....	1,008	309
".....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	5 bbls 1 kegs.....	355	118
Corinto.....	".....	8 bbls 6 hf-brls.....	577	244
Champerico.....	".....	10 cases.....	516	168
".....	".....	10 cases.....	50	30
Ocos.....	".....	5 barrels 30 kegs.....	556	200
Ocos.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	2 barrels.....	104	29
Acajutla.....	Cal Wine Association.....	2 barrels.....	102	46
San Juan de Guate'la.....	".....	6 bbls 10 kegs.....	400	200
Champerico.....	".....	82 cases.....	350	
".....	".....	150 cases.....	500	200
Ocos.....	".....	2 kegs.....	20	7
Corinto.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.....	20 cases.....	50	
".....	C Schilling & Co.....	1 keg.....	15	12
Total amount 220 cases and.....			6,019	\$3,383

TO NEW YORK—PER S. S. STARBUCK, July 28, 1898.

New York.....	J Lettler & Co.....	200 barrels.....	10,374	\$2,505
".....	A Starace.....	100 barrels.....	5,132	1,026
".....	Cal Wine Association.....	500 barrels.....	25,000	6,500
Total.....			40,406	\$10,031

TO MEXICO—PER STR. STARBUCK, July 28, 1898.

Sa Blas.....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....	2 casks.....	177	\$ 48
".....	Napa & Sonoma W. Co.....	5 kegs.....	160	75
Manzanillo.....	B Frapoli & Co.....	1 barrels.....	211	75
Acapulco.....	Redington & Co.....	1 hf-barrel.....	28	35
San Blas.....	W Loiza & Co.....	3 barrels.....	165	85
Total.....			681	\$ 318

TO HAWAII—PER BKT. S. G. WILDER, August 2, 1898.

Honolulu.....	C Schilling & Co.....	20 cases.....	540	\$ 270
".....	Kolb & Deunhard.....	2 barrels.....	105	52
".....	Cal. Wine Association.....	17 barrels.....		
".....	".....	2 hf-casks.....	2,254	1,007
".....	".....	256 kegs.....		
Total.....			2,899	\$1,329

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, August 4, 1898.

New Westminster.....	Gundlach-B Wine Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	\$ 30
Vancouver.....	Pac Transfer Co.....	9 cases.....	53	15
".....	".....	1 keg.....		
Victoria.....	A Repsold & Co.....	5 cases.....	30	
Union.....	J C Ameling.....	2 kegs.....	26	26
".....	Farnsworth & R.....	4 barrels.....	200	40
Total amount 14 cases and.....			281	\$131

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. AZTEC, August 4, 1898.

Oosaka.....	Cal Wine Association.....	10 barrels.....	500	\$ 150
Hongkong.....	".....	27 barrels.....	1,350	500
Yokohama.....	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.....	3 barrels.....	154	52
Tokio.....	Field & Stone.....	5 barrels.....	257	28
Yokohama.....	J C Ameling.....	4 barrels.....	184	66
Total.....			2,445	\$796

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. CITY OF PAPEETE, August 6, 1898.

Papeete.....	B F Ayer.....	2 barrels.....	102	\$ 56
".....	J Wichtman, Jr.....	2 barrels.....	104	30
".....	Cal Wine Association.....	2 bbls 2 hf-bbl.....	156	43
".....	Lachman & Jacobi.....	20 barrels.....	1,034	262
Total.....			1,395	\$361

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. SAN BLAS, August 8, 1898.

San Benito.....	Bertin & Lepori.....	116 cases.....	3,178	\$ 349
".....	".....	38 barrels 190 kegs.....	918	914
".....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.....	72 cases.....	192	
Acapulco.....	Cal Wine Association.....	2 hf-barrels.....	53	17
San Benito.....	".....	18 bbls 118 kegs.....	1,058	740
Manzanillo.....	B Frapoli & Co.....	2 barrels.....	103	48
Total amount 178 cases and.....			4,972	\$2,200

TO CENTRAL AMERICA VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. SAN BLAS, Aug. 8, 1898.

San Juan de Guat'la.....	Bertin & Lepori.....	11 barrels.....	552	\$ 120
Amapala.....	C Schilling & Co.....	4 kegs.....	36	12
Champerico.....	".....	30 kegs.....	300	150
".....	Gaddini & Ciocca.....	14 casks 30 kegs.....	1,023	206
".....	B Frapoli & Co.....	30 cases.....		125
Acajutla.....	".....	4 kegs.....	40	36
La Libertad.....	It-Swiss Colony.....	4 kegs.....	40	34
Panama.....	".....	2 hf-barrels.....	56	37
El Triunfo.....	Cal Wine Association.....	2 hf-barrels.....	400	235
Champerico.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	5 bbls 15 kegs.....	257	163
Amapala.....	".....	23 cases.....	183	
".....	".....	2 cases.....		6
".....	".....	3 half-bbls 28 kegs.....	391	268
Total amount 55 cases and.....			3,139	\$1,645

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. SAN BLAS, August 8, 1898.

New York.....	J. Zappetini.....	34 barrels.....	1,700	\$ 550
".....	W P Fuller & Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	50
".....	H O Greenwood.....	3 barrels.....	150	25
Total.....			1,900	\$ 625

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

	FISCAL YEAR 1897.	FISCAL YEAR 1898.
Wines (dutyable).....		
Champagne and other sparkling doz.....	228,628 \$3,348,004	223,027 \$3,264,323
Still wines.....		
In casks.....	2,997,952 2,039,250	1,930,389 1,594,005
In other coverings.....	309,281 1,475,211	369,337 1,312,252
Total.....	\$8,862,465	\$5,969,180
Wines, imported from—		
United Kingdom.....	201,463	222,042
France.....	1,112,397	3,783,074
Germany.....	1,358,240	917,180
Italy.....	319,017	280,757
Other Europe.....	830,597	736,551
Other countries.....	39,822	29,586
Total.....	\$8,862,465	\$5,969,180

EXPORTS.

Wine:			
In bottles.....	dozen	16,974 \$ 69,444	9,672 \$ 46,721
In other coverings.....	gallons	1,389,376 629,270	1,623,103 682,028
Total.....		\$698,614	\$728,749

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF JULY, 1898.

Produced and bonded.....	Tax Gals.
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	27,322.5
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	4,104.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	252.6
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	
Exported.....	
Tax-paid.....	12,773.1
Remaining in bond July 31, 1898.....	501,655.5

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF JULY, 1898.

Produced and bonded.....	Tax Gals.
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California.....	1,299.2
" " " " " Eastern Districts.....	4,104.5
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.....	
" " " " " Eastern Districts.....	7,367.2
Exported.....	
Tax-paid.....	3,435.2
Remaining in bond Fourth District July 31, 1898.....	332,824.8

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
San Jose	Guayaquil.....	Schilling & Co.....	75 kegs.....	525	\$ 210
	Acapulco.....	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	5 casks.....	300	130
	New York.....	"	350 barrels.....	17,500	4,500
Unatilla	Cincinnati.....	"	50 barrels.....	2,525	1,100
Andrew Wech	Honolulu.....	A Grimm & Co.....	50 cases.....	290	
Queen	Rossland.....	O F T Co.....	2 barrels.....	100	50
"	"	"	3 cases.....	5	2
"	Vancouver.....	A B Wilkenforce.....	1 keg.....		110
"	Penang.....	F G Lyons & Co.....	25 case.....		6
Gaelic.....	"	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	3 cases.....		125
"	Samarang.....	C Schilling & Co.....	13 pkgs.....	313	188
"	Sandaken.....	J Finlayson.....	8 barrels.....	428	240
Starbuck	Buena Ventura.....	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	40 kegs.....	600	1,038
"	Guayaquil.....	C Schilling & Co.....	10 brls 5 hfs.....	2,206	
			155 kegs.....	200	42
Walla Walla.	Nasaimo.....	Farnsworth & R.....	4 barrels.....	150	60
"	Victoria.....	A Repsold & Co.....	3 barrels.....	50	35
"	Vancouver.....	"	1 barrel.....	3,080	1,560
"	Cincinnati.....	Cal W M Corp'n.....	60 barrels.....	1,700	750
Alden Besse	Honolulu.....	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	32 bbls 20 kg.....		
Total 81 cases and.....				29,682	\$10,445

From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

Queen	Victoria.....	Farnsworth & R.....	1 barrel.....	50	\$ 10
	Vancouver.....	Geo Hermann.....	1 bbl 1 keg.....	61	49
S. N Castle	Honolulu.....	Berges & Dominiconi.....	2 half-barrel.....	56	22
"	"	J D Swiss Colony.....	20 barrels.....	1,028	345
"	"	J D Spreckels & Bros Co.....	10 oct.....	200	206
Annie Johnson Hilo	"	Cal Wine Ass'n.....	5 bis 60 kg.....	1,050	450
Mariposa	Apia.....	"	1 barrel.....	46	17
	Lytleton.....	Gundlach-Bund. W Co.....	6 brls 1 hf-b.....	316	192
Walla Walla.....	Victoria.....	J C Amelung.....	1 keg.....	10	2
"	Vancouver.....	Pac Transfer Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	25
Doric	Hong Kong.....	Woods M & S.....	1 case.....		4
"	Yokohama.....	Langfeldt & Co L/T'd.....	1 barrel.....	51	19
"	Kobe.....	Oishi Bros.....	3 bbls 1 kg.....	155	41
"	Tientsin.....	Cal Wineries.....	26 cases.....		100
J D Spreckels.	Honolulu.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co.....	50 cases.....		217
		Stevens Arnold & Co.....	60 cases.....		275
Total 117 cases and.....				3,083	\$1,074

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

July 15th to July 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Curacao	Guaymas.....	Crown Dist Co.....	5 barrels.....	252	\$ 335
	"	"	58 cases.....		253
Total 58 cases and.....				252	\$ 588

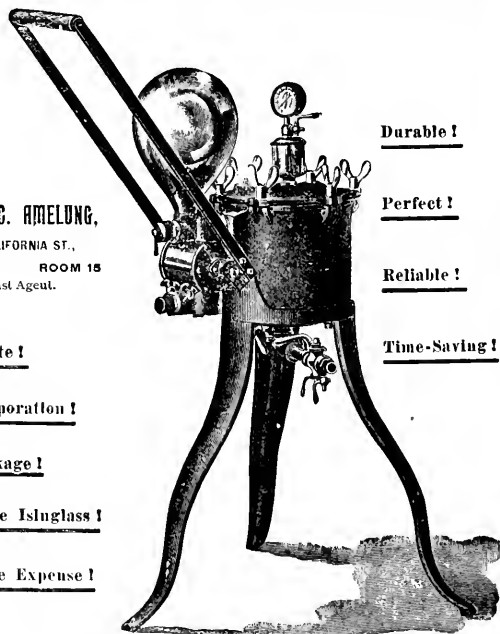
From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

San Blas	San Benito.....	Bertin & Leporel.....	1 hf-keg.....	38	\$ 50
"	Amapala.....	C Schilling & Co.....	1 case.....		40
"	"	Wetmore-B. Co.....	4 kegs.....	48	120
"	"	"	1 case.....		15
S N Castle.....	Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Br.....	20 octaves.....	40	111
Total 2 cases and.....				126	\$ 504

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

10 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held July 28th, the following California properties were sold:

BRANDY.

30 bbls "Buckingham's," ex Victoria from New York, entered May 19, 1898, 2 s. 9 d. per gallon (66 cents).

BOURBON WHISKY.

20 barrels, ex Mobile from New York, entered April 9th, 1898, 2 s. 8 d. per gallon (64 cents).

PORT.

25 bbls "Asti," ex Winifreda from New York, entered May 6, 1898, 2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per gallon, (56 to 60 cents).

30 bbls, "St. George's," ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 20, 1898, 2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per gallon (54 to 60c).

50 bbls, "Eggers' Sweet," same ship and entry as above, 2 s. 3 d. per gallon (54 to 60 cents).

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

California wines very badly represented, as to quality and comprehensiveness, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition now in progress at Omaha. Only two exhibitors appeared—H. Jevne, a grocer of Los Angeles, and H. J. Woollacoot, a bottler and wholesaler of the same place. In a letter to the editor of the WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW, a prominent house of Omaha says:

"We wish to state the following co-existing facts:

"First: We have here an Exposition second in magnitude only to the World's Fair, admitted by every one who is competent to draw comparisons to be equal to the latter in beauty and variety.

"Second: You have in California one of the greatest industries of the State—growing and manufacturing wine—an industry that deserves to be classified with the greatest in this country.

"Third: There are at this great Exposition of ours two or three dozen of little wall shelves with samples of California wines, exhibited almost exclusively by California retail dealers, hid away in the corners of the Horticultural Building, amongst a lot of dried-up oranges and other fruits—and more there are not. Comments are unnecessary."

The Omaha Bee, of July 25th, states briefly and concisely what the Exposition is and is expected to be. The article is as follows, and it shows what a chance California exhibitors have missed:

"One-third of the period fixed for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has expired. It is now safe to predict that the Exposition will meet fully the expectations of its promoters both as regards attendance and financial returns.

"During these first fifty days more than 500,000 persons have passed through the gates, and the receipts from all sources have exceeded \$165,000. The remaining 109 days include the months when the producing classes, and especially the farmers, will be in evidence at the exposition.

"Up to this time the attendance has been drawn chiefly from towns within the radius of 200 miles of Omaha, while the farmers have been detained by work in the fields. At the rate of the first fifty days, the Exposition attendance between now and November 1 would be 1,000,000, but the most moderate estimate would double that number, and give 2,000,000 as the lowest prospective attendance during the remainder of the Exposition season. Should the war with Spain end before September 1 it will certainly be much larger.

"From the financial standpoint the outlook is equally promising. This is the first among American expositions which opened its gates without a bonded debt and has from the start not only paid running expenses, but also reduced its floating indebtedness. When it is borne in mind that this great enterprise has been successfully engineered and financed in spite of business depression, and in the face of war, with its tendencies to distract and divert popular attention, the achievement is in every respect phenomenal."

American Wines in England.

Complete returns have been made by the British Customs Department of all imports into the United Kingdom in 1897. For the first time in the history of the trade, the imports of American wines are reported separately. It may be added, in passing, that nearly all of the wines scheduled as from the Eastern Coast of the United States are of California origin. The complete returns are as follows:

RED WINES.	Gallons.
United States—Atlantic coast.....	71,157
United States—Pacific coast.....	67,205

WHITE WINES.	Gallons.
United States—Atlantic coast.....	19,600
United States—Pacific coast.....	18,455

Total.....	176,417
In 1896.....	214,748
In 1895.....	143,360
Average for three years.....	178,175

The brandy imports are given as follows:

1897.....	(gallons)	28,510
1896.....		19,730
1895.....		23,997

Possibilities in Porto Rico.

Now that it is assured that Porto Rico is to become an American possession, the possibilities of developing a market for California wines there appear very alluring. The Department of Agriculture has just published an extensive pamphlet on the trade of Porto Rico, compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the Section of Foreign Markets, and his work suggests a very inviting field for the wine trade of this State and the New York houses of the same firms. For instance, the quantity of wine taken by the little island, according to the latest statistics, were:

CLASS OF GOODS.	1894.		1895.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
WINES:				
Champagne or sparkling.....gallons	1,243	\$11,350	486	\$4,437
Still wines—				
Made from grapes—				
In bottles.....do.....	19,142	69,924	9,128	33,345
In other receptacles.....do.....	42,207	90,037	15,732	28,733
Other—				
In bottles.....do.....	19,354	21,209	41,640	45,632
In other receptacles.....do.....	1,050,758	345,447	971,498	319,589
Total wines.....do.....	1,130,704	\$537,967	1,033,484	\$431,530

Spain's exports of these wines were valued as follows:

1896.....	\$116,931	1893.....	\$117,402
1895.....	163,120	1892.....	142,786
1894.....	126,377		

American trade was next to nothing.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT
(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....				5,715	San Francisco.....	248	10,103	1,417	424,371
Other New England points.....			8	517					
Buffalo.....				50					
New York.....		9,742	319	180,548	Oakland and.....			12	280
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....		123	15	684	Bay District.....		3,460		164
Philadelphia.....		282	63	2,926					
Pittsburg.....			2	3,450					
Other Penn. points.....		10	17	133	San Jose.....		118	13	99,709
Washington.....			2	3,100	Santa Clara District.....				3,890
Virginia and Maryland pts.....				31					
Georgia & Carolina pts.....				10					
New Orleans.....		3		321,448					
Other Louisiana and Miss. pts.....		108	234	23,606					
Mobile.....				3,150					
Birmingham, Ala.....				2,681	Sacramento Valley.....	1	6,594	3	22,640
Other Ala. and Florida points.....	2		7	52	Napa and Sonoma District.....		30		130,629
Austin.....		270	36	2,550					
Dallas.....		161	191	1,029					
Galveston.....				7,945					
San Antonio.....				50	San Joaquin Valley.....		5	3	24,847
Other Texas points.....		43	17	558					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....	3			336					
Memphis.....			2	4,550					
Other Tenn. and Ky. pts.....			4	73	Los Angeles and Southern				
Cincinnati.....		748	7	3,605	California.....	4	435	139	10,272
Cleveland.....			2	100					
Other Ohio points.....				5,395					
Chicago.....		2,057	7	34,996					
Other Illinois points.....				118					
Other Michigan.....	1	46		2,757					
Milwaukee.....		1,543		10,523					
Other Wisconsin.....				50					
St. Louis.....		622	38	22,102					
Kansas City.....				5,002					
St. Joseph.....				78					
Other Missouri points.....				44					
Paducah.....				2,402					
Council Bluffs.....				27					
Sioux City.....				2,528					
Other Iowa points.....		748	40	3,853					
St. Paul.....		397	43	9,152					
Minneapolis.....		618		3,388					
Other Minnesota points.....				26					
Omaha.....				10					
Other Nebraska & Kansas.....		15	4	171					
Dakotas.....		33	11	178					
Denver.....	9	840	263	11,116					
Other Colorado points.....	13	631	86	7,910					
Utah points.....	12	712	28	1,442					
Santa Fe District.....		103	38	1,554					
Idaho and Montana.....	2	243	44	6,535					
Mexico.....	202	64		1,804					
Italy.....				4					
England.....				11,055					
Canada.....									
Albany.....									
Rochester.....									
Baltimore.....									
Houston.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Louisville.....									
Toledo.....									
Columbus.....									
Total.....	253	20,745	1,587	716,013	Total.....	253	20,745	1,587	716,013

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial
JO. IANNIS LO. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast, Ginger Ale.
MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW Usher & CO., Edinburgh, Scotch Whisky.
THE DUB IN DISTILLERS CO., LTD. (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, Rotterdam, Gin.
MR. J. A. GILKA, Berlin, Gilka Kummel & T. Eau.

MESSRS. UDOFFIO WOLFFSEON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
MESSRS. READ BROS., London, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
BARTHOLOMEY BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, Bordeaux, Claret and Sauternes.
MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MR. F. CHAUVENT, Nuits, Côte d'Or, Burgundy Wines.
MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherry.
WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherry.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines.
MESSRS. VZAGUIRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
MR. THEO. LAPPE, NEUDENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Mariner.
MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
ANDREAS SÄXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juchchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Cluckcock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Calvet on California Wines.

M. Jean Calvet, of the firm of J. Calvet & Co., of Bordeaux, having just returned from the United States, has delivered himself of an address to the Chamber of Commerce of his city in which he referred to the wine trade of the two countries. He says that the silks of Lyons, the textile fabrics of Roubaix and the wines of Champagne have found for themselves important outlets in the United States, and he wants to know why Bordeaux should not do the same. "Surely no California wine can compete with ours," he exclaims. "I acknowledge that California has undergone great development during recent years. The vineyards are far more numerous, the quality of the wine has improved, thanks to the Europeans who have imparted their knowledge as viniculturists and viticulturists; but even by the admission of honest Americans, their wines are no longer susceptible of improvement; they have been able to import cuttings of our vines and our mode of treatment, but they cannot carry over our soil, so that the American wine will always be of an inferior quality. Although the sale of it is promoted everywhere, and samples of it distributed whole-cast throughout the West as far as Chicago, and in the South right down to New Orleans, this wine has not found much favor in the Eastern States for it is little in repute. We have nothing to fear from the California wine competition. Moreover, what can it achieve in a country with a population of 72,000 when the total production in 1896 was only 600,000 hectolitres, compared with 50,000,000 hectolitres produced in France the same year?"

In some respects we agree with M. Calvet, but in others he is not sufficiently practical for us. That California wine has of recent years improved very materially in quality is indisputable; but why should it not go on improving? Why limit its progressiveness in quality? And that it continues to gain favor with American and other consumers is proved by M. Calvet's own statement that the increase of vineyards in California has been very considerable. This would not have been the case if the demand had been on the decline or stationary. If the production in 1896 was only 600,000 hectolitres, there is plenty of space in California to open up ten or twenty times the number of vineyards at present under cultivation. From California we imported, in 1893, 29,929 gallons,

valued at £4,403; in 1897 this had increased to 67,205 gallons, estimated to be worth £9,663. This branch of American commerce is still in its infancy, but its capabilities belong to the future. The principal difficulty with which the Californians have to contend is the heavy cost of labor, which, of course, is a great factor in calculating the cost of production and the price at which it can be sold.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

There is no doubt that wines can be very much improved by adding to them during fermentation various nutritive substances, and the following is an example of this: G. Gelmi describes an experiment as follows:—He added to different samples of white and red wine must a mixture of citric acid, sugar and peptone, or else neutralized the existing acid by calcium carbonate, and investigated the fermentation products subsequently attained. The results showed that the addition of acid increased the amount of alcohol formed, and consequently stimulated the activity of the ferments; the use of calcium carbonate, on the other hand, reducing the formation of alcohol to below the normal level, as represented by the wine from untreated must. In particular experiments the loss of carbon dioxide during the stage of fermentation was ascertained by weighing the vessels at intervals.—*Wine Trade Review (London)*.

From Chas. Meinecke & Co.

We beg to inform you that we have "now landing" ex ships Can Macfarlane, Glen Breck, Alcides and Railroad—
400 barrels "Miller's Chicken Cock" re-imported spring '93 Whisky of exceptionally good quality;
300 cases "Cinzano" Italian Vermouth;
31 octs. J. Ramsay's Islay Scotch Whisky;
35 qr. casks "C. M. C." Imported Prune Juice;
15 barrels "Empire" Prune Juice.

100 cases A. Laze & Fils "Pauillac" Claret;
100 cases Deutz & Geldermann "Gold Lack," and
100 baskets Deutz & Geldermann "Green Seal" Champagnes, vintage 1893—

For which we solicit your esteemed orders from Bonded Warehouse or duty paid. Samples at your disposal.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES MEINECKE & Co.

SHERWOOD SHERWOOD, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

'PHONE MAIN 447.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

'PHONE RED 1791.

'PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

 Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

SCHRAMSBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass's Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew).

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

E. & J. BURKE'S "W" Irish and Garmkirk Scotch.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

KEYSTONE MONOGRAM Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and 1 Hlf. 11hds.

Ale in Wood.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

ROYALTY HOLLAND Gin in Wood.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

SLOE GIN.

O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Etc.

CLUB COCKTAILS. EVANS Hudson Ale.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT", "ROBINHOOD", "O. P. S.", and "PRIVATE STOCK".

Canadian Special Rye Whisky (Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision
RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C.; W. H. McBrayer;
Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Belmont; Chickencourt; W. S. Imme; Guckenhimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier;
Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

DISTILLED SPIRITS

A Turn Over in Spirits.

Plans are in contemplation by C. Jost & Son to re-open the distillery at Antioch. Not only will spirits and alcohol be manufactured, but such goods as gin will be made a specialty. The final determination will depend largely on the present and prospective price of wheat.

In the East, the spirit situation is wholly harmonious. The plans of the two combinations are thus set forth by *Bonfort's*:

The meeting of the Western Distributors, which was originally set for July 27, was postponed to August 2. Upon that day and the next all differences were settled, and every thing for the future conduct of the spirit business was arranged satisfactorily for all parties concerned.

Henceforth this branch of the business is to be conducted by two organizations, namely, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company and the United States Spirit Association. The former is to do the manufacturing and the latter the selling. The main feature of the agreements between them is that the former will sell its goods to the latter and to no other. The Spirit Association agrees to buy spirits from no other concern than the Standard.

The old rebate system in vogue during the days of the Distilling and Cattle Breeders' Company is to be revived. There are a few distilleries that are not owned by the Standard. These are virtually under the control of the big company, and will operate and sell under its rules and regulations.

In the United States Spirit Association there are about sixty distributors, located all over the country. The executive committee is of seven members, as follows: W. N. Hobart, Cincinnati, chairman; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, secretary; F. T. Corning, Peoria, treasurer; P. J. Hennessy, Chicago; Samuel Woolner and Frank Curtiss, New York, and Charles A. Webb, Baltimore.

Export Whiskies in Bond.

The number of gallons of American distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouses on July 31st, 1898, was 122,419 gallons.

New Manufacture of Alcohol.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that an important invention, likely to revolutionize the manufacture of alcohol, was communicated to the International Chemists' Congress on Friday by Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille. Out of Chinese yeast Dr. Calmette succeeded in developing a sort of fungoid growth which entirely replaces the yeast hitherto employed. Trials on a large scale have proved the enormous advantage afforded by the use of these new cultivated fungi in the place of yeast. In the case of maize brought to fermentation by means of the fungi, a much larger quantity and a better quality of alcohol are obtained at considerably lower expense, the spirit being cleaner and containing less empyreuma—a term expressive of the peculiar smell of burning which characterizes the vapor produced by destructive distillation—as a consequence of the absence of microbes found in the yeast. A thousand kilograms of corn (a kilogram being about 2½ lbs.) require but a few grains of the fungi for the purpose of fermentation. Dr. Calmette has further proved that this aseptic method of fermentation works with equal success in the factory and the laboratory, whether employed on a large or on a small scale, not one malignant microbe having been found in thousands of gallons.

Bottling in Bond.

"Time has shown, first: That the wholesaler and retailer are both out of sympathy with whiskies bottled in bond, and are leaving no stone unturned to arrest the sale of such goods.

"Second: That if the Bottling-in-bond act is ever to be made a factor of importance in trade, the co-operation of consumers must be secured; and

"Third: That so far the consumer has not shown the slightest interest in the matter, and seems utterly indifferent to and without appreciation of the efforts made to protect him against spurious goods and to insure his getting full measure, proof, etc."—T. M. GILMORE, in *Bonfort's*.

Mr. Gilmore has a way of discovering gold nuggets of thought in his intellectual Klondike. The situation is just as he states it. He wants to know how the distillers can interest consumers. We give it up.

Treasury Decisions.

Taxability of Wines under Schedule B, Act of June 13, 1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1898.

SIR: Tysen & Totten, 24 Dey street, New York City, have written to this office, under date of June 25, stating that they have large bins in their cellars, and it is their custom to have on hand thousands of bottles of wine, which are kept to age. They also state that these are not ready for sale, as they are simply corked and have no caps or labels, which caps or labels are to be affixed when sold and ready to be delivered. They further state that they do not bottle these wines themselves. The wines are sent to a regular bottler, and he is paid for bottling. They ask that when they bottle wines in this way, without caps and labels, to be placed in bins, if it is necessary for them to stamp them at that time, or if they can wait until capped and labeled for sale.

They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that this office rules in such a case that when the wine has been bottled it will be regarded as having been bottled for sale, and the stamps must be affixed to such bottles at the time of bottling, no matter how long afterwards they may be kept for aging purposes.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. C. H. Treat, *Collector Second District, New York City*.

Tax on Wines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1898.

SIR: This office is in receipt of a letter from Talcott, Frisbie & Co., wholesale druggists in your city, inquiring whether in a case where a customer calls for a pint of wine, bringing his bottle with him to be filled, it must be stamped.

For reply the parties have been referred to you, and you will please advise them that in the case mentioned the bottle must be stamped.

Attention is called to the fact that no exception whatever is made by the law imposing a tax on wines when bottled for sale because of the ownership of the bottle or bottles containing the same, and no limit is fixed as to the number of bottles filled, offered for sale, or sold, to which the stamps must be affixed. The fact that the customer brings the bottle with him will not, therefore, relieve it from the necessity of being properly stamped when filled.

Any druggists, saloon-keepers, grocers, or other dealers, who do not usually handle cased goods, should understand that this ruling applies to sales of wines by the bottle, whether the dealer or the customer provides the bottle.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. Thos. A. Lake, *Collector, Hartford Conn.*

Evans=Bromwell Bill.

"One of the leading dealers of San Francisco writes this office as follows 'In reading your article in *Bonfort's* of July 10, I thought possibly some good could be done by an exchange of ideas. The antagonism to the Evans-Bromwell bill (H. R. 10,253) was not to its main measures, but to sections 4-8, inclusive, of the bill. The jobbing trade of this coast were bitter in their opposition to the sections named, but as the balance of the bill is one that is not only right, but that should have the co-operation of the entire trade, I recommend that you get your people to eliminate those sections, and I will promise on my part that any opposition on this end is withdrawn.'"—*Bonfort's*.

Right! And every wholesaler, rectifier, and retailer on the Coast is of the same opinion.

Charles Meinecke & Co. are sending out what is without doubt the "swellest" circular yet issued by the San Francisco trade. The circular concerns the Deutz & Gelderman "Gold Lack," and is a splendid specimen of the lithographer's and embosser's art. Two of the quotations appearing thereon are famous:

"One sip of this

Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight."—MILTON.

"This wine should be eaten—

It's too good to be drunk."—SWIFT.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GIN.		BR'NDY
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs	Cases.	1/2-Bls.	
Louis Tausig & Co.		65							
William Wolf & Co.		130							
Crown Dist Co.		125		40	30				
C W Craig & Co.		130							
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	240							
Bode & Haslett.			75						
O F T Co.			51	47	34	33			
J Ferguson.				5					
H Campe & Co.			30						
Hedington & Co.				5					
J Fi ber.				1					
Rosenblatt Co.			1						
E C Fennessy.		10							
Green Bros.							25		
Foster & Fay.							5		
N Field.									
J Keller.				1					
L Tausig.				1					
P Harder.				1					
J Goldman.				2					
F McDonnell.				1					
L Siebenhauser.			34						
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.									6
Total.	10	690	125	182	64	33	30		6

From August 1st to August 15th, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOL.		SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			GIN.	
	Cases	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls	1/2-b	kegs	cas	1/2-b kegs
C W Craig & Co.		65	65	25					
L Caben & Son		10	60						
L Tausig.			65						
William Wolf Co.			70						
Crown Dist Co.			325		70				
Jones, Mundy & Co.			120		25				
Jesse Moore Hunt & Co					74				
Bode & Haslett.					150		30	40	20
B M Solomon.					70				
Sherwood & Sherwood				50	4				
Mack & Co.				100					
Woods & Maillard				10					
Cellarius & Co			20						
L Siebenhauser			72						
A Plasberg.				1					
J Pendolph.				1					
G Cuneo.				1					
J Brockman.				2					
J Brockman.				1					
W Schurer.				1					
M Powell.				2					
McCarty Bros				3					
A Brehm.				1					
W Hoelcher.				2					
Total		75	705	207	418			30	40 20

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

T. M. Ferguson, the Market street wholesaler, has been spending his vacation in Oregon.

Thos. Johnson, who represents Corning & Co., of Peoria, is on the Coast in the interest of the house.

The Wetmore-Bowen Co. has decided to abandon its down-town sales-room and is concentrating all business at 410 Post street.

Kolb & Denhard are bottling Swan Gin (Meder & Zoon) under a special label of their own. Each bottle is further guaranteed by giving the cask and stamp numbers.

The Loew Filter Company, of Cleveland, are very busy this summer, and their new factory facilities are hardly adequate to the demand. The indefatigable efforts of Mr. Charles Loew have thus borne fruit.—*Bonfort's*.

William Maitland's winery and residence on Bear Creek, Santa Cruz county, were destroyed by fire on the 12th instant; loss, \$15,000. W. Horstman's winery, on Boulder Creek, has been destroyed by forest fires.

We wish to draw attention to the announcement of Chas. Meinecke & Co., who are agents for Chevallier-Appert's Oenotannin and Pulverine. Both of these articles have long been used in this State, with very satisfactory results.

I. Dannenbaum, who for years has been in the wholesale business in Vallejo, has opened a house in this city at 304 Battery street. Mr. Dannenbaum is well known to the trade of the State, and he ought to succeed in this new venture.

Under the firm name of Weil & Co., Lepold A. Weil, formerly of Weil Bros. & Co., is building up a nice wholesale trade at 327-329 Sansome street. Mr. Weil was in bad health before retiring from his old firm, but has now fully recovered.

Kolb & Denhard have been appointed sole agents for the Lithauer Bitters, manufactured by Hartwig Kantorowicz, of Posen. These bitters already have a large sale on this Coast, and in the hands of Kolb & Denhard will have a still wider distribution.

E. Martin & Co. report doing a satisfactory business, in spite of the prevailing dullness. Their brands, "J. F. Cutter" and "Argonaut," are well distributed all over the Coast, which accounts for the freedom with which their goods are being distributed.

The Steuben County Wine Co., of Rheims, Steuben Co., New York, removed their business place in Chicago, Ill., to 210-212 Madison street, in that city, on August 15th, where they will continue, as heretofore, to deserve a generous share of business from the trade.

Charles A. Wetmore has been nominated for Assemblyman by the Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District, which includes the city of Stockton. There is a Populist candidate, and whether fusion can be accomplished remains to be seen. We wish Mr. Wetmore success.

Mr. Jesse H. Moore, the founder of the wholesale whisky firm of Jesse Moore & Co., died, July 15, in Worcester, Mass., at the age of eighty-eight years. The firm was established in Louisville in 1853, but in 1871 Mr. Moore moved to Worcester, Mass., where he lived up to the time of his death. He sold his interest in the old firm to his nephew, George H. Moore, in 1890. The firm name has been changed to the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
San Jose	San J de Guat	Wm Wolff & Co.	100 cases	1,750	\$ 750
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	1 bbl 2 halfs	108	138
"	"	"	16 cases	138	138
"	Panama	"	10 cases	80	80
"	San J de Guat	Rheinstrom Bros	57 cases	588	588
Curacoa	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	4 cases	31	31
"	Guaymas	F Coldenz & Co.	1 barrel	40	40
"	La Paz	Wm Wolff & Co.	5 cases	14	40
"	Ensenada	C W Craig & Co.	6 barrels	321	452
"	Guaymas	Crown Dist Co	90 cases	528	528
"	Un-cucla	William Wolff & Co	5 cases	24	24
Gaelic	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co.	10 barrels	545	668
"	"	"	820 cases	4,460	4,460
Starbuck	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	10 barrels	40	40
"	San Juan de G'tla	Crown Dist Co	70 cases	700	700
"	Ocos	Wm Wolff & Co.	4 cases	30	30
"	"	"	1 barrel	35	70
"	"	Bertin & Lepori	1 barrel	47	42
Allen Besse	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	5 hf-barrels	140	119
"	"	"	10 cases	75	75
Total amount 1,333 cases and.....				1,276	\$9,097

From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

S G Wilder	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co.	15 cases	128	\$ 128
Aster	Yokohama	Carroll & Carroll	25 cases	187	187
San Blas	San J de Guat	Bertin & Lepori	1 barrel	46	40
"	"	Wm Wolff & Co	70 cases	525	525
"	Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co	8 cases	68	68
S N Castle	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	38 cases	306	306
S G Allen	"	"	45 cases	455	455
Walla Walla	Victoria	Wilmerding-L Co	50 cases	340	340
Doric	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co	535 cases	4,336	4,336
"	Yokohama	"	2 cases	21	21
Total 808 cases and.....				46	\$6,368

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.	FISCAL YEAR 1897.	FISCAL YEAR 1898.
Spirits distilled (proof gallons):		
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal rev. tax).... free	956,700	\$863,558
Brandy.....dutyable	367,535	911,721
All other.....	1,727,410	2,074,835
Total.....	3,021,465	\$3,850,114
Spirits, (not of domestic manufacture; proof gallons) imported from—		
United Kingdom.....	645,583	911,500
Belgium.....	37,182	57,173
France.....	301,459	1,070,936
Germany.....	119,133	119,974
Italy.....	29,752	48,032
Netherlands.....	338,813	153,749
Other Europe.....	41,802	62,714
British North America.....	232,687	438,981
West Indies.....	52,884	95,133
China.....	131,017	28,550
Other Asia and Oceania.....	36,957	9,232
Other countries.....	7,406	11,152
Total.....	2,064,705	\$2,986,556

EXPORTS.	FISCAL YEAR 1897.	FISCAL YEAR 1898.
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):		
Alcohol.....		
Wood.....		
Other including, pure neutral or cologne spirits.....	416,725	\$ 140,436
Brandy.....	11,815	12,640
Rum.....	805,333	1,102,267
Whisky—		
Bourbon.....	569,413	422,441
Rye.....	21,232	38,402
All other.....	500,338	225,897
Total.....	2,327,566	\$1,941,693

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

* WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. *

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENTA. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY

ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.

MADERA, MADERA CO., CAL.

.. PRODUCERS OF THE FINEST ..

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

AND

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES Sweet and Dry

(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES)

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

Grand Diploma of Honor

Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892

Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892

Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893

Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

DEPOT and CELLARS, 109 and 111 BATTERY ST.,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS.

MAIN OFFICE, 518 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH and FERNET-AMARO

Gold Medal Turin, 1884

Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE

427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI and ALTAR WINES.

The Tax on Bottled Wines—A Protest.

On the 27th instant the Wetmore-Bowen Company sent to Collector John C. Lynch, of this city, the following :

"DEAR SIR: Be pleased to be advised that we formally protest the payments by us of war revenue tax on all wines that we have bottled since the passage of the recent war revenue tax measure, as well as on all wines that we may hereafter bottle and offer for sale.

"It is our belief that this tax on bottled wines is discriminative, unjust and unconstitutional. We can see no good reason why wines in bottles should be subject to a tax, while wine in wood remains untaxed.

"We believe it would be as discriminative and unjust to levy tax on tea in paper packages and not in wooden chests, or to tax potatoes in sacks and not in the bins as it is to tax wine in glass and not in wood.

"You are aware that a uniform tax is put upon all beer in wood and that it is taxed at the brewery where it is made and that no tax is required when this same beer is put into a bottle. You are further aware that whisky is taxed in wood at the distillery where it is made and not when it is put into bottles.

"We respectfully suggest therefore that wine should be taxed at the winery while it is in wood and where it is made. It seems to us that this would be a more tangible way for the Government to accomplish its object, and it would place an equitable tax upon every producer.

"We are in favor of this and are willing and desirous of paying our proportion of the government requirement in response to taxation on wine. We beg to call your attention to the fact that a demijohn containing five gallons of wine is taxed, while a keg containing five gallons of wine goes without taxation; likewise in some restaurants in this city wine is served in glass pitchers and is therefore untaxed while other restaurants serve it in bottles and place the stamp required by enactment upon each bottle.

"The taxing of all wine produced at the winery would avoid evasions that are apparent at the present time. As all the Cresta Blanca wine we produce is sold exclusively in glass we are taxed for every pint we sell, while many larger growers and merchants who sell millions of gallons in wood annually escape without paying one cent taxation.

"You can see, therefore, that this protest is not made from an unpatriotic standpoint, but one based upon equity and upon our interpretation of the constitution of the United States.

"We therefore respectfully protest the payment by us of any further tax on our bottled wines."

Recent Treasury Decision.

Stamp taxes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898.

SIR: In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to this office by Rosenfield Bros & Co. (271 Madison street), who have to-day been referred to you, will you please inform them that the warehouse receipt for whisky in bond submitted by them, although it contains conditions which prevent its sale and delivery from conveying to the purchaser the absolute ownership and possession of the whisky until such conditions are complied with, is nevertheless a warehouse receipt which, under the last clause of Schedule A, of the act of June 13, 1898, requires the 25-cent stamp.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

Mr. F. E. COYNE, Collector First District, Chicago, Ill.

BEER

San Francisco Breweries, L't'd.

From the report and accounts from the San Francisco Breweries for the year ending April 30th to be submitted at the meeting on the 9th instmt in London, we note that the sales of beer have been 221,104 barrels, an increase on the previous year of 6,266 barrels, though the profits show a considerable decline. In May, however, the competing breweries made an arrangement for raising prices and lessening expenses, with the effect that profits begin to show improvement. The earning of the year were £21,400. The reconstruction scheme has had careful consideration, and it is hoped that a basis may now be quickly arrived at.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette (London).*

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			Kegs.
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2-bbls.	1/4-bbls.	
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				55	10		8
Sherwood & Sherwood	10		100				
W D & Co.	20		70				
E G Lyons & Co.	200		50				
Baldwin Grotto.				50			15
Hilbert Bros.	35	200			10		
Collector of Port.			101				
Total.	265	201	350	105	20		23

From August 1st to August 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			Kegs.
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2-bbls.	1/4-bbls.	
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		30		95	30	20	8
C Zinkand				60	134		
E G Lyons Co.			80				
Hilbert Bros.	30	200					
Sherwood & Sherwood	20	70					
Baldwin, Grotto.				50	10		15
Hansen & K (Oakland)				22	20	100	
Total.	50	300	80	227	194	120	23

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
San Jose	Corinto	Buffalo Brew Co.	19 cases bottled	\$ 85
Curacoa	La Paz	S F Breweries, Ltd.	29 cases bottled	130
			15 cases bottled	67
Andrew Welch	Honolulu	Enterprise Br Co.	40 barrels bulk	400
Gaelic	Yokohama	Sherwood & Sherwood	5 barrels bottled	54
Starbuck	Corinto	Buffalo Br Co.	51 cases bottled	306
	Acapulco	S F Breweries Ltd	50 cases bottled	187
	Champerico	"	10 cases bottled	37
Alden Besse	Honolulu	"	50 casks bottled	525

Total 171 cases and 5 barrels bottled; and 50 casks and 40 barrels bulk. \$1,820

From August 1st to August 15, 1898.

S G Wilder	Honolulu	S P Co.	100 cases bottled	\$ 635
		Hilbert Bros.	80 bbls bottled	130
			35 cases bottled	920
W H Dimond	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	55 casks bottled	577
Aztec	Yokohama	Anheuser-Busch Co.	304 cases bottled	1,445
City of Papeete Tahiti	"	S F Breweries Ltd	2 casks bottled	21
Sau Blas	San Juan de G.	Bertin & Lepori	2 barrels bottled	18
		Anheuser-Busch Co.	90 cases bottled	450
	Acapulco	S F Breweries Ltd.	5 cases bottled	18
		Buffalo Br Co	12 packages bottled	95
S N Castle	Honolulu	Hilbert Bros.	80 barrels bottled	920
			35 cases bottled	
Annie Johnson	Hilo	Williams D & Co.	90 cases bottled	740
S C Allen	Honolulu	Buffalo Br Co	60 casks bottled	409
Mariposa	"	Enterprise Brew Co.	50 bbs 50 thirds U.K	390
		S F Breweries Ltd.	5 cases bottled	135
	Apia	"	4 1/2-bbls bulk	18
	Dinedin	"	15 cas 10 cks bot'd	188
	Lyttleton	"	50 cases bottled	307
	Sydney	"	4 casks bottled	40
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	Enterprise Br Co	40 casks bottled	350

Total 71 cases, 297 barrels, 549 cases, and 12 packages bottled; and 54 1/2-barrels, and 100 third barrels bulk. \$7,691

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS		FISCAL YEAR 1897.		FISCAL YEAR 1898.	
Malt liquors (dutiable gallons):					
In bottles or jugs		1,018,994	\$1,025,867	733,835	\$ 655,102
In other coverings		1,915,650	554,426	1,777,292	605,428
Total		2,934,644	\$1,580,293	2,511,027	\$1,260,530
EXPORTS.					
Malt liquors:					
In bottles	doz.	549,910	\$655,837	406,231	\$ 497,631
In other coverings	gallons	390,018	\$7,112	391,892	\$8,518
Total			\$732,949		\$ 506,149

Treasury Decisions.

Fermented Liquors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1898.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the liability to the additional tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, of bottled fermented liquors on storage on the morning of the 14th ultimo. You are advised on this point that such bottled liquors are held to be liable to the additional tax, and must be returned accordingly. The number of bottles should be stated and their contents reduced to barrels and fractions of a barrel. In cases where such bottled liquors have been omitted from Forms 417 and 418, heretofore rendered, supplementary return and inventory covering the same will be required, the forms named being adapted to suit the circumstances.

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

Taxability of Ginger Ale and Hop Ale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1898.

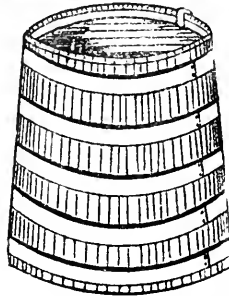
SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo asking about the taxability of ginger ale and similar preparations made from essences and extracts, together with syrup and water, has been received. The articles are not taxable as medicinal preparations under Schedule B, unless they are advertised as specifics for some disease of the human or animal body.

It has heretofore been ruled by this office that ginger ale is not liable under the clause taxing fermented liquors, it not being a similar fermented liquor to ale, lager beer and porter. (See section 3339, Revised Statutes.)

Hop ale made from hops, sugar and water has been held liable to taxation under this section as a similar fermented liquor, and parties manufacturing the same have been held as brewers and wholesale and retail liquor dealers.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
Mr. A. B. White, Collector Internal Revenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.

For over two months Colonel Williams, the chief internal revenue agent of New York, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Brooklyn and a yeast manufactory in New York for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illicit whisky. This work resulted, on August 4th, in the arrest of three men, the seizure of twenty-seven barrels of whisky, and the closing up of the yeast manufactory. The whisky was made at the Brooklyn Vinegar Works. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to New York on two-horse trucks, twenty or twenty-five barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims..... Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Châlons sur Marne .. Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto..... Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac..... Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheingebirg am Niederrhein
..... Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow..... Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre..... Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux..... Cognacs
..... Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean..... Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass.—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

KOLB & DENNHARD

NONPAREIL

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES

CALIFORNIA

Wines and Brandies.

OFFICE AND VAULTS

420-426 MONTGOMERY ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 5096

SAN FRANCISCO



Sole Agents Pacific Coast

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Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
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Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

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MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA



AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

IMPORTATIONS

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
San Jose	Puntas Arenas.	Crown Dist Co	1 hf-bbl rum.	\$ 35
	San Juan de G.	Rheinstron Bros	1 case liquors.	12
Curacao	Guaymas.	Crown Dist Co	1 case gln.	8
			3 cases bitters.	50
	Mazatlan	Coburn T & Co	2 cases bitters.	29
Andrew Welch	Honolulu	Chas Graef & Co.	26 cases champagne	707
Gaelic		O & S S Co	60 cases	600
Starbuck	Ocos	Bertin & Lepori	1 case vermouth.	6
			1 case bitter	14
Walla Walla	Vancouver	C M Mann	1 keg B B brandy.	249
Alden Besse	Honolulu	F De Bary & Co	20 cases champagne	35
		A Vignier.	3 cases bitters.	87
			7 cases liqueurs.	
Total 129 cases, etc				\$1,844

From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

Umatilla	Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	30 cases cordials.	\$ 97
Eliza Miller	Honolulu	A Repsold & Co.	1 keg cherry juice.	8
Queen	Minneapolis	Crown Dist Co	10 cases gln.	40
San Blas	San J de Guat	Bertin & Lepori	25 cases bitters.	800
	San Benito		20 cases absinthe	105
	San J de G'la		1 keg vermouth.	10
	Amajala		3 kegs liqueurs	30
	San Juan de G'la	Wetmore-Bowen Co	2 kegs vermouth.	24
S C Allen	Honolulu	H H Veuve.	24 cases liquors.	150
Walla Walla	Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	25 cases champagne	474
Doric	Yokohama	Matoon & Diamond	24 cases liquors.	118
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	F De Bary & Co.	8 cases champagne	314
		J D Spreckels & Bros Co	2 pkgs bitters.	50
Total 251 cases, etc.				\$2,406

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the month ending July 30th, 1898:

Per "Trojan Prince," July 5th, 500 bbls Genoa paste, R. Profumo brand.

Per "Kaiser Wilhelm," July 8th, 50 cases Lucca olive oil, Francesconi brand.

Per "Sunset Route," 9th, 10 barrels Port, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per "Bessy," 22d, 20 octaves Marsala, S. & V. Florio.

Per "Spartan Prince," 25th, 50 cases and 2 bbls Chianti wine, Ruffino brand; 70 cases Lucca olive oil, Fortuna; 27 cases Fernet Branca.

Per "Karamania," July 27th, 95 cases Lucca olive oil, Francesconi brand; 40 cases artichokes, La Rosa.

Respectfully, L. GANDOLFI & Co.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1898.

The following is a list of our importations for the fortnight ending August 15th:

Per "Toussaint," Aug. 1, 1 barrel wine.

Per "Sasquehanna," Aug. 1, 300 bbls. Tipo Chiauti, It-Swiss Colony brand.

Per "Kaiser Wilhelm," 640 boxes macaroni, "Profumo."

Per "Tartar Prince," Aug. 14, 100 case olive oil, Fortuna.

Per "Victoria," Aug. 15, 25 cases French cognac, A. Du-bois & Co.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on July 9th, the following California brandy was sold:

12 half-bbls vintage of 1890, landed from San Francisco in 1894, 2s. 6d. per gallon (60 cents.)

18 half-bbls vintage 1889, landed July 1892, 4s. per gallon (96 cents.)

TOBACCO

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO—JULY 15 TO JULY 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
J G North	Honipu, H. I.	Hind Rolph & Co	6 lxs mf g.	\$ 30
Andrew Welch	Honolulu	M. S Grinbaum	25 cs mf g.	1,250
Queen	Victoria	M P Kohlberg & Co.	1 case leaf.	29
Walla Walla	N Westminster.	J Schoenfeld & Co.	20 bales lf.	833
	Vancouver	M P Kohlberg & Co.	2 bales leaf.	150
	Victoria	H London	1 case leaf.	65
Alden Besse	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	5 pk g mf g.	380
		M S Grinbaum & Co.	40 pk g mf g.	320
		Hyman Bros	30 crls plug	34
			150 cs mf g.	7,200
			41 pk g mf g.	830
Total value.				\$11,611

From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

S G Wilder	Honolulu	Williams D & Co	15 cs sn ff.	1620 lbs	\$810
Umatilla	Victoria	H London	1 bale lf.	327 lbs	160
W H Diamond	Honolulu	Tong Wo & Co	1 bxs leaf.	400 lbs	120
		M Phillips & Co.	1 cs smok	100 lbs	40
Aztec	Kobe	S P Co	3 cs mf g.	562 lbs	163
Eliza Miller	Panning Island	J Wightman Jr.	12 pkgs plug.	382 lbs	204
	Honolulu	M Phillips & Co.	18 cs smo.	6800 lbs	2,720
Queen	Victoria	M P Kohlberg & Co.	2 cs leaf.	180 lbs	52
S N Castle	Honolulu	J D Spreckels Bros & Co	32 pk mf g.	2045 lbs	1,025
			30 cs	3000 lbs	1,800
		Kwong Lee Chung	1 box leaf.	200 lbs	26
		M Feintuch	5 cs plug.	350 lbs	154
			1 pk g smo	10 lbs	39
		E J Benjamin	12 pk mf g.	1550 lbs	450
Annie Johnson	Hilo	Williams, D & Co.	10 pk g	500 lbs	100
Mariposa	Honolulu	B Heinrichsen	2 cs 1 pk	190 lbs	107
Walla Walla	Victoria	H London	1 case leaf.	282 lbs	79
Doric	Hong Kong	H Bohls & Co.	1 cs mf g.	70 lbs	34
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	M S Grinbaum & Co.	2 cs smok.	200 lbs	95
			10 pk mf g.	600 lbs	200
			22 pks	2180 lbs	480
		M Phillips & Co.	29 pkgs	2900 lbs	1,160
Total value.					\$10,020

EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—JULY 15 TO JULY 31.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Alden Besse	Honolulu	F Harris.	8 cases	\$780
		Hyman Bros.	35 cases.	1,521
Total				\$2,301

From August 1st to August 18, 1898.

S N Castle	Honolulu	Hyman Bros	35 cases.	\$1,562
		M Feintuch	1 case.	55
		E J Benjamin	16 cases	1,600
Mariposa		B Heinrichsen	1 case.	69
	Napier	A Michaelisclike	2 cases.	225
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	F Harris	6 cases.	600
		Hyman Bros.	30 cases.	750
Total				\$4,891

EXPORTS OF CIGARS—Aug. 1 to Aug. 18.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Aztec	Yokohama.	M Blaskower & Co	1 case foreign	\$ 237
Mariposa	Honolulu	M Phillips & Co	1 case domestic.	65
		J D Spreckels & Br Co.	1 case	83
Total				\$ 385

EXPORTS OF SNUFF—Aug. 1 to Aug. 18.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
S N Castle.....	Honolulu.....	J D Spreckels & Bro Co	2 packages..100 lbs	\$ 60
Total				\$ 60

Rudolph W. Lemme, a prominent viticulturist and manager of the California Wine Makers' Corporation, died recently of heart failure at his home near St. Helena. His death followed what was supposed to be an attack of indigestion. He was a native Californian, having been born in San Francisco in 1857. He married Miss Alice McPike. She and three children survive him. His mother is also living. His remains were brought to this city for cremation at I. O. F. Cemetery.

Treasury Decisions.

Duffy's Malt Whisky Liable to Stamp Tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1898.

SIR: The Duffy Malt Whisky Company, of your city, under date of the 22d instant, have submitted to this office a sample of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, with the accompanying advertisements, and ask if the same is liable to a stamp tax under Schedule B, Act of June 13, 1898. They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that the article in question, although, it is believed, containing nothing but distilled spirits, is, nevertheless, by the manner in which it is presented to the public, being advertised as a cure for consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, etc., placed in the category of medicinal articles by the manufacturers thereof, and is liable to a stamp tax under the provisions of schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. You will please advise them, further, that the engraved promissory note for 1 cent, which is placed over the cork of said bottle, is liable to a stamp tax of 2 cents for each note issued.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. Valentine Fleckenstein, *Collector Twenty-Eighth District,*
Rochester, N. Y.

Special tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1898.

SIR: Herewith is returned the letter addressed to you on the 27th ultimo by Macon Bonner, which you referred to me on the 21st instant, wherein he inquires whether, as a "local drummer," he is required to pay special tax as a commercial broker under the fourth paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898.

You will please inform him that if he holds himself out as ready to negotiate sales or purchases of goods on commission for any and all persons he is required to pay the special tax; but if he is not engaged in this general business, but is simply employed by certain houses to solicit orders for them and send in such orders, even though he is paid a commission thereon and not a salary, he is not (as this office is at present advised) to be regarded as a commercial broker subject to special tax within the meaning of this act.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Hon. HARRY SKINNER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Sizes of Packages of Imported Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1898.

To officers of the Customs and others:

The attention of officers of the customs is called to the following provision found in section 3, of the act approved June 13, 1898, regarding the sizes of domestic manufactured tobacco and snuff:

"In lieu of the two, three and four-ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces, and three and one third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco."

The Revised Statutes contain the following provisions:

Section 3362 requires that all manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared for sale or removal for sale or consumption in packages of certain specified description, and in no other.

Section 3363 imposes severe penalties upon any one who shall sell or offer for sale tobacco not so put up and prepared.

Section 3377 provides that imported tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in the United States before the stamps are affixed; and that the owner or importer who shall sell or offer for sale tobacco in illegal packages shall be liable to all the penal provisions prescribed for manufactures of snuff and tobacco manufactured in the United States, and also prohibits the sale or offering for sale of imported tobacco and snuff, except in certain packages, but does not prohibit the importation thereof. On the contrary, it expressly provides for the repacking of such importations into the proper packages.

In accordance with the above statutes, care must hereafter be exercised by officers of the customs that packages of imported manufactured tobacco and snuff conform in size to those prescribed in section 3 of the act of 1898, and section 3362 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, (20 Stat., p 327.)

The existing law, therefore, prescribes the following weights or sizes, for packages of manufactured tobacco and snuff:

All snuff, in packages containing one-half, one, one and two-thirds, two and one-half, three and one-third, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders and in jars, containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one, one and two-thirds, two and one-half, three and one-third, eight and sixteen ounces, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages containing, ten, twenty, forty and sixty pounds each.

All smoking tobacco, and all cut and granulated tobacco other than fine-cut shewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing one, one and two-thirds, two and one-half, three and one-third, eight and sixteen ounces each.

All cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco, in wooden packages not exceeding 200 pounds net weight.

Attention is directed to Synopses 10083, 17683, and 19479.
W. B. HOWELL, *Assistant Secretary*.

Stamp Tax, Schedule B, Act of June 13, 1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 5, 1898.

SIR: Harris D. Colt, vice-president of the Hygeia Distilled Water Company, of 349 West Twelfth street, New York City, has written to this office under date of June 24, asking in regard to the taxability of mineral waters under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, which he claims are used purely as a beverage, but which at times have been advertised as beneficial for gout, rheumatism, etc. He states that they manufacture pure distilled water, and make therefrom lithia water, both still and carbonated, by adding 22½ grains of pure lithia bicarbonate to the United States standard gallon. He has been referred to you. Will you please inform him that this office holds waters manufactured and advertised in the manner he describes as taxable under the first paragraph of Schedule B, and the stamp must be affixed to each bottle or siphon in accordance with the retail price or value.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. C. H. Treat, *Collector Second District, N. Y. City*.

Treasury Decisions.

Dealers in Leaf Tobacco.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1898.

SIR: This office has received your letter of the 25th ult., inclosing one dated 24th ult. from Deputy Collector Bonor, from which it appears that a number of tobacco manufacturers of your district registered as dealers in leaf tobacco for their own accommodation, and sell no tobacco to other persons, but take this method of keeping account with their factories, and the question is asked whether they can continue this without incurring the liability to special tax imposed on dealers in leaf tobacco.

The further question is presented whether manufacturers who qualify as dealers in leaf tobacco solely for the purpose of purchasing surplus stock of material not required for immediate use, and which they temporarily store off the factory premises, but is not intended to be resold, will under these circumstances be required to pay special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco.

In reply you are advised that special taxes as dealers in leaf tobacco will not be required from manufacturers of tobacco or cigars who do not sell leaf tobacco, but purchase and temporarily store surplus stock intended for use at their several factories, but such special tax will be imposed upon such manufacturers should they engage in the business of selling leaf tobacco.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. A. B. White, *Collector of Internal Revenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.*

Schedule B — Sheep Dip.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1898.

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, raising consideration of the question whether sheep dip, a preparation used in the raising of sheep, is taxable as a remedy for animals under schedule B of the act of June 13, 1898, or is to be classed as an insecticide.

The voluminous evidence submitted has been carefully examined. This office has heretofore ruled that as sheep dip was recommended as a cure for scab, a disease to which sheep are subject, that it must be stamped under the law.

This office has been much impressed with the statement in the letter of Hon. Lee Mantle, United States Senator, submitted by you, which is as follows:

"There can, of course, be no question but that scab is a disease of sheep. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the use of this dip is absolutely necessary to the growing of wool; in fact sheep cannot be profitably grown, where they are kept in large flocks or herds, without its constant and regular use. It has become, in fact, a part of the business of wool-growing, while its use is made compulsory by quarantine regulations at all the public stockyards of the country.

"It was in recognition of these facts that Congress exempted sheep dip from duty under the provisions of the tariff law enacted last year. * * * Further than this, I may add that, in my opinion, it was not the intention of Congress that sheep dip should be taxed under the provisions of the war-revenue measure."

Senators W. A. Harris and F. M. Cockrell also gave evidence of the same nature.

In view of the above testimony, I have concluded to revoke my decision, heretofore given in regard to the taxability of this manufacture, and to rule that, although the preparation may be used as a remedy for sheep scab, after it has been developed, its primary use is an insecticide to kill insects

and parasites before the sheep become diseased, and, therefore, it is not taxable under the internal revenue laws.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Messrs. Britton & Gray, *Washington, D. C.*

Processing Tobacco and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1898.

SIR: This office has received your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing one dated 19th instant from Mr. Marcus L. Hussey, Menlo Park, in which he states that he desires to engage in the business of processing manufactured tobacco and cigars upon which the tax has been paid, without being required to qualify as a manufacturer, or to restamp these articles.

In reply you are advised that manufactured tobacco and cigars, after removal from the factory can not be submitted to any process that would necessitate the removal of such articles from the original package, or which breaks, or effaces, or destroys the stamps affixed thereto.

Cigars and tobacco, after removal from the factory, in original stamped packages, can not be removed from such packages except for consumption, and when such packages are emptied the stamps thereon must be totally destroyed. The packages, having served their purposes, cannot be reused for repacking cigars or tobacco. The law prohibits the manufacturer from removing the tobacco and cigars from the factory without payment of the tax, and there is no way in which Mr. Hussey can carry on his business of processing tobacco or cigars outside of the factory.

Respectfully yours, G. W. WILSON, *Acting Com'r*.
Mr. W. D. Rutan, *Collector Fifth District, Newark, N. J.*

Special Tax — Billiard Tables.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, you are hereby advised that while a social club, selling wines or other alcoholic liquors to its members under the long settled ruling as laid down by Judge Lowell in the case of Wittig, 22 Internal Revenue Record, 98 (that any course of selling, though to a restricted class of persons and without a view to profit, is within the meaning of the statute imposing the special tax), is required to pay special tax as a retail liquor dealer, it is not required to pay special tax as a proprietor of a billiard room under the ninth paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, by reason of the fact that it keeps billiard tables for the use of the members and their invited guests, as the special tax imposed upon proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, by that section, expressly relates only to a building or place "open to the public." A social club, admitting to its privileges only its own members and their invited guests, can not properly be regarded as open to the public.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. A. J. Daugherty, *Collector Fifth District, Peoria, Ill.*

D. V. B. HENARIE.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

411 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

J. F. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

No. 529-537 JACKSON ST. SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR
J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO
DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETA-
BLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR
THIS REASON THEY ARE OF **GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY** THAN ANY
OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLO IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

GOVERNMENT ROOMS
Nos. 48 & 49 MONTGOMERY BLOCK

C. A. Ogden.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

F. CHEVALIER & CO.

9, 11, 13, 15 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHOLESALE

WINES AND LIQUORS

**Eastern Shipments
a Specialty**

PROPRIETORS
Chateau Chevalier Vineyard and Winery

Branch Office, Portland, Or.
242 Washington Street

CITY BREWERY . . .

OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

**BEST
BEER** In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Additional Crop News.

The following came to hand too late to appear in the full reports published elsewhere:

SONOMA COUNTY.

Charles Thomsen, Cozzens: Will have about 50 per cent. of last year's crop — say about 65 per cent. of a normal crop. Cannot say as to stock — most of it is held by the C. W. C., who are very reticent to outsiders; our cellar is empty. The growth of the berries was arrested by hot weather, also some sunburn — reducing the possible yield 10 or 15 per cent.; no mildew in this vicinity.

New Deal Proposed.

The stockholders of the Fulton Winery Corporation held a meeting on August 13th and elected the following directors: J. C. Rued, A. J. DeHay, A. Frei, Walter Zweifel, Paul De Hay. The Directors organized as follows. J. C. Rued, president; A. J. DeHay, Secretary and Manager; A. Frei, Vice President. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a farther continuation of the existing difference between the Wine-Makers' Corporation and the wine dealers of California will mean only further depression in the price of wines, depreciation in the value of our investments, and ruin to the wine industry of California.

And that by the friendly co-operation of the Wine Makers' Corporation and the wine dealers of California a fair price for California wines can be re-established and the wine industry placed on a safe remunerative basis for all concerned.

And that at the next meeting of the Wine Makers' Corporation a board of directors should be elected who will be able to and will endeavor to settle all differences with the wine dealers and re-establish the wine industry in California.

Practical Wine Notes.

PHENOMENAL CHANGES IN WINE.—It is an established fact in connection with the changes which wines undergo during their periods of maturation that these changes correspond with those which take place in the parent vines. Thus, after the spring, when the sap forces its way up through the vine stems, the maturing progress in the wines is at its fullest, and the writer is enabled to state, as the result of his own observation in the microscopic examination of some young wines, that distinct grape-bunch formations are observable during these changes. It has been observed, too, that a block of ice placed in a cask of wine kept at a low temperature during a complete climatic cycle will become impressed with vine-leaf and grape-bunch representations.

CHAMPAGNES, RICH AND DRY.—It is a somewhat remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the great rage for dry wines which has existed for the last dozen or twenty years in this country, no such change in public taste has come about in other countries where sparkling wines are largely consumed. America is perhaps the only other country where rich wines have been replaced to any extent by dry ones; the taste for the latter, is not so strong as it is in this country. By far the richest champagnes go to Russia, where shipments with from 10 to 15 per cent. of liqueuring are quite common. The Germans come next in their taste for rich wines, whilst in France, the home of champagne, a 5 per cent liqueuring, especially for dessert wines, is usual.

PRICKED WINES.—"Pricking" is the besetting disease of wines during their period of ripening, whether in cask or bottle. It is an after-fermentation, or, more properly, a decomposition attended with an active disturbance of the wine and a liberation of carbonic acid gas. This attendant loss of carbonic acid gas results in a flatness or insipidity which vastly deteriorates the wine both in taste and appearance. When casks are filled during or near the winter season, and especially if scrupulous care has not been taken in cleansing, there is a great danger that, with the warm weather of the subsequent summer, this pricking fermentation will set up, the wines becoming sick, dull and heavy-looking, and unfit for drinking. This condition arises from the presence of parasitic germs, which, encouraged by uncleanness, multiply with enormous rapidity, and infect the contents of a cask in a very brief time. Racking off the lees into clean and previously-sulphured casks, and re-racking if necessary, with the addition of spirit to fortify, may conquer the disease and restore the wine, but such racking should be done with the least possible exposure to the air, in order to be secure against undue oxidation, which in itself is an evil of little less gravity.

A CLARET HOGSHEAD.—The standard content of a claret hogshead in Bordeaux and the Gironde is officially fixed at 225 litres, with an allowed margin of 3 litres less. As a rule, the wood used for making claret hogsheads is a species of oak known as "merrain," grown chiefly in and imported from the districts of Dantzic and Stettin, or from Bosnia.

BOTTLING CLARET.—In view of the extent to which bottling of this wine is carried on in this country, and of the evils which often result from carelessness in the treatment of this somewhat perishable wine, a few hints on the subject may be of interest. In the first place, fine settled weather should, if possible, be selected, and if the casks to be bottled have not already lain for some time on the scantlings, they should be allowed to do so for at least ten days after setting up. If fining be required, bottling should not commence for two or three weeks after fining; the casks should from the first be slightly tilted, to secure drawing off as closely from the lees as possible. Owing to the susceptibility of claret to oxidation by contact with the air, the greatest care to exclude the air in operation is desirable. Before starting to bottle, of course, the wine must be examined; for this purpose a glass should be drawn from the tap, and looked at for condition by the light of a bright lamp in a dark part of the cellar. The bottles should be carefully examined for defects, and must be thoroughly clean and drained quite dry. The corks, previously steeped at first in tepid water and afterwards in some of the wine, should be of good sound quality, and the operation of corking should be done under the most improved machine methods.—*Wine Trade Review.*

SANTA FÉ ROUTE

The only line with its own tracks **CALIFORNIA to CHICAGO.**

THE PERFECT SERVICE. Newest Pullman Palace and Tourist Cars through to Chicago every day.

THE DIRECT ROUTE. From California to all Eastern Cities. Connections in Union Depots.

HARVEY'S DINING ROOMS. Are famous the world over for excellent service.

TICKET OFFICES AT

644 MARKET STREET, San Francisco,

AND 1118 BROADWAY, Oakland.

Treasury Decisions.

Quasi Manufacturers of Tobacco.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1898.

SIR: This office has received your letter of the 4th inst., in which you state that you are a dealer in leaf tobacco, and as such have registered and paid a special tax of \$24. You further advise the office that you have qualified as a manufacturer of tobacco for the sole purpose of handling and dealing in stems, cuttings, and scraps, and that you do not manufacture any tobacco, and that you have paid the minimum rate of special tax, \$6, imposed on manufacturers of tobacco, under protest. You state, further, that you sell thousands of hogsheads of stems, which have always been shipped direct from the factories where made to the depot, and from there to the collector of customs for the port from which the vessel sailed, and that you have been advised that you could not handle stems in this manner.

In reply, you are advised that you are liable to the minimum rate of special tax, \$6, imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, on manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales for the

preceding fiscal year did not exceed 50,000 pounds, although you may not have sold any manufactured tobacco upon which the tax was required to be paid.

You are also advised that your practice of handling and dealing in stems in their natural condition, and which you receive from different factories, has been in contravention of the regulation, Series 7, No. 8, revised, page 8. The manufacturers selling these stems were required to reduce them to a condition which would render them unfit for use as smoking tobacco or snuff before being removed from the factory, and the law makes no provision for exportation of tobacco stems. Manufacturers producing stems which are intended to be disposed of in their natural condition and exported will be required to enter the same for shipment in bond under the same rules and regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco and other descriptions of taxable tobacco. The revised regulations, now under consideration, will contain such conditions, but as suggested by your letter, these stems may be shipped in bond directly from the factory where they were produced, in order to prevent unnecessary cartage from the factory to the purchaser who exports the same.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Mr. E. K. Vietor, *Richmond, Va.*

TO WINE MAKERS, BRANDY DISTILLERS. &c.:**A. CHEVALLIER—APPERT**

PARIS

Oenotannin, Pulverine and Sterilizer.**OENOTANNIN**

As a corrective and a purifier of all light Table Wines, **White** and **Red**, has ceased to be an experiment with the intelligent and progressive wine makers of this State. It is well known and used by them with that confidence experience alone can give. Its merits are best stated as follows:

I. BEING USED AT THE TIME OF CRUSHING THE GRAPES INTO MUST.

It *regulates and secures the perfect fermentation* of the must into wine.

It combines with the ferments, mycodermes and albuminoids, and precipitates all impurities, insoluble, into the lees.

It concentrates and diminishes the lees, leaving a larger quantity of pure wine.

The wine being free of all disturbing elements, it promotes its perfect development of color and bouquet of natural strength and aroma, at the same time strengthening its keeping quality.

II. BEING USED ON FERMENTED WINES BEFORE THE SECOND CLARIFICATION.

It calms and regulates the second fermentation of young wines.

It restores the natural tannin of the wines, which may have been lost or impaired by imperfect fermentation or treatment.

It strengthens and develops their natural color and aroma, preparing and assisting them for thorough clarification, promoting their development and improvement in quality and aroma, as also their keeping quality, and ripening them for earlier delivery.

PULVERINE

Is a **Clarifying Powder**, which is greatly appreciated abroad for its sure and instantaneous action on both **White and Red Wines**. It has neither taste nor smell, and can be used in perfect safety, for it will not affect the wine in any way, never imparts a disagreeable flavor, as is often the case when other clarifiers are used, such as eggs, etc. With **Pulverine** success is certain, and both time and money are saved; and, kept perfectly dry, it retains its quality for any length of time.

VINI-STERILIZER

For preventing and checking fermentation of wines.

We solicit your esteemed orders from stock at the following

PRICES

OENOTANNIN, for Red Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. \$2 50

OENOTANNIN, for White Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 3 25

PULVERINE, for Red and White Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 2 40

VINI-STERILIZER, for White and Red Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 2 75

To avoid counterfeits, see that the names of "Appert" and Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, appear on each tin, which also contains directions for use. Direct importation orders solicited.

OENOTANNIN, PULVERINE and STERILIZER are imported in cases of 15 tins each. A liberal trade discount allowed on case lots.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., SOLE AGENTS,

314 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Basil Heathcote, who was once in the wholesale liquor business in this city with the firm of Heathcote, Dexter & Co., died at the Napa Insane Asylum recently. His affliction dated back about four years. He was a member of a prominent family in Wiltshire, England, and was about forty years of age.

The Stone Hill Wine Company, of Hermann, Mo., was recently incorporated, with capital stock of \$250,000. The Stone Hill cellars were established in 1847, or more than half a century ago, and the President so long identified with the Company, Mr. George Starck, is to be congratulated on having seen the labors of himself and his associates producing American wines so well worthy to be rewarded.

Max, Edmund and Joseph Kantorowicz, who trade under the firm name of Hartwig Kantorowicz, are sending to the trade of the United States a copy of the perpetual injunction given them by the United States Circuit Court of the Second District of New York against Deimel Bros. & Co. and the H. Kantorowicz Co. The defendants are restrained from using "Lithauer" as a designation for bottles, from using the name "Kantorowicz" in any capacity, and from using any of the devices and designs the property of Hartwig Kantorowicz.

On the 14th of May the Internal Revenue Department took possession of the distillery of Goldberg & Co., situated at Old Bridge, near Brunswick, N. J. The plant was in full operation at the time of the seizure. There were 5000 pounds of raisins stored, 4,000 gallons of raisin mash, 2000 gallons of so-called brandy, two stills with a capacity of 200 gallons each, and six fruit presses in the place. All were confiscated, together with the two buildings. It is alleged that the firm of Goldberg & Co. received old packages from customers, and refilled and reshipped them without putting on new stamps. There were no arrests.

We call attention to the Ferro-Quinia Tonic Bitters manufactured by Dr. P. P. Rossi, of 1400 Dupont street. These Bitters are specially recommended as a preventive against fevers, and should be furnished to our soldiers as a guard against the diseases so prevalent in the tropical climates of Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. Their use might save many valuable lives. They are highly recommended by those who have used them. And then, for something to "gladden the hearts of men," Rossi's celebrated "Monte Cristo" Champagne is not to be forgotten. Used with favor in many of the high society ranks in Europe, it also commends itself the best grades of hotels and the wine connoisseurs of this country.

It has been stated by Malaghaes (*Comptes Rendus* No. 123, page 896) that it is not possible, by the tests commonly in use, to distinguish caramel from certain coal-tar colors when used for the purpose of coloring white wines and brandies. A. d'Aguiar and W. da Silva have therefore made experiments in this respect with a number of yellow and brown coal-tar coloring matters. On extraction with amyl alcohol, the extract is less colored in the case of caramel than in that of any coal-tar color, except naphthol yellow S, and the latter color is readily distinguished from caramel by dyeing silk threads in the solutions. When the amyl alcohol extracts are evaporated to dryness and treated with sulphuric acid, caramel yields a brownish-black color, differing from all the rest. With other tests d'Aguiar and da Silva obtained equally distinctive indications, and they conclude that the present methods of testing are entirely satisfactory.—*Wine Trade Review*.

The Preservation of Grape Juice.

A recent Bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"The manufacture of unfermented grape juice and of sweet cider assumes considerable proportions in many localities, but difficulty is often experienced in preparing a product which will 'keep,' i. e., does not ferment.

"Fermentation is due to the presence of micro-organisms in the juice or cider, and may be prevented by sterilizing the latter as well as the vessels used in connection with the bottling of the product. Heating is the simplest, safest and most effective means of sterilizing, but great care is necessary in order to so control the temperature as to secure thorough sterilization without injuring the flavor of the product. A report of the Canada Experimental Farms gives an account of a series of experiments on the best means of sterilizing grape juice. The conclusion, which probably applies to sweet cider as well as to grape juice, was that 'the natural flavor of grape juice may be preserved intact by raising the temperature of the juice gradually to 170° F., keeping it at this point for ten minutes, and then quickly bottling it, taking care to use absolutely air-tight and thoroughly sterilized vessels. These vessels should be taken from a tank or kettle of boiling water, immediately filled, and corked or covered with the least possible delay.'

"The use of antiseptics, such as salicylic acid, is considered unwise. They are unnecessary, and unless used with great caution may be injurious to health."

Treasury Decisions.

Bitters Taxable under Schedule B as Medicinal Preparations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1898. }

SIR: Fishel & Levy, of 149 Franklin street, New York City have written to this office, under date of July 8, 1898, submitting a label used on bottles of Carlsbader Bitters, and asking if the article is taxable under the war-revenue act. They have been referred to you. Will you please advise them that bitters, being specially mentioned in Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, under the head of "Medicinal Proprietary Articles and Preparations," will be presumed to be medicinal preparations unless the contrary is very clearly shown, and must be stamped in accordance with the retail price.

Respectfully, yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner
Mr. C. H. Treat, Collector Second District, N. Y. City.

TELEPHONE MAIN 788

JOHN E. YOUNGBERG,
Custom House and Internal Revenue Broker.
502 WASHINGTON ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports, Exports Drawback and Withdrawal
from Bond for Medicinal or Proprietary
Articles, Bottled Wine, Brandy, Whisky,
Beer, Cigars, etc.,

RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

CLAIMS AND PROTESTS AGAINST EXCESSIVE DUTY
OR ASSESSMENTS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

All Kinds of Blank Revenue Books For Sale

Treasury Decisions.

Stamping foreign Bills of Lading.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1898.

SIR: Referring to so much of office letter of the 14th instant as requires a 10-cent stamp to be affixed to each bill of lading, you are advised that the ruling was made in regard to a bill of lading required by a regulation of this Department made pursuant to law that the bill of lading should be executed in triplicate, and was not intended to refer to an export bill of lading of which, in the course of business, the carrier, for his own convenience or otherwise, except when required to do so by law or by a regulation of this Department made pursuant to law, makes a duplicate. Such duplicate is regarded as a copy, and as such is not liable to the stamp tax.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
Mr. S. J. Roberts, Collector Seventh District, Lexington, Ky.

Special Tax — Clubs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received, submitting the petition presented by the officers of the Cumberland Club, of Knoxville Tenn., setting forth reasons why, in their opinion, the club should not be compelled to pay special tax either as a retail liquor dealer or as a proprietor of a billiard room.

The grounds upon which the officers of this club rely for relief from the retail liquor dealer's special tax are that the club sells wines and liquors to its members only and not for profit; and they refer to a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in which it was held upon these grounds that the club was not a retail liquor dealer within the meaning of the law of that State. These same arguments were fully considered by Judge Lowell, in the case of the United States v. Wittig, (22 Int. Rev. Record, 98), in which the decision was that any course of selling, though restricted to a class of persons and without a view to profit, is within the meaning of the statute imposing the special tax. This is the settled ruling of this office, and has been for more than twenty-five years, and I entertain no doubt that it is correct.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is conclusive with reference to the question of liability of retail

liquor dealers under the State law; but it is not accepted here as applicable to the construction of the internal revenue laws with reference to the special tax imposed on liquor dealers.

The decision in the case of Wittig applies as well to incorporated clubs as to those which are unincorporated. If, therefore, the Cumberland Club refuses to make return and pay the special tax within the current month as a retail liquor dealer, you will next month report the case to this office for assessment of the special tax and 50 per cent. additional under section 3176 Revised Statutes.

The club is not required to pay special tax as proprietor of a billiard room by reason of the fact that it keeps billiard tables for the use of its members and invited guests. The special tax imposed by the ninth paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, upon proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms "for each alley or table," expressly relates only to those buildings or places which are "open to the public." This evidently means open to persons in general, and can not apply to a club which excludes the public and admits to its privileges only its own members and their invited guests.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
Mr. A. J. Tyler, Collector Second District, Knoxville, Tenn.

Special Tax — Clubs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, which has been referred to this office, you are hereby advised that your club in selling liquor to its members any time in the month of July, is required by the provisions of section 3237, Revised Statutes, to pay special tax for the entire year, beginning on July 1st.

By reference to that section you will see that the requirement is that the special tax shall be reckoned from the first day of the month in which the liability begins to the first day of July following. Under this statute you are correct in saying that, if your club opened only May 1 and remained open only during May and June, your special tax must be reckoned only from the first of May to the first of July. The State law to which you refer, in regard to liquor dealers, has nothing whatever to do with the internal revenue laws of the United States with reference to such dealers.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. WILSON, Acting Com'r.
Mr. JOHN ASPINWALL,
Minisnook Club, Slide Mountain, New York.

CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, Vice-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies.

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST.



WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1898

Synopsis of Provisions—Schedule of Taxes

CLASSIFICATION	STAMP TAX	SPECIAL TAX
Assignment of mortgage	25c. from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and 25c. each additional \$500.	
Attorney, power of	25 cents each.	
Agreement for rent, or use of land or tenement	25c. for 1 yr., 50c. for 1 to 3 yrs., \$1 for over 3 yrs.	
Alcohol	\$2 a barrel, less 7½ per cent. discount to brewers.	
Anodines	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Aromatic carbonous	2 cents each.	
Bank checks		
Bankers		
Beer	\$2 a barrel, less 7½ per cent. discount to brewers.	\$50 a year on first \$25,000 capital, and \$2 for each additional \$1,000
Bills of Exchange, foreign	4c. for \$100 or less and 4c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
inland	2c.	
Billiard rooms		\$5 a year for each table.
Bills of lading, foreign		
inland	1c. each and each duplicate thereof.	
Bitters	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Bonds, corporate	5c. for each \$100 for face value, or fraction thereof.	
Bonds of indemnity	50 cents each.	
Bowling alleys		\$5 a year for each alley.
Brokers		\$50 a year.
commercial		\$20 a year.
custom-house		\$10 a year.
notes, or memoranda		
Certificates of damage	10 cents each.	
" deposit	25 cents each.	
" with interest	2 cents each.	
" documents, marine	2c. for \$100 or less and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
" indebtedness	25 cents each.	
" profit	5c. for each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof.	
" stock	2c. on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof.	
" all other kinds	5c.	
Charter of ship	10 cents each.	
Checks, bank	from \$3 to \$10, according to tonnage.	
Chewing gum	2 cents each.	
Cigars	4 per cent. of retail price.	
manufacturers	from \$1 to \$3.60 per thousand according to weight.	
Cigarettes	from \$1.50 to \$3.60 per thousand, according to weight.	
Cinemas		from \$6 to \$24 a year, according to sales.
Concert halls		\$100 a year.
Conveyances, real estate		\$100 a year.
Cosmetics	50c. for each \$500 or less when value exceeds \$100.	
" cosmetics	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Dealers in Leaf tobacco		from \$6 to \$24 a year, according to sales.
" in tobacco		\$12 a year, if sales over 50,000 lbs.
Deeds	50c. for each \$500 or less, when value exceeds \$100.	
Debitures	5c. for each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof.	
Debitures	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c. and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Debitures	1 cent for each message.	
Dispatches, telegraphic	2 cents each.	
Drafts	2c. for \$100 or less and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
with interest	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Drops	from 25c. to \$1 each, according to value.	
Entry of goods	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Essences		\$10 a year.
Exhibitions		
Express receipts	1 cent each and each duplicate thereof.	
Fermented liquors	\$2 a barrel, less 7½ per cent. discount to brewers.	
Flour, mixed	4 cents a barrel.	
Freight receipts	1 cent each and each duplicate thereof.	
Hair dressing	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
" dye		
" oil		
" restorative		
Insurance, casualty	½ of one per cent. of premium.	
" fidelity		
" fire		
" guarantee		
" inland		
" life		
" marine		
" weekly		
Lager beer	8c. on each \$100 or fraction thereof.	
Leases	½ of one per cent. of premium.	
Legacies	40 per cent. of first weekly premium.	
Letters of credit	\$2 a barrel, less 7½ per cent. discount to brewers.	
Liquors, fermented	25c. for 1 yr., 50c. for 1 to 3 yrs., \$1 for over 3 yrs.	
Lozenges	75c. to \$15 on each \$100, according to amount of estate.	
Manifests for clearance	4c. for \$100 or less and 4c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
Manufacturers, cigars	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
" tobacco	\$2 a barrel less 7½ per cent. discount to brewers.	
Medicinal proprietary preparations	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Medicines, patent		
Messages, telephonic	from \$1 to \$5 each, according to tonnage.	
" telegraphic	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Mixed flour	1 cent for each message.	
Money orders, domestic	4 cents a barrel.	
" foreign	2c. for \$100 or less, and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
Mortgages	4c.	
transfer	25c. from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and 25c. each add. \$500.	
Musculms		\$100 a year.
Nodes, promissory		
Oils	2c. on \$100 or less, and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
Ointments	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Parlor car tickets	1 cent each.	
Passenger tickets to foreign ports	from \$1 to \$5, according to the cost.	
Pastes	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Pawnbrokers	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Petroleum		\$20 a year.
Petroleum companies	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Pills		¼ pret. on receipts above \$250,000 a year.
Plasters		
Pomade		

CLASSIFICATION	STAMP TAX	SPECIAL TAX
Porter.....	\$2 a barrel, less 7½ per cent discount to brewers.	
Powders.....	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Power of attorney, general.....	25 cents each	
Power of attorney, or proxy to vote.....	10 cents each	
Preparations, medicinal.....	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Proprietary notes.....	2c. for \$100 or less, and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less.	
Proprietary articles.....	from ½c. to ¾c. under 25c., and ¾c. for each add. 25c.	
Protests.....	25 cents each	
Receipts for goods forwarded.....	1 cent each and each duplicate thereof.	
Receipts, warehouse.....	25 cents each.	
Rent agreements.....	25c. for 1 yr., 50c. for 1 to 3 yrs., \$1 for over 3 years	
Sales of produce at exchange boards.....	1 cent for each \$100 or fraction thereof	
Salves.....	from ½c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	\$10 a year.
Shows.....	1 cent each	
Sleeping car tickets.....	12 cents a pound.	
Snuff.....	from ½c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	
Stocks, sales of.....	2c. on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof	
Successions.....	75c. to \$15 on each \$100, according to amount of estate.	
Sugar-refining companies.....	1 cent for each message	1 cent on receipts over \$250,000 a year
Tea.....		10 cents a lb. import duty
Telegraphic dispatches.....		
Telephone messages.....		1 cent for each message over 15 cts.
Theatres.....		\$100 a year
Tickets, passage to foreign ports.....	from \$1 to \$5, according to cost.	
Tinctures.....	from ½c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	
Tobacco.....	12 cents a pound	
" dealers in		
" dealers in leaf.....		
" manufacturers.....		\$12 a year, if sales over 50,000 lbs. tobacco
Toilet waters.....	from ½c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	from \$6 to \$24 a year according to sales
Tonics.....		
Tooth wash.....		
Troches.....		
U. S. money orders.....	2c. for \$100 or less, and 2c. for each add. \$100 or less	
Vaseline.....	from ½c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	
Warehouse receipts.....	25 cents each	
Waters, medicinal.....	from 1-8c. to 5-8c. under 25c., and 5-8c. for each add. 25c.	
Wines, bottled.....	1c. on each pint bottle or less; 2c. a bottle over pint	
Withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse.....	50 cents each	

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF JUNE 23, 1898.

- 606,507—Non-refillable Bottle. Eureka C. Bowne, Trenton, N. J.
 606,240—Bottle Stopper. Nicols Lindberg, Nelson, Minn.
 606,243—Non-refillable Bottle. John McCafferty, Wall, Pa.
 606,588—Cap for Bottles. William A. Scholey and P. C. Schraeder, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 606,300—Non-refillable Bottle. Henry Strawson, Bradley, Illinois.
 606,256—Non-refillable Bottle. John A. Trimble, Interior, S. D.

DESIGNS.

- 26,935—Beer Cooler. Emil Stahl, Hoboken, N. J.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,751—Certain named Brewers' Supplies. Rudolph Schneider, New York City. Essential Feature—The representation of a helmet surmounting breast and shoulder plates inclosed in a band bearing the abbreviation and words "Rud. Schneider, New York."
 31,753—Mineral Waters. White Rock Mineral Spring Company, Waukesha, Wis. Essential Feature—The representation of a woman kneeling on a rock, the words "White Rock" appearing on the rock, and the words "White Rock Ozona Lithia."

TOBACCO.

- 606,377—Cigar-tip Cutter. Thomas A. Cole, Indianapolis, Ind.
 606,537—Cigarette. Henry Goldenfarb, London, England.
 606,209—Machine for treating Tobacco. Orville S. Harmon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 604,475—Tobacco Pipe. George G. Palmer, New York City.

ISSUE OF JULY 5, 1898.

- 606,757—Bottle Washer. William J. Cunningham, Philadelphia, Pa.
 606,758—Non-refillable Bottle. Philip Doutein and K. Billing, Philadelphia, Pa.
 606,665—Bottle. James T. Holland, near Memphis, Tenn.
 606,736—Implement for holding Bottles, etc. Cyrus Platt, J. M. Patterson and J. Hammell, Jr., Windfall, Ind.
 606,745—Bottle Labeling Machine. Frank C. H. Strausburger, Chicago, Ill.

DESIGNS.

- 28,969—Bottle. William S. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,791—Mineral Waters. The Waukesha Water Company, Jersey City, N. J. Essential Feature—The representation of a seal in the center of which is a recipe symbol.
 31,792—Lager Beer. Independent Brewing Association, Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The representation of a castle within a characteristic letter "E," the letter "B" linked to the bottom of said letter "E."

TOBACCO, ETC.

- 606,716—Tobacco Pipe Cleaner. Ward B. Hansman, Philadelphia Pa.
 606,820—Machine for cutting and lighting Cigars. Edward A. Johnston, Chicago, Illinois.

- 606,874—Tobacco Cutter. Charles C. Morris, Waldeck, New Zealand.
 28,967—Tobacco Plug Design. William W. Ford, Carthage, Tenn.
 6021—"Supreme Chief Ranger" (Label for Cigars.) Geo. H. Freter, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF JULY 12, 1898.

- 607,345—Bottle. Uzal O. Crane, New York City.
 607,262—Automatic feed device for Bottle-stoppering Machines. Nelson Muslar, West Boylston, Mass.
 607,304—Beer Pasteurizing Apparatus. Edward Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,804—Ginger Ale. The Consumers' Co., Chicago, Ill. Essential Feature—The representation of a symbolical figure of Chicago, the words "I will" underneath the said figure, a shield with an eagle displayed thereon, and a monogram within a circular field, and all appearing on a red, diamond-shaped figure surrounded by a white border, with a black panel at the right hand lower side of the border, the panel containing in white script the legend, "The Consumers' Company."

TOBACCO, ETC.

- 607,167—Registering Cigar-tip Cutter. Frank Fontneau, Attleborough, Mass.
 607,395—Combined Cigar-tip Cutter and Match Safe. Ezra M. Hall, La Crosse, Wis.

ISSUE OF JULY 19, 1898.

- 607,661—Beer Barrel. Rudolph Piotrowski, San Francisco, Cal.
 607,770—Apparatus for Pasteurizing Beer. William J. Ruff, Quincy, Ill.

DESIGNS.

- 29,060—Bottle. Charles McGinn, Hartford, Conn.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,816—Gin. John De Kuyper, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Essential Feature. The figure of a conventional heart upon an anchor, the central figure of the mark, with a scroll having wings extending beyond either side of the heart.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

- 607,601—Pipe for Smoking Tobacco. Giuseppe, Greenville, S. C.
 607,722—Combined Match Box and Cigar or Pipe Lighter. Chas. Wilson, Newport, Kentucky.
 29,056—Design for Box for Cigars or Cigarettes. Nathan Weiss, New York City.
 6,626—"War Signals" for Cigar Labels. American Lithographic Co., N. Y. City.
 6,627—"Rule Columbia" (for Cigar Labels). " "

ISSUE OF JULY 26, 1898.

- 607,979—Drawing Beer or similar liquids. Henry C. Black, Oakland, Cal.
 607,923—Non-refillable Bottle. Alfred Fairhurst, Lexington, Ky.
 607,842—A Stopping Device for Bottles, Jars, etc. Ferdinand Fleischmann, Nödling, Austria-Hungary.
 608,118—Non-refillable Bottle. Edward E. Gore, Newburg, N. Y.
 11,685—(Re-issue)—Bottle-stopper. William Painter, Baltimore, Md.
 608,157 and 608,158 — " " " "

DESIGNS.

- 29,092—Bottle. Herbert H. Freeman, Pierre, South Dakota.

TRADE-MARK.

- 31,825—Medicinal Wine—Alexandre Schoeffe, Levallois-Perret, France. Essential Feature—The title, "Vin De Siels."
 TOBACCO, ETC.
 29,089-29,090—Cigar Designs. Henry Hartmann, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Treasury Decisions.

Alaska.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1898.

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of an opinion, dated the 14th instant, of the Honorable the Attorney-General, wherein it is stated that the sale of liquors on board steamers in Alaskan waters is a violation of existing laws and regulations.

Foreign vessels in Alaskan waters are subject to the same restrictions governing American vessels, and you are directed to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the observance of the law by all vessels within your collection district.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL, *Assistant Secretary.*

Collector of Customs, Sitka, Alaska.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 7, with its inclosures, in which you raise the question whether passenger vessels sailing from the United States to Alaska can sell liquors in Alaskan waters to passengers on board, and you request my opinion whether such sale on board these vessels is a violation of law and regulations.

Under the provisions of law and executive regulations framed thereupon, to which you refer me, it is clear that it is unlawful to import into or sell in the district of Alaska, or within its Territorial waters, intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes, and that for shipment from the United States for the permitted uses a permit from the proper customs official must first be obtained; and that to obtain clearance for a vessel departing from the United States for the territory of Alaska, having on board intoxicating liquors, a special manifest of the liquors must be given at the port of departure, satisfying the collector there that the said liquors are intended for the exempted purposes or are covered by bonds taken in accordance with law.

In view of these plain and comprehensive provisions, I am clearly of the opinion that the sale of liquors on board steamers while in Alaskan waters is a violation of law and regulations. I may add that the hardship to which you refer, caused by the fact that British vessels in Alaskan waters appear to enjoy the privilege of furnishing liquor to passengers which is denied to our vessels, may be removed by the adoption and enforcement of additional Treasury regulations prohibiting such sale on any vessels, and subjecting the same to the proper customs supervision and control.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Taxes Imposed by Section 4, Act of June 13, 1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1898.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 24th ultimo, asking whether dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco and manufacturers of cigars, who propose to engage in business this fiscal year, and who were not in business last fiscal year, will be required to pay special tax, and if so, on what basis the tax will be computed, you are advised that, as the liability of such persons to payment of special taxes imposed by section 4, act of June 13, 1898, can not be predicated upon the annual sales of the preceding fiscal year, the liability and rate of special tax will be

determined by their monthly sales made during the fiscal year when they commenced business.

At the time dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco or cigars commence business, they will each be required to register and pay the minimum rate of special tax, \$6, and should their aggregate monthly sales at any time during the year reach an amount requiring higher rates of special tax, they will immediately render their returns to the deputy collector, at such times within the calendar month in which the special tax at the higher rate commenced.

The tax in the last case will be reckoned from the 1st day of July for the entire year, and the stamps held by such persons for the smaller rates of tax should be sent through the collector's office to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for redemption.

It is held that a person not engaged in the business of dealer in manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, prior to July 1, 1898, but who on that date, or subsequently during the year, engages in the business, will be required to pay the special tax whenever his sales at any time within the year exceed 50,000 pounds.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, manufacturers of cigars and peddlers of tobacco will be required to make return for registry on Form 277, the same as heretofore, and also, on Form 11, return for payment of special tax.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*David M. Dunne, *Collector of Internal Revenue, Portland, Or.**Trade with Hawaii.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 4, 1898.

To collectors of customs and others:

Your attention is invited to the letter of this date appended hereto, addressed to the collector of customs at Boston, relative to vessels trading between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 4, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing a letter from Messrs. Charles Brewer & Co., is received. Messrs. Brewer & Co., inquire whether or not any foreign vessels they may see fit to charter carrying assorted cargoes for themselves and others from Boston and New York will be allowed a clearance for any port or ports in Hawaii, and to enter and land their cargoes at such points.

The Department is not aware of any reason why, on compliance with the provisions of law, any American or foreign vessel, except a Spanish vessel for the present, may not be permitted to clear from any port in the United States for any port in Hawaii. The clearance should be granted in accord with the laws and regulations governing clearance for foreign ports. Entry of an American or foreign vessel from Hawaii should also be granted in accord with the laws and regulations governing trade with foreign ports.

Your attention is invited to the following extract from an opinion of the Honorable, the Attorney-General, dated July 22, 1898 (attached in full to Department Circular No. 146, 1898), which appears to be conclusive that although the islands are under American sovereignty, "the present commercial relations" are to remain unchanged until the enactment of further legislation by Congress:

"That declaration, there having been no treaty, is intended to have the effect of a treaty of cession merely. It is the act whereby the islands become, in a broad sense, subject to American sovereignty. How that sovereignty will regulate their status, with regard to itself and its laws, is not thereby intended to be determined.

"Neither do I think that the express declaration that our

land laws and certain other laws shall not apply to the islands carries the implication that other laws shall apply to them, upon the principle, often misunderstood, that the expression of one thing excludes another.

"On the other hand, the resolution is replete with indications that, temporarily, the relations of the two countries are to continue practically unchanged. Even some of Hawaii's relations with other countries are so to continue; its government is still to exist and collect its revenues; its laws are to remain in force, however at variance with our laws, and the powers, civil, judicial, and military, exercised by its officers, are still to be exercised. It is, moreover, plainly apparent that Congress regards the establishment of an American government for and the extension of American laws to the islands as matters to be attended to in the future, upon a consideration of the wide separation of the two countries in locality and character.

"If we should hold the previous relations of the two countries altered as suggested, we should vainly look through the resolution for any adequate provision for enforcing such laws as are supposed to apply to the islands. No arrangement is made for collecting our tonnage tax upon vessels of other countries entering Hawaiian ports, nor is any other tax law or other law of the United States, unless it be the law prohibiting Chinese immigration, expressly or impliedly, furnished with instrumentalities for its execution.

"It seems to me that, in view of this general plan and of the express declaration that the existing customs relations, elsewhere spoken of as 'the present commercial relations,' of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries, are to remain unchanged, it is not going too far to say that Congress has affirmatively indicated its intent that such laws as our tonnage-tax laws are to remain undisturbed by the annexation of the islands until 'Congress shall provide a government for such islands' or until a commission shall advise and Congress enact 'such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they deem necessary or proper.'"

Replying to the question whether the vessels in question will be permitted to enter and land cargo at Hawaiian ports, I have to say that under the resolution of Congress and the opinion of the Attorney-General referred to, American and foreign vessels retain for the present the same rights to enter Hawaiian ports and unload cargo as were granted under the Hawaiian laws before annexation.

Respectfully yours, O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary*.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Boston, Mass.

Reimported whisky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 10, 1895.

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 2nd instant, transmitting an application from Messrs. Tate, Hinrichs & Co., for relief from the payment of alleged excessive duty on certain domestic whisky imported by them on July 18, 1895, per steamship *Weimar* and entered for rewarehousing on August 9, 1895.

It appears that the whisky in question remained in customs custody until withdrawn for exportation on the 16th ultimo; that the quantity ascertained at the time of importation was 3,340.10 taxable gallons; that 5 per cent thereof (167 gallons) was added, under article 493 of the Customs Regulations of 1892, to 2,911.50 gallons, the quantity shown by the regauge at the time of exportation, and the sum credited on the warehouse bond, leaving an excess of 261.60 gallons, upon which duty equal to the internal revenue tax was assessed.

You submit for decision the question whether, in view of the provisions of section 27 of the act of July 24, 1897, allow-

ance for loss should not be made under section 50 of the act of August 28, 1894, instead of under article 493 of the Customs Regulations.

Section 27 of the tariff act of 1897 provides as follows:

"That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported."

Section 50 of the act of 1894 provides for a regauge at any time within four years, on application to a collector of internal revenue by "the distiller of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special bonded warehouse, or in any general bonded warehouse established under the provisions of this act," and that—

"If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: *Provided, however,* that the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed * * * seven and one-half gallons for * * * thirty-six months."

The allowance under this section on the whisky in question, you state, would be 722.50 gallons.

Article 493 of the Customs Regulations provides that—

"The actual quantity of liquors contained in casks will, however, be ascertained on withdrawal for exportation, and should it be found by such regauge that the quantity has diminished from that ascertained at the time of the original entry to a greater extent than is due to evaporation or other natural causes, credit will be given on the bond only for the quantity actually shipped, and duties will be collected on the deficiency."

Said article further provides that on liquors withdrawn after two years from the time of the original entry, credit may be given for the quantity shown by the original gauge when the regauge shows a deficiency not exceeding 5 per cent.

Section 50, it is apparent, relates only to distilled spirits withdrawn by distillers from internal revenue warehouses. It does not embrace reimported domestic whisky withdrawn from a customs warehouse by the importer. Such whisky is subject to all the provisions of the law and regulations governing imported merchandise (Synopsis 7477). If, for example, it be permitted to remain in warehouse more than three years from the date of importation, it shall be regarded as abandoned to the government, and may be sold under section 2971 of the Revised Statute, the bonded period of eight years for domestic spirits, created by section 49 of the act of August 28, 1894, not being applicable to domestic whisky (Synopsis 17101). For the same reason an importer is not entitled to the privilege granted to a distiller by section 50 of having spirits regauged after three years. Section 27 does not impose an internal tax on reimportations. It provides that "there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles." The tax on domestic whisky imposed by the internal revenue laws is \$1.10 a gallon. Duty on reimported whisky must, therefore, be assessed at that rate. In every other respect such reimportations are subject to the customs laws and regulations. Your question is therefore, answered in the negative, and the application denied.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL, *Assistant Secretary*.
Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.

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BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

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DEALERS IN PAPER

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A A in cases.....			11.00
C in cases.....			8.00

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Phoenix Old Bourbon, Al.	\$2.75
" " " " Old S.C.	3.00
" " " " Al. 99 pt	2.50
" " " " O. 100 pt	2.50
" " " " Pony, Priv. S.C.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pt	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" BB Whisky	1.50
Liquors - In cases	

Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 58	\$10.50
" " " " Al.	7.50
" " " " Al. 21 pts	8.00
" " " " Al. 18 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 58	7.50
Itum Punch Extract, in 58	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 58	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.	
Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite	2.50
O. P. T.	5.00
O. K. Old Stock	2.00
Harries' Old Bourbon	8.50
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	9.00
H. O. B. Jugs	10.50
O. F. C. Jugs	7.50
African Stomach Bitters, es.	

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Roseale	2.50 to 3.00
Hvain	2.25
Golden Pearl	2.25
Marshall	1.75
Old Family Bourbon	1.50
Old Bourbon	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	\$2.50
Spring '89 per gal.	
Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	3.25
Spring '86, per gal.	
Keystone Monogram Rye in	14.25
cases, per case	
Old Saratoga, in cases, per	15.25
case	
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per	2.25
gal.	
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls	2.50
per gal.	
Sherwood Private Stock in	3.00
bbls, per gal.	
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls,	3.25
per gal.	
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.	\$2.40
R. H. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand	
Dad, Spring '90.	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.	2.65
Atborton, Spring '90.	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s "Special"	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.	34.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	34.00
Half pts "Special" #42 in cs of 48 bottles.	35.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Krug & Co.'s "Private Cuvée"	\$34.00
per case.	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co	19.00
per basket.	20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.	17.00
" "	15.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Luck Sec. per case.	\$32.00
Gold Luck Sec. 6 Magnums	\$34.00
per case.	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50
27.00	
DUFANGLER & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, per case.	21.00
22.00	

D. P. ROSSI.

S. E. Cor. Import and Green St., S. F.	
Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case	\$12.00
" " 24 pints	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
White Seal, Grande Cuvée	34.00
Brent Imperial	38.00
" "	40.00

Imported Brandies.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
(H. Cuivillier & frere Cognac.)	
Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, "Reserve,"	\$36.00
1870.	
(Sazerac de Forge & Fils)	
Very Old Cognac, 1865.	\$45.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.	5.50
In cases, see special advertisement.	
P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.	6.50
Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.65
Planat & Co., Cognac.	5.25
Cognac in octaves, per gal.	

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.	\$15.00
" "	17.00
" "	19.00
" "	20.00
Fine champagne.	22.00
Grande champagne vieille	25.00
" " extra.	30.00
" " V. O. P. 1858	35.00
" " S. O. P. 1847	
" " V. S. O. P. 1854	60.00
In octaves.	\$ 4.70 to 5.25

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$15.00
" " " " "	17.00
" " " " "	19.00
" " " " "	26.00
" " " " "	32.00
" " " " "	35.00
" " " " "	50.00
" " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
scotch whisky.	
Dawson's "Perfection" #12.50	.....

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dale Islay, Scotch whisky	3.80
in wood, per gallon.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dale Islay, Scotch whisky	12.00
per case.	
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	4.50
in wood, per gallon.	
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	12.00
per case.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " Irish, cases	12.00
" " " " "	12.25
" " " " "	13.50
" " " " "	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur " " "	12.50
McKenzie's Glenlivet " " "	12.00
Scotch, per case.	
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	12.00
special cases	
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	13.00
Extra Special cases	
Dalrhuie Glenlivet Scotch, in	4.25
wood, per gallon	
Burke's Irish Whiskies, in	4.00
wood per gallon	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Canadian Club, per case.	\$15.00
Irish Whiskies.	
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)	
Green Diamond, per case.	10.50
Gold Diamond	11.50
Three Diamond	14.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal.	4.00
scotch whiskies.	
(Andrew Fisher & Co.)	
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case	12.00
Special Reserve, per case.	13.50
"The Very Finest," per case.	30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.	4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.

L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened)	\$11.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankenheim & Nolet.	
Union Gin.	2.60
Vaughan Jones	
Old Tom Gin, in cases	11.00
Orange Bitters	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	
Guinness' Stout.	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in 1/2s and 3/4s	
per gallon.	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks	
per gallon.	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de	
Pisco, per case.	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canand."	

ROLB & DENHARD.

426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—	
Lots of 5 barrels.	\$12.75
1 barrel.	13.50
Net cash.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street San Francisco.	
Per Case	
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
large black bottles.	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium black bottles.	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
small black bottles.	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
large white bottles.	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium white bottles.	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
small white bottles.	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
octaves per gallon.	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood, bbls.	\$50.00
John's Stone Ale in wood,	
bbls.	50.00
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	7.00
" Tonic Water, "	7.00
" Potash Water, "	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to	
gal, per case.	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to	
gal, per case.	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to	
gal, per case.	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to	
gal, per case.	4.60

Ross Lime Fruit Juice 8 to	
gal, per case.	3.50
" Orange Bitters, per case.	8 10
Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per	
bbl of 8 doz.	16.00
Burke's Guinness Stout, pts	
per bbl of 8 doz.	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs.	12.50
" Old Tom Gin	10.75
" Dry Gin	10.75
Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per	
case.	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato brd	
per case.	10.00
Fleischmann's Royalty Gin, 10	
gal packages, per gal.	2.25
Fleischmann's Royalty Gin, 15	
gal packages, per gal.	2.22 1/2
Fleischmann's Royalty Gin, 20	
gal packages, per gal.	2.20
Fleischmann's Royalty Gin, 30	
gal packages, per gal.	2.15
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, quarts.	3.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, pints.	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$30.00
" " med.	100
" " small	9.00
Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast	
Ginger Ale per barrel of 10 dozen.	15.00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
quarts	9.50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
pints	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts.	20.00
" " pints	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromaticque	
per case	12.00
Gilka Kummel per case.	12.50
Per case 1 doz. quarts, glass.	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read	
Bros., London	14.50
Per case 1 doz. quarts, glass.	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass.	14.00
" " 4 " quarts.	12.40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co.	10.00
Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier fils	
Aine & Co.	16.00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co.	15.50
Maraschino, Romau Ylahov, Zara.	15.50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles	12.00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116,	
per gallon	4.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Bros., Munich	18.00
Nordhauser Kornbranntwein, cases 12 jugs	
Red label	20.00
Black label	16.00
Berries in Maraschino, 12 quarts.	10.0
French Vermouth, 12 quarts	6.75
Grand Marnier, 12 bottles, large.	20.00
" " 24 " small.	21.25
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24	
pints	12.00
Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—	
quarts	10.00
pints.	11.00

Mineral Water.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.	
HENK MINERAL SPRING CO., WAUKESHA,	
WISCONSIN.	
Waukesha Table Water, per case of	
50 quarts.	\$5.75
Waukesha Table Water, per case of	
100 pints.	7.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
JOHANNIS MINERAL WATER, ZOLLHAUS,	
OEEMANY.	
TEN CASES OR MORE.	
Case of 50 quarts.	\$ 6.25
" 100 pints.	9.70
" 100 splits.	7.50
ONE CASE.	
Case of 50 quarts.	\$ 7.25
" 100 pints.	10.75
" 100 splits.	8.25
(Terms—Net 30 days.)	
HUNYADI JANCOS!	
Case of 50 bottles, per case.	\$11.0
cases and over, per case.	15.50

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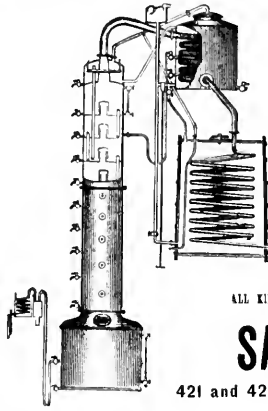
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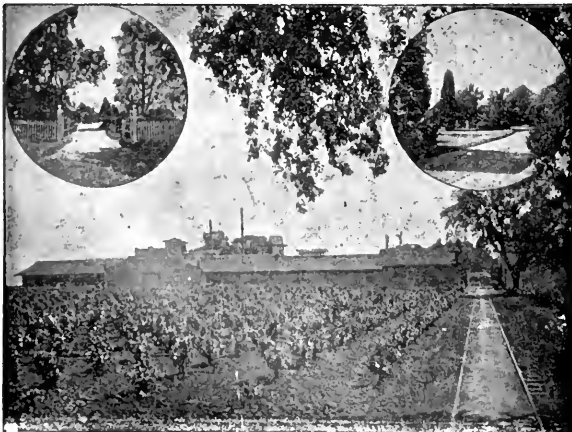
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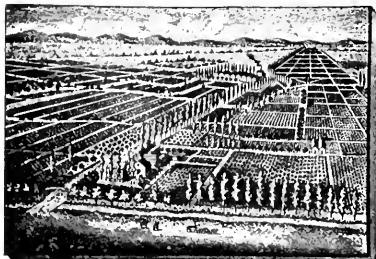
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WINE, SPIRIT & TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

VOL. XL, No. 11.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Issued Monthly.

Our European Trade.

TREASURY REGISTER CO., - PUBLISHERS.

JOHN E. YOUNGBERG, WINFIELD SCOTT, EDITORS

Office, 502 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal. Tel. Main 788.

The WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit, Beer and Tobacco Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

W. A. GEFT, Manager, Room 33, No. 78 Park Place, New York City.

Entered at San Francisco Post Office as second-class matter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Circular from the Wine, Spirit and Tobacco Review and the California Hotel & Wine Gazette.

The California Hotel & Wine Gazette has decided to change its title to the California Hotel Gazette. Arrangements have been made by which the wine and liquor trade subscribers are transferred to the WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW.

These subscribers will be served with this well-known periodical, and its publishers are authorized to collect for back subscriptions.

The California Hotel & Wine Gazette bespeaks its good offices for the REVIEW, and trusts that this arrangement will be satisfactory to all.

[Signed:] WM. P. HARRISON,
President Hotel and Wine Gazette Publishing Co.

WINE, SPIRIT AND TOBACCO REVIEW,
Treasury Register Co., Publishers.

California wine shippers have every reason to be pleased with the rapid development of their trade with European countries. It has only been a matter of five or six years since much attention was given to possible European markets, as it was felt that to attempt to sell wine in Europe would be like "sending coals to Newcastle." Now, however there is quite a respectable export trade, and no reason exists why there should not be a steady increase.

As an instance of this rapid growth we may cite the case of the Australian wine shippers, and compare their progress with ours. For many years Australia has been knocking for admission to the English markets. Australian wines have many excellent qualities. And yet England now takes practically the same quantity of Australian goods as California is now shipping to all of Europe; England only takes about twice the quantity of Australian wines as of Californian.

Great Britain and Germany are, of course, our principal markets, but Belgium and Switzerland are looming up favorably. We need have no expectations of France. She produces a large percentage of what she needs, and the deficiency comes from Spain. Every gallon of wine made in this State could be absorbed by France and never make a ripple in her stocks and requirements.

To what extent our budding export business has grown is shown in the following statistics giving the exports for the first six months of 1898 by sea, and by rail for subsequent transshipment at Atlantic ports:

	Cases.	Bulk gallons.
By Sea via Cape Horn:		
To Great Britain	53	78,550
Germany.....	102	91,527
Other European .....	..	5,434
Total	155	175,511
By Rail to New York, etc.:	Cases.	Bulk gallons.
Great Britain.....	2	90,003
Germany	3	94,358
France.....	..	10
Denmark.....	..	27
Switzerland.....	..	4,655
Total by Rail	5	189,053
Grand total, 160 cases and 364,564 bulk gallons.		

John T. Doyle, of the Cupertino Wine Co., went to Manila recently on the cruiser Philadelphia. He is connected with the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and does not expect to return for many months.

Grape Yield Will Reach 30,000 Tons This Year.

A report of the grape and wine prospects in a recent number of the *Santa Rosa Republican* is proving a pleasant surprise to many vineyardists who had been wearing long faces in that section. Fears of exhaustion from overbearing in 1897 have proved groundless, and in spite of north winds and other ills the vines are thrifty, and an average crop is on hand and the pickers at work. In Rincon, Kenwood and Santa Rosa sections the picking is a little backward; Geyserville more than half done, and commencing in Dry Creek, Alexander Valley and around Healdsburg.

The estimates in the different sections of the county range from one-half, or as low as two-fifths, to 65 per cent. of last year's production. This means an average crop, or the raw material out of which 4,500,000 gallons of wine can be made.

Prices afford a fair margin of profit. Plenty of buyers on hand — some from outside, are on hand — and \$9 and even \$10 are bid for Zinfandels, and some have been offered \$11. A San Francisco firm has closed a contract for 2,100 tons; a Stockton winery is after 500; Napa county buyers are in the field, and home wine makers bidding lively. The present price of wine and market outlook do not seem to justify a further rise in prices now offered. The Corporation does not cut quite the figure this season it has in the past, but their wineries are making good offers. The Association people are bidding merrily, and outside purchasers have caught the infection.

Beginning with the Sonoma district: The Poppe winery will run as usual. Geo. Engler is ready to crush. Mr. Steinger has his winery in readiness. The Hearst winery is out for grapes. J. Chauvet, at Glen Ellen, will work his own crop, and buy grapes if prices do not get too high.

F. Bolle, at Melitta, has 100 acres of resistants coming in bearing, and will crush the product. Albert Tanzer, of Rincon has a cellar full of wine, but may make room for his own crop. Capt. E. G. Grosse is prepared for the usual run. Fred Hefty has increased his cooperage and is ready for work.

In Santa Rosa the wine men are prepared for a good run. W. Lumsden is buying grapes. J. Chauvet wants to make 500,000 gallons. A. Cassani will swell the home production 100,000 gallons. Geo. E. Dohn will operate the Santa Rosa winery as usual. D. Cassasa has recently shipped a number of carloads but has plenty of cooperage for the vintage. The big establishment on the Fair ranch, at Lakeville, will crush the product of 100 acres. The Juillard winery, at Sebastopol, is ready for a large run. E. Schirmer will operate as usual.

From Santa Rosa northward great activity prevails. The Chalelot winery and distillery have been enlarged and will be run to their full capacity. Mr. Buckrove, up on the hill, will make a big lot of wine. Fountaingrove will handle its own large crop, and may buy grapes. The J. E. Alton and Fulton cellars are full, but room may be made for the coming vintage.

The Association cellar, at Windsor, is out for an unlimited quantity of grapes.

The Corporation winery, at the same place, has been enlarged, and is ready to crush.

The Italian-Swiss Colony are more than half through the vintage.

— And so on through the district reported. Indeed the prospects seem much better than they did early in the season; — and, with the additional good reports from Korb's place, the Alexander Valley, Skagg's, McCoy & Schmidt's, Moulton Hill, Gobbi's, Clover Hill and other establishments, the prospects seem better for the full necessities of the wine trade — to say nothing of the wants of Prohibitionists, preachers and other behind-the-door consumers.

Progress of the Vintage

The vintage is fairly on in the State, and the ruling price for grapes ranges from \$7 to \$10, the figures varying according to locality and varieties. The Corporation is trying to gather in as many grapes as possible, and the California Wine Association will operate to the fullest practicable extent, so as to be in an independent position.

Anent the position of the Corporation, the following proposition made to the grape-growers at Windsor, recently, will bear a careful study:

"First—The growers who remain with the Corporation until the contracts expire, two years hence, will receive \$1 a ton for their '97 grapes in addition to the \$5 already paid.

"Second—The withdrawing growers will receive no further compensation.

"Third—Growers who, in lieu of accepting the \$1, desire to have the wine held a year longer, will be accommodated on consideration of their paying 1 cent storage and taxes and insurance — amounting to 2 cents a gallon in all."

This scarcely looks right; the first and second propositions have the appearance of sand-bagging. The third proposition may be all right, but it depends on the judgment of the grower as to how long it will be before existing stocks are reduced to a normal level. No one denies that the quantity of wine on hand is something out of proportion to the needs of the market. The grower, in accepting this third proposition, is simply gambling that the wines on hand and the crop of 1898 will be sufficiently reduced to warrant an advance in prices.

We call attention to the following, written by Prof. Geo. Husmann, in the *Napa Register*:

"The present unfavorable combinations are: The excessive crop of last year; leasing many cellars and most of the cooperage they contain, yet being filled with wine; the ruinously low price of wine. In consequence of this there will be but few establishments that will be prepared to buy largely, and they will control and fix the price. It is now rumored that they will pay from \$6 to \$10 per ton, delivered at cellar, though nothing positive is known. That such prices will not pay the grower for his labor during the year is apparent to every one who owns and cultivates a vineyard. After paying for picking and hauling, but little will be left for all other expenses, and I hear already of a number of vineyards which will not be picked, but used as pasturage for hogs, horses and cattle. If this is done to any extent it will of course decrease the amount available for wine making materially.

"Another cause of decrease is the dry summer, and I think I am safe in predicting that the product will not be more than 75 per cent. of a fair average crop. It cannot be denied that the berries will be small, containing but little juice, which will yield at least one quarter per ton less than the large juicy berries of last year. Another point which should be considered by those who have white grapes is that white wines are scarce — comparatively scarce — and bring higher prices than red — a natural consequence of the greater demand for red wines a few years ago, which caused the growers to plant and graft black varieties of grapes almost exclusively.

"Do not be in too great a hurry to dispose of your crop. Those firms which have prepared for handling the bulk of the crop have the cooperage on hand, which they must fill. It would, therefore seem safe to conclude that prices will advance as the vintage progresses, when it has become apparent that the quantity will be below expectations.

"When you have any white grapes make a special price for them or make them available to get a higher price for the whole crop."

A Deal in Progress.

A deal is in progress by which Lachman & Jacobi are to take half a million gallons of wine from the Corporation at a price believed to be about 8 cents a gallon, and with an option of half a million more at the same figure. It is also stated that a combination is on foot among the merchants to take the wine of the Corporation, and that that body is to withdraw from the field as shippers.

We hope this is true. If the producers in the country are satisfied to receive 4 cents, naked, for their wine — which is about the basis of these auction sales — the loss is not ours, and we have nothing to say. But the producers are not satisfied, and are apt to express themselves with remarkable freedom at the next annual meeting.

When the Corporation was formed its avowed object was to raise prices. Has it done it? The only time it ever got any credit for it was after the vintage of 1895, when it appeared that amicable arrangements were a certainty with the shippers. Then came the row with the California Wine Association over Messrs. Wheeler and Rossi; the lawsuits; the sale to A. Marschall & Co.; the declaration that the Corporation would find its own markets; the auctions at New Orleans, with all their disastrous effects on trade and general dissatisfaction and loss.

Directed by the Corporation, prices of wine in New Orleans went lower than ever before. The old time give-and-take price-fights between C. Carpy, on one side, and Lachman & Jacobi on the other, are not a circumstance to what the growers themselves have brought about through the Corporation.

For these reasons we sincerely trust that the report of the contemplated withdrawal of the Corporation as merchants is true.

To what extent the New Orleans trade is demoralized can be judged by the following:

"Why drink water when you can buy California wine, vintage of 1896, at a cost of 14 cents a gallon?"

"Beer costs 22 cents a gallon to manufacture. It cannot be bought for less than 30 cents. When the poor man wishes to buy either wine or beer he figures the cost close. With such an overwhelming difference in favor of claret, it is not to be wondered at that the consumption of wine in New Orleans is increasing daily.

"New Orleans is the greatest wine market in the United States. More wine is annually consumed in this city than in New York. The records will show that between 90,000 and 100,000 barrels are sold here annually. That means a barrel of wine to every three inhabitants of the city, counting men, women and children. The figures are almost incredible, but they can be proven.

"The wine output of California was formerly controlled by the California Wine Association and other merchants. A number of growers became dissatisfied with the prices which were being secured, and formed an association of their own — the California Wine Makers' Corporation. The new association can scarcely be called an offshoot of the first organization, since it controls 80 per cent. of the wine output of California. The stock of 222 wine cellars throughout the State is disposed of through the Corporation — 58 in Sonoma county, 65 in Napa county, 64 in Santa Clara county, 25 in Alameda county, and 10 scattered around in other counties. Henry J. Crocker is President of the Corporation, and W. J. Hotchkiss secretary.

"It was some three months ago that Mr. Hotchkiss paid a visit to New Orleans. After looking over the ground here, he thought the best way would be to sell wine by auction. He made arrangements with Mr. Ed Curtis looking to this end, and for the last eleven weeks the sales have been taking place

every Friday at 11 o'clock. Not less than five barrels are sold to one purchaser, but as several hundred people attend each sale it is easy to get up a club and get wine at reduced figures.

"Five hundred barrels are sold every week, and, since the inauguration of the sales, interest has been growing and prices increasing. At first there was considerable opposition, but it seems to be dying away. Before the sales were inaugurated, California Claret used to sell in New Orleans for 21 cents and more.

"The freight on wine from California to New Orleans is 4 cents a gallon. It used to be 7 cents, but there was a fight for the business, and the rates came down. It costs 4 cents a gallon to barrel wine. The other expenses make the cost of putting a gallon of wine on the market something like 10 cents, so it can be seen that there is very little money in it for the grower when it only brings 14 cents.

"Now that the grocery keepers and the wine sellers are getting confidence in the auction sales, Mr. Curtiss hopes that prices will pick up. He thinks that the small prices at which wine is now being sold will serve to increase the consumption in New Orleans.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

"During the past year business in imported wines and liquors has not been satisfactory, as importations have diminished on account of the small demand for that class of goods, and unfortunately there is no prospect of any improvement in that line.

"The market for California wines — the consumption of which has, if anything, increased over that of last year — has also been very unsatisfactory. The fight which began last fall between the Wine Growers' Association and others has resulted in a steady decline of prices, which have touched the lowest point on record. Regular auction sales have still more unsettled the market, and it is doubtful whether the shippers are making even part of what the wine costs them, including the cost of package, transportation and other charges. The chances are that the actual depression will continue as long as there is a surplus of wine in California. The production has been considerably greater than the demand, and with the desire to sell on the part of growers and owners, it is not surprising that prices range as low as they do. Either the wine output in California must be reduced or the number of consumers be increased. Unfortunately the clarets and white wines do not seem to be favorites with the masses, who prefer beer and other beverages.

"Prospects for the coming year are gloomy indeed, and it is to be feared that the wine industry of California will be paralyzed for some time to come. The importations of champagnes and other wines have also decreased.

"According to the statistics furnished by the chief deputy of internal revenue, Gen. L. J. Souer, of the district of Louisiana, the combined output and product of the local breweries for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 was 246,083 barrels of beer in 1897-98, against 263,792 barrels in 1896-97, and 249,392 barrels in 1895-96.

"The local business in whisky has been of moderate proportions, in sympathy with the depression in business generally throughout the country as well as the decrease of the whisky business of the country. The average price of whisky sold in this market has been \$58.50 per barrel, and the receipts per river, lake and rail have been 7,728 barrels, against 12,128 last year, and 10,917 the year before."—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Wm. Wolff & Co. are included in the list of distributors under the new combine. Formerly there were only three distributors, the Crown Distilleries Co., Jones, Mundy & Co. and C. W. Craig & Co., who are also included in the new deal.

Mrs. Waite to Lecture.

Mrs. Froua Eunice Waite, the author of "Wines and Vines of California," and who is also known widely as a Viticultural writer, is about to enter on the task of enlightening the people of the East on the wine business of this State. She will be sent out by the Wine Makers' Corporation, and will be at least five months on the lecture route. All of her lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon slides, which will illustrate wine making and grape growing in all its phases.

Such a campaign of education as Mrs. Waite proposes to undertake has not been made since the late Kate Field was employed by the Viticultural Commissioners for the same purpose several years ago. Most Americans east of the Rockies need such a talking to as Mrs. Waite can give them, and we wish this accomplished lady all success in her venture. She can expect to meet, however, a volley of Prohibition abuse.

Wine Tax.

In our August number we published the protest of the Wetmore-Bowen Co. against the present rate of tax imposed upon "wine bottled for sale." The protest claimed that wine in bottles was discriminated against, as wine in bulk was not taxed. It was therefore claimed the law was unconstitutional.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue takes the view that the law is constitutional, from the fact that the tax is not on the wine, but on "the usual and customary method of putting it up." The decision is as follows:

"SIR: Your letter of the 27th inst., addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, protesting against payment of the tax on wines when bottled for sale, on the ground that said tax is 'discriminative, unjust and unconstitutional,' has been referred to this office. You suggest that wine should be taxed at the winery where it is made, while still in the wood, so that 'an equitable tax upon every producer' will be assured, while under the present system many large growers and merchants, who sell millions of gallons in wood annually, escape taxation, to the detriment of those who put up and sell their product in glass.

"The act of June 13, 1898, popularly known as the 'war revenue law,' imposes a stamp tax on 'sparkling or other wines when bottled for sale.' The function of the executive branch of the Government is to carry out or execute the laws as enacted by Congress, and it has no power to inquire into the expediency or constitutionality of laws so enacted. The intent and purpose of the law above referred to was not, apparently, to levy a tax on wine as wine, but on the usual and customary method of putting it up so as to be available for sale to the class of consumers upon whom presumably the extra burden would ultimately fall with the least inconvenience.

"Respectfully yours,

"G. W. WILSON, *Acting Commissioner.*"

To some extent this would seem to be a new departure from the ordinary subjects or object taxed under internal revenue laws. Whisky, spirits, brandy and beer, cigars, tobacco, oleomargarine and flour, are each taxed on the material, not on method of putting up, although the method is also prescribed and limited. Banks were taxed on the money used as capital or deposits. Special taxes are imposed on certain lines of business.

Under the ruling of the Commissioner, a "method" of doing an act, or making a sale, is now also taxable.

Benjamin P. Barker, brother-in-law of Julius Paul Smith, of the Olivina vineyard, has just returned from an extended trip through the Eastern States. It is his practice to spend a few weeks each year in New York and vicinity, by which means he has a complete change of climate, scenery and associations, and thus returns thoroughly rested and prepared for the labors of the coming wine season.

Sweet Wine Production.

PRODUCTION—FOURTH DISTRICT, AUGUST, 1898.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	391	33,644.04
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification .....	..	.....
Brandy used for fortification	387	33,351.02
Port produced		Wine Gals.
Sherry produced		116,089.26
Angelica produced .....		.....
Muscata produced .....		.....
Total for August		116,089.26

PRODUCTION—FIRST DISTRICT, AUGUST, 1898.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	231	29,890.2
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	56	16,910.6
Brandy actually used for fortification ..		44,264.9
Port produced		Wine Gals.
Sherry produced		168,194.64
Angelica produced		2,378.59
Tokay produced		12,166.19
		943.61
Total for August		183,683.03

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
August 1	33,950	.....
" 2	35,100	.....
" 3	23,050	.....
" 5 (two days)	61,000	.....
" 6	66,300	.....
" 8	28,650	1,200
" 9	38,300	.....
" 10	47,450	.....
" 11	50,950	.....
" 12	34,850	.....
" 13	33,750	.....
" 15	28,950	.....
" 16	54,950	.....
" 17	40,780	.....
" 18	31,600	.....
" 19	59,030	.....
" 20	33,200	.....
" 23 (two days)	82,600	.....
" 24	41,550	.....
" 25	53,600	.....
" 26	42,750	.....
" 27	53,900	.....
" 29	51,400	3,870
" 30	41,750	.....
" 31	45,950	.....
Total for August	1,116,360	5,070
September 1	33,850	.....
" 2	69,650	.....
" 3	32,750	7,000
" 6 (2 days)	117,250	.....
" 7	35,200	.....
" 8	31,600	.....
" 10 (2 days)	61,800	.....
" 12	41,900	.....
" 13	33,303	.....
" 14	5,554	.....
" 15	32,950	.....
" 16	31,750	1,600
" 17	19,450	2,100
" 19	26,300	2,800
" 20	48,800	.....
" 21	26,800	.....
" 22	33,100	.....
" 23	43,400	.....
" 24	31,500	.....
" 26	12,700	5,980
" 27	32,500	.....
" 28	27,000	3,200
" 29	38,850	.....
" 30	28,000	680
Total for September	896,753	23,860

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. CITY OF PANAMA, Aug. 18, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Newark, N. J.	C A Worth	1 barrel	50	\$ 10
New York	O F T Co.	100 barrels	1,800	2,400
	Beringer Bros	3 barrels	153	225
Total			5,003	\$2,635

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. CITY OF PANAMA, August 18, 1898.

Corinto	Cal Wine Association	5 casks 3 kegs	210	\$ 85
La Libertad		30 cases		120
Puntas Arenas	St George Viney'd Co.	3 hf-barrels	84	32
		4 cases		
	C Schilling & Co.	10 barrels	527	211
Panama	Stevens Arnold & Co.	2 barrels	104	85
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	5 cases	1,044	59
		7 bbls 52 kegs		519
Puntas Arenas		11 barrels 1 hf l	636	256
		1 keg		
	Field, Stone & Co.	2 barrels 2 kegs	117	24
Total amount 39 cases and			2,722	\$1,391

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, August 18, 1898.

Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	262	\$ 52
	E G Lyons & Co.	25 cases		106
Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	2 barrels	100	40
	C M Mann	2 barrels	106	48
Wellington	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	1 keg	5	5
	Farnsworth & R	2 barrels	100	20
Total amount 25 cases and			573	\$ 271

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. CURACOA, August 18, 1898.

Guaymas	H Levi & Co.	9 barrels 80 kegs	1,353	\$ 386
La Paz	C Schilling & Co	1 keg	20	16
Guaymas		10 cases	40	
	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	5 barrels 25 kegs	508	175
Mazatlan	Beitfin & Lepoff	3 barrels	244	50
Ensenada	B Frapoli & Co.	1 barrel	52	13
Guaymas		14 cases	54	
		14 barrels 144 kegs	2,471	433
	Schlesinger & Bro.	50 kegs	475	194
	W Loaiza & Co	1 cask	60	16
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier & Co	4 cases	15	
	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	106	24
Altata		15 kegs	130	61
Mazatlan		1 barrel	51	19
Guaymas		42 cases	51	
		4 barrels 1 hf 114	1,372	509
		kegs		
	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels, 1 cask	760	348
		45 kegs		
Mazatlan		7 casks, 1 hf-bbl	562	144
Ensenada		3 barrels 2 kegs	173	47
Altata		48 kegs	480	200
La Paz		1 cask 5 kegs	160	53
Total amount 70 cases and			8,894	\$3,387

TO LONDON—PER GER. BARK J. C. GLADE, August 22, 1898.

London	Cal Wine Association	800 barrels	40,000	\$13,000
	It-Swiss Colony	150 barrels	7,326	2,180
	C D Bunker & Co.	49 cases		325
		26 packages	437	650
Total amount 49 cases and			48,263	\$16,155

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. GLENFARG, August 23, 1898.

Shanghai	S Foster & Co.	10 casks	608	\$ 263
	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	1 barrel	59	425
	Cal Wine Association	1 cask	60	40
Yokohama	C Schilling & Co	30 barrels	1,054	206
Kobe		50 barrels	2,637	554
Nagasaki		2 barrels	105	63
Newchwang		5 barrels	264	100
Tientsin	Cal Wineries	4 barrels	206	55
Peking		1 case	3	
Total amount 1 case and			5,893	\$1,759

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER SS SAN BLAS, August 29, 1898.

New York	Cal Wine Association	50 barrels	2,500	\$1,000
Newark N. J.	C A Worth	1 barrel	50	10
Unionville, N. Y.	Lenormand Bros	13 barrels	664	165
Fall River Mass.		3 barrels	155	60
New York	G Tenpore	17 barrels	810	300
Brooklyn	River Ex Co.	1 barrel	48	24
Allentown Pa.	Pae Transfer Co	2 bbls 1 hf 1 keg.	140	65
New York	O F T Co.	193 barrels	9,650	4,825
	B Ehlers	6 barrels	300	100
Total			14,317	\$6,549

TO CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.—PER S. S. SAN JUAN, August 29, 1898.

Corinto	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	3 hf-barrels	81	\$ 49
Champerico	Napa & Sonoma W. Co.	4 cases		25
Ocosingo	B Frapoli & Co.	8 kegs	80	50
	Cal Wine Association	1 keg	20	6
Total			181	\$130

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, August 31, 1898.

Tahiti	B E Ayer	10 barrels	515	\$ 134
	J Wightman Jr.	4 barrels	206	59
	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 barrels 1 hf	132	58
	I E Thayer	5 barrels	250	79
Marquesas	Lachman & Jacobi	22 barrels	1,148	287
	"	6 barrels	313	78
Total			2,564	\$ 675

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, September 3, 1898.

Vancouver	R Petri & Co.	1 barrel	50	\$ 10
	Cal Wine Association	3 barrels	150	40
	C M Mann	1 barrel	53	18
Victoria		2 barrels	100	61
Vancouver	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	10 cases		61
		5 cases		32
Kamloops	Pacific Transfer Co	1 barrel	49	24
Total amount 15 cases and			462	\$ 246

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. BELGIC, September 3, 1898.

Yokohama	S F Co.	26 cases		\$ 50
Kobe	Wm Hoelscher & Co	74 cases		154
Nagasaki	Cal Wineries	4 barrels	408	140
Kobe	W A Schultz & Sons	5 cases		17
Hongkong	Hilbert Bros.	100 cases		500
Shanghai	S F Transfer Co	1 bbl 1 keg.	60	25
		3 cases		6
Total amount 208 cases and			468	\$ 892

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. QUEEN, September 7, 1898.

Nanaimo	Farnsworth & R.	2 barrels	100	\$ 20
Winnipeg	A Repsold & Co.	5 barrels	350	85
Vancouver	Schlesinger & Bender	8 barrels	419	102
Victoria		9 barrels	471	123
Total			1,340	\$ 342

TO NEW YORK—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, September 8, 1898.

New York	O F T Co.	110 barrels	6,040	\$ 3,000
	Cal Wine Assoc'n	1090 barrels	50,000	11,400
Total			56,000	\$14,400

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, September 8, 1898.

San J de Guatemala	Cal Wine Association	3 pkgs	60	\$ 37
		4 cases		12
Panama		20 cases	1,200	350
		4 lfs 2 kegs	124	80
Acapulco		5 barrels 2 casks	490	150
Corinto		20 cases		60
		20 hf-barrels	520	250
La Union	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	3 barrels	178	65
Panama	J Martenstein & Co.	4 barrels	206	72
San J de Guatemala	C Schilling & Co	10 barrels	528	211
Champerico	C M Mann	40 cases		190
	B Frapoli & Co	10 kegs	100	95
		2 kegs	45	25
La Libertad		2 hf-barrels	55	39
Corinto	Spruance Stanley & Co.	4 bbls 2 hf-brls	260	200
Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	20 barrels	1,027	257
San Juan de Guat'la	Bertin & Lepori	25 bbls 25 kegs	350	150
Amapala	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	12 kegs	144	75
		12 cases		120
Total amount 74 cases and			5,294	\$2,458

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. ACAPULCO, September 8, 1898.

San Benito	B Frapoli & Co	21 kegs	210	\$ 80
Acapulco		2 barrels	107	50
	Stevens A & Co	5 barrels 2 Lalfs.	306	125
	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	6 bbls 2 kegs	350	150
	Cal Wine Association	1 cask	61	22
San Benito		20 kegs	200	95
Total			1,234	\$ 522

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. GLENGYLE, September 13, 1898.

Kobe	C Schilling & Co.	5 barrels	261	\$ 91
Yokohama	L T Snow	6 barrels	305	91
		8 cases		24
Hongkong	Cal. Wine Association	30 barrels	1,000	350
Shanghai		12 barrels	600	215
Yokohama		20 barrels	1,000	425
	Lenormand Bros.	5 barrels	256	80
	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	5 barrels	256	90
	Beringer Bros.	2 barrels	103	20
Hiroo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	10 barrels	503	171
Kobe	Mohus & Kattenbach	4 barrels	205	150
Shanghai	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	25 cases		148
Total amount 33 cases and			4,480	\$1,455

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. COLON, September 19, 1898.

Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	2 barrels	102	\$ 33
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	18 cases		140
		4 barrels		200
	H Levi & Co.	8 barrels	408	172
Acapulco	Cal. Wine Association	12 casks	720	250
Puntas Arenas	C Schilling & Co.	10 bbls 2 hf-bbl	500	280
Champerico	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	40 kegs	400	164
	B Frapoli & Co	14 cases		65
La Libertad	Barnes & Co	10 barrels	550	220
Total, 30 cases and			2,960	\$1,434

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. ORIZABA, September 17, 1898

Guaymas	Cal Wine Association	50 kegs	800	\$ 312
La Paz	"	1 cask 3 kegs	158	48
Ensenada	"	2 barrels 1 keg 50 casks	110	107
Mazatlan	Gundlach & B Wine Co.	15 cases	60	
	"	17 kegs	255	123
Guaymas	"	5 barrels	200	91
	J. M. Levy & Co.	3 kegs	50	17
La Paz	"	1 bottle	99	51
Ensenada	"	3 barrels	148	75
Guaymas	Bahan-Swiss Colony	6 barrels, 3 bls	2,165	780
	"	167 kegs	150	48
La Paz	"	30 kegs	840	215
Mazatlan	"	12 barrels 10 kegs	520	91
	Bertin & Lepout	13 barrels	222	41
Altata	"	12 packages	26	20
Ensenada	C Schilling & Co.	1 bl-barrel	51	12
Guaymas	B Frapoli & Co.	1 barrel	1,583	151
	"	16 barrels 70 kegs	102	25
	W A Schultz & Son	6 barrels 12 kegs	205	72
Ensenada	H Levi & Co.	5 barrels	375	86
Mazatlan	"	4 bls 4 bls 6 kegs	160	46
Altata	"	16 kegs	9,608	\$3,250

Total 15 cases and 9,608 \$3,250

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. CORTIC, September 17, 1898

Hong Kong	Cal Wine Ass'n	6 barrels	200	\$130
Nagasaki	A St J Bowie	3 barrels 3 bls	185	75
	"	1 keg		
Hong Kong	Morton D & W Co.	9 cases	18	
Total 10 cases and			485	\$ 223

TO NEW YORK—VIA PANAMA, PER S. S. COLON, September 19,

New York	Cal Wine Association	1040 barrels	50,000	\$19,700
	Lenormand Brothers	3 barrels	150	40
	Morton D & W Co.	4 barrels	200	50
Buffalo	"	8 barrels	40	144
Total			50,750	\$19,934

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From August 18th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Lucipara	Liverpool	Los G & S Wine Co.	4 barrels	400	\$ 200
Queen	Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	3 barrels	154	75
	"	C Schilling & Co.	15 cases	10	58
	Winnipeg	I Derexman	1 keg	320	550
Drumbais	Liverpool	C D Bunker & Co.	25 pkgs	55	69
Walla Walla	Nanaimo	Bach Meese & Co.	2 bl-brls	150	150
	Victoria	C M Mann	10 kegs	10,000	4,000
Langdale	London	Cal Wine Ass'n	200 barrels	500	325
Lurline	Kabulul	"	100 kegs	250	69
San Juan	Sa Blas	Gundlach & W Co.	5 bls 1 kg	67	19
	"	B Frapoli & Co.	3 kegs	1,200	372
	Callao	It-Swiss Colony	24 barrels	52	39
	Mauzanillo	Redington & Co.	1 barrel		
Total 15 cases and				13,174	\$5,929

From September 1st to September 20, 1898.

Australia	Honolulu	M D Van Valis & Co.	1 barrel	50	\$ 12
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 bl cask	32	10
"	"	Berges & Dominiconi	1 barrel	52	21
Albert	"	Lachman & Jacobi	30 cases		
"	"	"	12 cks 6 bls	4,521	1,960
"	"	"	ck 2 bl 15		
"	"	"	bl-b 545 kg		
W G Irwin	"	Cal Wine Association	75 bls 13 bl	5,910	2,431
	"	"	250 kegs		
Moana	Dunedin	"	10 barrels	500	225
	Auckland	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	25 cases		118
	Dunedin	Field & Stone	6 barrels	301	100
Walla Walla	Calumet Mich.	Rosenblatt Co	40 bls 20 bls	2,600	800
	Victoria	Schlesinger & Bender	1 barrel	52	29
	Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	2 half-barrel	55	35
Roderick Dhu	Hilo	Cal Wine Ass'n	100 kegs	500	215
	"	Lachman & Jacobi	5 bls 160 kg	1,050	150
Alpha	Honolulu	"	255 kegs	1,075	748
Transit	"	Cal Wine Association	60 bl-b 100 k	806	380
Umatilla	Nanaimo	Farnsworth & Ruggles	2 barrels	100	20
	Victoria	Goldberg Bowen & Co.	1 pkg	1	1
Colon	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co	10 bls 1 bl-b	2,048	1,024
	"	"	176 kegs		
	Acapulco	Cal Wine Association	1 bl-bbl	26	13
	Dresden, Ger'y.	Pac Transfer Co	3 barrels	150	
	Guaymas	Sussman W & Co.	111 kegs	1,510	543
Alcides	London	Cal Wine Association	200 barrels	10,000	3,500
Alcinous	Liverpool	Gundlach-Bund. W Co.	20 barrels	1,016	545
Total 55 cases and				32,985	\$31,279

John Wolf.

The disappearance of John Wolf, President of Wolf, Wreden & Co., is affording an abundance of talk among his associates in the business world.

John Wolf was last seen on August 24th, at Myrtle Point, Oregon, a town about 27 miles from Langlois, and northeast-ly from that point. He wrote to his house on August 23rd, from Langlois, that he would come south overland, visiting Gold Beach and Crescent city, and he was expected to take a steamer finally at Eureka for San Francisco.

Instead, he was seen one day afterward going in an entirely different direction, in company with one Peterson, of San Rafael, Cal., presumably bound for Rosebud, Ore., sixty miles away, which place he should have reached by August 26th or 27th at the latest.

Nothing authentic has since been heard of him. His chief associate, W. R. Wreden, and his wife have no knowledge of his movements, and fear foul play, or possibly an accident has befallen him. The latest rumor is that he has been heard of in Chicago. Andrew Hanselman is confident that Mr. Wolf was stopping at the Great Northern Hotel on Sept. 18.

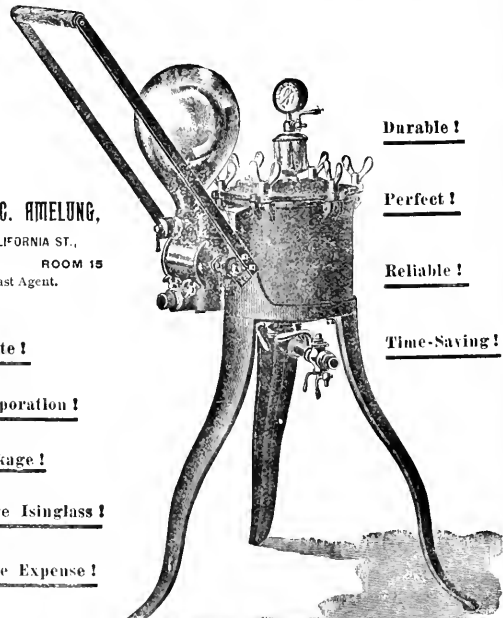
In connection with the disappearance of Mr. Wolf, it is now rumored that there is a shortage in some trust funds of the estate of Sarah M. Pearson, of which Mr. Wolf was executor, and that suit has been commenced for the recovery of the missing money. It is understood that the stock held by Mr. Wolf in the Wolf, Wreden & Co. corporation has been attached. It is hoped that the reports of shortage may prove unfounded, and that the anxiety of his wife and friends may be relieved by the prompt return of Mr. Wolf.

Loew's System Patent Filter

-FOR-

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.

JULIUS C. AMELONG,
10 CALIFORNIA ST.,
ROOM 15
Pacific Coast Agent.



Durable !
Perfect !
Reliable !
Time-Saving !

No Waste !
No Evaporation !
No Leakage !
No More Isinglass !
No More Expense !

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

10 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

California Wines in Belgium.

LIEGE, July 23d, 1898.

A report of the Belgian Consul at San Francisco, Cal., relative to the production of wines in the United States, appearing in a recent number of the *Journal de Commerce de Verviers*, states that the ordinary red wine can be put down in Antwerp at \$7.28 per hectolitre (26.417 gallons). I have it from competent authority that good red wines of California of rich, dark color, and containing from 14 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, can be delivered on board vessel at the port of Antwerp for about 30 centimes (5.8 cents) a litre (1.0567 quarts). These wines, on account of their dark color, are valuable for mixing with other wines — Italian and French.

The population of Belgium, from the last official census, (December 31, 1897), was 6,586,593; men, 3,285,543; women, 3,301,050. The city of Liege contained at that date 167,805. Is Belgium a profitable and possible field for the introduction of American wines in large quantities, of which the United States produced 25,234,000 gallons in the year 1897?

I will present some official statements relative to the consumption of alcohol in Belgium and the means employed to combat the alcoholic habit. According to the number of inhabitants, Belgium is reported to consume more alcohol than any other country. Seventy-five million litres (19,813,125 gallons) are used annually as a beverage, which is 12 litres (12.88 quarts) per annum per person. The population of Belgium has increased since 1870 by 24 per cent.; the consumption of alcohol has augmented by 54 per cent.

Strenuous efforts in various ways are made by public and private authorities to combat the ever-increasing alcoholic habit among the Belgian working classes. One plan presents the possible means of introducing our cheap, pure and wholesome wines into this country. The *Societe des Mines et Fonderies de Zinc de la Vieille Montagne*, at Angleur, near Liege, employs between 10,000 and 11,000 persons, who receive in wages annually the sum of \$2,000,000. In their own defense, and to ameliorate the condition of their workmen who had become demoralized by the use of alcohol, the company imports ordinary wines from Italy and Spain, which cost on board vessel at Antwerp \$5 per hectolitre (26.417 gallons). The wines are sold to the company's men at about 6 cents a litre (1.0557 quarts). The director of the company writes me:

The consumption of wine in our establishment has, since our first attempts to fight the ravages of alcohol among our workmen, increased immensely. Since 1896 our workshops have consumed 300,000 litres (79,252 gallons), of which 60,000 litres (15,850 gallons) were of Spanish wine, the rest Italian. In 1896 there was consumed 22,000 litres (5,811 gallons); in 1897, 172,000 litres (45,438 gallons), and, in the first four months of 1898, 94,000 litres (24,830 gallons).

It would appear that as the ordinary red wines of California are superior in color and strength to the same kinds of Italian wines, our wine producers could successfully compete for this and other similar trade in this country.

In this connection I beg to remark that printed matter in the English or any other language will avail nothing. The business, if obtained, must be by personal solicitation, and the goods, if furnished, must be up to samples.

Other countries introduce their wines into Belgium through large houses of good standing, who, after a serious effort, know where wines can be sold, and thus establish a permanent trade for the different brands which they keep in stock.

Antwerp is the great seaport of Belgium, and is also the principal commercial city, from which all parts of the Kingdom can be reached by railway in a few hours. I would suggest that all American firms intending to do business in Belgium locate their representatives at that point.

HENRY W. GILBERT, Consul.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Kentucky retail liquor dealers were to meet at Lexington, Sept. 29th, for the purpose of organizing a State Liquor Dealers' League. The State has been well canvassed, and a healthy membership is assured.

A. Repsold, of A. Repsold & Co., is back from a trip through Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Utah. Besides doing a good trade with his wines, he made many new friends and customers for his well-known specialty, "Repsold Cognac."

Forest fires on the "Schramsberg" property, near St. Helena, recently did considerable damage. The fire at one time closely approached some of the buildings, but danger was finally averted by a body of Calistoga volunteers directed by Herman Schram.

W. J. Hotchkiss, the Manager of the California Wine Makers' Corporation, is running for State Senator in the 10th Senatorial District, which includes all of Sonoma county. He will undoubtedly have excellent support from the vitiiculturists and horticulturists of the county.

Felix Cohn, who for years represented Hencken & Schroder and other houses on the road, is now handling the goods of Ferdinand Westheimer & Sons, who have houses in St. Joseph Mo., and Cincinnati, and a distillery in Owensboro. Mr. Cohn is doing a nice trade for the house.

B. H. Upham, the Martinez vineyardist and wine maker, died at his home recently. Mr. Upham was formerly in business in San Francisco, but adopted a country life about eight years ago. He was an energetic and active man, and the vitiiculturists of his county lose a staunch worker in their cause.

S. B. Rothenberg & Co. are moving their wholesale business from Oakland to 117-119 Battery street, in this city. The firm has engaged a splendid store-room, 35 by 120 feet, there, with additional basement room. Their retail department will be abandoned, and their Oakland headquarters closed. The change was made necessary by increasing business.

Sherwood & Sherwood's Trade.

We take the following from the *Phoenix*, of Los Angeles:

"Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood, 216 North Main street, have been making some improvements in the front of their store in the way of putting in large show windows and making other extensive improvements. This is the place to get the famous 'Schlitz Milwaukee Beer'."

This shows that the well-known firm of Sherwood & Sherwood are always in front in the march of improvement, wherever they may locate.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET**

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....		25	17	27,161	San Francisco.....	78	19,805	1,757	1,021,300
Other New England points.....		25	19	796	Oakland and Bay District.....			5	3,495
New York.....		407	187	416,899	San Jose.....		151	18	48,173
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....		7	7	1,594	Santa Clara District.....				68,971
Philadelphia.....		230	9	6,340	Sacramento Valley.....	1	4,031	49	24,868
Pittsburg.....			18	2,917	Napa and Sonoma District.....		255	32	336,468
Other Penn. points.....			1	485	San Joaquin Valley.....		68	2	61,127
Baltimore.....					Los Angeles and Southern California.....	1	745	168	11,169
Virginia and Maryland pts.....			2						
Georgia & Carolina pts.....									
New Orleans.....	2		134	855,462					
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....			1	13,011					
Mobile.....				3,900					
Birmingham, Ala.....				3,021					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....				3,216					
Dallas.....			20	3,638					
Galveston.....		76	81	22,277					
Houston.....	30	46	273	11,786					
San Antonio.....			130	4,814					
Other Texas points.....		180		6,436					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....			4	11					
Memphis.....		100	29	2,755					
Other Tenn. and Ky. pts.....				33					
Cincinnati.....		1,763	5	13,528					
Toledo.....				3,344					
Other Ohio points.....			3	50					
Chicago.....	3	11,461	361	64,865					
Other Illinois points.....		137	1	3,428					
Detroit.....		475	8	3,976					
Other Michigan.....				12,988					
Milwaukee.....			8	97					
Other Wisconsin.....		753	2	2,379					
St. Louis.....		874	7	8,371					
Kansas City.....		1,378	135	10,148					
Other Missouri points.....			2	10					
Other Iowa points.....		36	9	26					
St. Paul.....				4,180					
Minneapolis.....			3	278					
Other Minnesota points.....	1	1,523	20	4,240					
Omaha.....		360		3,240					
Other Nebraska & Kansas.....	2	80	12	326					
Dakotas.....			10	568					
Denver.....	8	786	156	6,274					
Other Colorado points.....	7	588	95	19,196					
Utah points.....		183	25	1,457					
Santa Fe District.....	4	119	72	1,345					
Idaho and Montana.....	2	224	43	5,236					
Mexico.....			20	2,277					
Switzerland.....				3,415					
England.....		3,156		10,740					
Germany.....			2	4,703					
Canada.....									
Albany.....									
Rochester.....									
Washington.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Louisville.....									
Cleveland.....									
Buffalo.....									
St. Joseph.....									
Dubuque.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Sioux City.....									
Total.....	80	25,055	2,031	1,575,471	Total.....	80	25,055	2,031	1,575,471

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, REPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal (Grand Cuvée), Brut Imperial.
 JOHANNIS L.D. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUB IN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, GIB.
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLOPHO WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Kickerlacker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes.
 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Vines.
 MR. F. CHATEAUFORT, Nuits, Cote d'Or, Burgundy Vines.
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO LAFF, NEUDIEDENDORF, Aromatique Bitters.
 MR. MARNER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marlier.
 MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SANLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natum Aperich Wines.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Stamp Tax—Wines.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1898. }

SIR: This office is in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. W. Walker, wholesale liquor dealer and dealer in imported cordials, wines, etc., at Hagerstown, in your district, asking for a copy of a circular from which he may be able to ascertain what goods in his line are subject to the "special war tax."

For reply, Mr. Walker has been referred to you, and you will please inform him that the new revenue law imposes a tax on sparkling and other wines, when bottled for sale, of 1 cent on each bottle containing a pint or less, and 2 cents on each bottle containing more than 1 pint. The value of the stamp must correspond with the size or capacity of the bottle used to contain the wine.

Stamps must be affixed to domestic as well as imported wines. In the case of domestic wines, the stamp is to be affixed when the wines are transferred to the bottles for sale, by the person who makes the transfer. In the case of imported wines, the bottles, unless previously stamped, must be stamped by the importer after the same are removed from the custom house and immediately upon their removal to the premises or warehouse of the importer.

Foreign wines in bottles may be stamped abroad. The stamps may be canceled by the importer before he sends them abroad, or they may be canceled at the time they are affixed to the bottles.

Demijohns and jugs containing wine exposed for sale, which are manifestly substitutes for uncovered bottles, will be considered as bottles and will be stamped accordingly. The fact that small bottles used for containing wine are surrounded with wickerwork, or are composed of earthen or stone ware with a handle attached will not relieve from liability to the tax imposed by the new law; but jugs or demijohns containing a gallon or upwards, filled from packages containing wines in bulk for delivery as orders arise, would not be considered as

substitutes under the foregoing resolutions. Said committee is to lay same before the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate. Said committee is not to be considered as instructed to adhere rigidly to the recommendations herein contained, but to follow as nearly as possible the general line herein indicated, in order to reach conclusions satisfactory to all, and which will be acceptable to the Internal Revenue Department and to the Congress of the United States.

That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to every wholesale dealer, importer and distiller in the United States, with a request that reply be promptly made, stating approval or disapproval of same, with any additional suggestions.

The headquarters of the Association are now at Cleveland, Ohio, and Milwaukee was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

St. Louis on Whisky Production.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of St. Louis, held Sept. 13, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, A movement is on foot, inaugurated by Mr. T. M. Gilmore and Mr. John B. Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., to induce the Kentucky distillers to enter into an agreement with each other to limit the production of whiskies for the next five years:

material as to show them to be used as bottles or substitutes for bottles for the purpose of evading the tax, in which case they must be stamped.

The unfertilized juice of the grape, whether bottled or not, is not subject to taxation, and need not be stamped.

The presence or absence of a label or seal on bottled wines is not material to the question of taxability.

Where a retail dealer fills a bottle from a barrel for his bar stock, from which he sells wine by the glass, he is not required to stamp the bottle. Bottles of wine sold at retail over the bar are taxable, and must be stamped.

The stamping of bottles of wine which were on hand on July 1, 1898, in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers not the manufacturers thereof may be deferred until the time when the bottle with its contents is sold at retail.

Liquor known and used as wine, the principal ingredient of which is not wine, does require to be stamped unless it is held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as a proprietary medicine or medicinal proprietary article or preparation, or as a remedy or specific for any disease. This ruling applies to liqueurs, cordials, cremes, and the like, such as "Maraschino," "Cura-coa," "Creme de Menthe," etc.

Where vermouth is bottled as such, for sale, as its basis or principal ingredient is wine, the fact that other ingredients are added does not take it from the category of wines, at least for the purposes of internal revenue taxation. Where vermouth is held out or recommended to the public, by statements appearing on the label or otherwise, as a proprietary medicine or as a remedy or specific for any disease, it is taxable as a proprietary medicine under Schedule B, and must be stamped accordingly.

Where a customer calls for a pint of wine, bringing his bottle with him to be filled, the bottle must be stamped. Where the dealer, who sells the wine, furnishes the bottle, it must be stamped. Flasks are considered as bottles, and must be stamped accordingly.

Wines produced from native mustang grapes must be stamped when bottled for sale.

Roderick Dun Hill	On his own grapes and produce	350	
Transit	Honolulu	1 barrel	45
"	"	3 barrels	131
"	J Blum	70 cases	640
Coptic	Shanghai	20 cases	200
"	Calcutta	6 cases	64
"	Yokohama	2 barrels	78
"	Hongkong	1 case	15
Orizaba	Alfata	20 cases	150
Colon	Mazatlan	40 cases	320
	San Juan de G.		
Total 801 cases and		1,352	\$4,794

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 18th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	QTS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Curacoa	Ensenada	Sherwood & Sherwood	5 cases gin	\$ 18
"	"	Chas Graef & Co.	6 cases champagne	75
"	Guaymas	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 case B brandy	5
Queen	Victoria	A Vigner	25 cases vermouth	80
San Juan	San Juan de G.	Rheinstron Bros	8 cases liqueurs	40
Total 45 cases, etc.				\$ 218

From September 1st to September 30, 1898.

Belgie	Yokohama	Mattoon & Dimond	3 cases champagne	\$ 57
W G Irwin	Honolulu	A Vigner	5 cases liquors	30
"	"	Wm Wolff Co.	10 cases champagne	250
Acapulco	Panama	P M S S Co.	3 cases gin	4
Archer	Honolulu	Chas Meinecke & Co.	20 bskts champagne	196
Coptic	Hong Kong	Morton D & W Co.	3 cases liquors	18
"	Yokohama	Mattoon & D.	9 cases champagne	146
Orizaba	Guaymas	S Augstein	60 cases bitters	140
"	"	Redington & Co	1 "	9
Colon	Panama	Pac M S S Co.	2 "	14
Total 96 cases etc.				\$864

The foregoing ruling has been extended so as to apply to foreign or domestic wines (other than sparkling) transferred from bulk packages to bottles in an immature state for storage in bins for a considerable length of time for aging purposes, the wine so transferred not being regarded as having been "bottled for sale" until such time as it arrives at a marketable

Chicago	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
Washington	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Fort Worth	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Louisville	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Cleveland	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Buffalo	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
St. Joseph	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Dubuque	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Council Bluffs	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Sioux City	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Total	.....	\$0	25 055	2,031
				1,575,471

Executive Committee—E. L. Snyder, of the P. W. Engs & Sons Co., New York; August Graf, of A. Graf & Co., St. Louis, Missouri; J. H. Hanson, of A. M. Hall & Co., St.

	80	25,065	9,031	1,675,471
Total	80	25,065	9,031	1,675,471

MESSRS. MOIT & CHANDON, FERNET-BRANCA, Champagne,
White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial
JOHANNIS LB. JOHANNIS, Cinq de Natural Table Water
MESSRS. LANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger
Ale.
MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, COGNAC—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE,
Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW Usher & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch
Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD. (Wm. Jameson
& Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
VR J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. U. D'OLPHIO WOLFFESSEON & CO., SCHEDAM,
Aromaticke Schnapps.
MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bot-
tling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Knickerbocker Beer.
MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sau-
ternes.
MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COHLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle
Wines.
MR. F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.
MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA,
Sherries.
WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO. Oporto, Port Wines.
MESSRS. VIGARIERE & CO., Reims, Tarragona Wines.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
MR. THEO. LAFFE, NEUDIEDENDORF, Aromatique Bitters.
MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILS, SAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordons.
ANDREAS W. REINER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Apert Wine.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellischplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Syr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

That we earnestly object to the provisions of the existing law which gives an eight-year bonded period and stops the wantage allowance at the end of four years, and we most respectfully ask a reconciliation of these provisions.

That we are not opposed to bottling-in-bond as a principle, but do most seriously object to many provisions of the existing law. There can be no justification of a law which was intended to give the consuming public an old whisky bottled under the government authority, but which in its operations prevents this government stamp from going upon any whisky older than eight years.

We also protest against the provision of said law, which, as construed by the Internal Revenue Department, excludes the names of owners of whisky from the government stamp. The name of the owner of the whisky would not, if it appeared in the stamp, impair the purity of the whisky, and we submit that it is a recognized and an established rule in trade that all merchants are entitled to acquire good-will by a course of upright mercantile conduct. The merchant's name, thus acquiring good will, becomes a valuable property right. This privilege should not be abridged, much less withheld, when in fact the purpose of the government in securing a pure old whisky for the public does not require such restriction.

We recommend that the existing bottling-in-bond law be amended to harmonize with a shorter bonded period, and to provide for bottling under its provisions old whisky of any desired age, and to secure to every merchant his proper and well recognized commercial rights in building up a trade reputation and acquiring good will in the conduct of his business.

That this association will undertake to inquire through its officers into the details of all seizures of whiskies made by the Internal Revenue Department, with a view to securing due judicial consideration in all cases which do not involve a plain violation of law or an evasion of proper legal tax payments.

That the President of the Association, with the approval of the executive committee, is hereby authorized and directed to appoint within the next thirty days a committee of five to prepare such papers and reports as are herein suggested and as properly arise under the foregoing resolutions. Said committee is to lay same before the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate. Said committee is not to be considered as instructed to adhere rigidly to the recommendations herein contained, but to follow as nearly as possible the general line herein indicated, in order to reach conclusions satisfactory to all, and which will be acceptable to the Internal Revenue Department and to the Congress of the United States.

That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to every wholesale dealer, importer and distiller in the United States, with a request that reply be promptly made, stating approval or disapproval of same, with any additional suggestions.

The headquarters of the Association are now at Cleveland, Ohio, and Milwaukee was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

St. Louis on Whisky Production.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of St. Louis, held Sept. 13, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, A movement is on foot, inaugurated by Mr. T. M. Gilmore and Mr. John B. Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., to induce the Kentucky distillers to enter into an agreement with each other to limit the production of whiskies for the next five years:

Resolved, That this committee heartily approves of such agreement by the Kentucky distillers.

Resolved: It is hereby recommended that the distillers of Rye whiskies of Pennsylvania and Maryland should also endeavor to make a similar agreement with each other.

Resolved: The Secretary is hereby directed to forward copies of the above to other Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Associations, and to the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, to take action in these matters. Also to cause above to be published in the trade papers.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From August 15th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
City of Panama	Acapulco	Wm Wolff & Co.	50 cases		\$ 377
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	28 cases		224
"	"	"	1 hb-barrel	26	99
"	San J de Guat	"	50 cases		400
Curacao	Alfata	H Levi & Co.	5 kegs	50	60
"	Guaymas	"	20 cases		130
"	"	William Wolff & Co	23 cases		121
"	Mazatlan	"	4 cases		39
"	Ensenada	Sherwood & Sherd	5 cases		11
"	Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co	1 barrel	41	41
"	"	Crown Dist Co	20 cases		140
"	Ensenada	Hellman Bros & Co	1 octave	30	22
J C Glade	London	C D Bunker & Co	30 cases		300
Glenfarg	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co	6 hb-dls.	229	229
"	"	"	30 cases		210
"	Hong Kong	"	500 cases		3,850
"	Tientsin	Cal Wineries	5 cases		32
San Juan	Acapulco	Wm Wolff & Co.	50 cases		375
"	San J de Guat'n	"	50 cases		375
"	Guaymas	"	50 cases		60
"	San Juan de G'tta	Rheinstrom Bros.	40 cases		306
Total amount 989 cases and.....				446	\$7,460

From September 1st to September 30, 1898.

Belgie	Hongkong	Wm Wolff & Co	300 cases		\$1,800
"	"	"	20 barrels	25	750
"	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	3 cases		43
"	Kobe	W A Schultz & Co.	5 cases		40
"	Yokohama	Mattoon & Dimond	7 cases		39
W G Irwin	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	30 cases		235
Moana	Melbourne	"	7 cases		57
Acapulco	Panama	"	1 barrel	53	120
"	Acapulco	"	10 cases		70
"	San Felipe	Rheinstrom Bros.	26 crates		255
"	Acapulco	Wm. Wolff & Co.	300 cases		1,300
Archer	Honolulu	Cartan McC & Co.	3 barrels	120	104
Roderick Blin	Hilo	Crown Dist Co.	25 cases		180
Transit	Honolulu	"	50 cases		350
"	"	"	1 barrel	45	45
"	"	J Blum	2 barrels	131	121
Coptic	Shanghai	Field & Stone	76 cases		640
"	Calcutta	"	20 cases		200
"	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	6 cases		46
"	Hongkong	L Bocqueraz	2 barrels	78	100
"	Yokohama	Mattoon & D	1 case		3
Orizaba	Alfata	William Wolff & Co	1 case		15
"	Mazatlan	"	2 cases		150
Colon	San Juan de G.	Crown Dist Co	40 cases		320
Total 801 cases and.....				1,252	\$4,701

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONTENTS	VALUE
Curacao	Ensenada	Sherwood & Sherwood	5 cases gin	\$ 18
"	"	Chas Graef & Co.	6 cases champagne	75
"	Guaymas	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 case B B brandy	5
Queen	Victoria	A Vignier	25 cases vermouth	80
San Juan	San Juan de G.	Rheinstrom Bros	8 cases liquors	40
Total 45 cases, etc.....				\$ 218

From September 1st to September 30, 1898.

Belgie	Yokohama	Mattoon & Dimond	3 cases champagne	\$ 57
W G Irwin	Honolulu	A Vignier	5 cases liquors	30
"	"	Wm Wolff Co.	10 cases champagne	250
Acapulco	Panama	P M S S Co	3 cases gin	4
Archer	Honolulu	Chas Meinecke & Co.	20 bskts champagne	126
Coptic	Hong Kong	Morton D & W Co.	3 cases liquors	18
"	Yokohama	Mattoon & D	9 cases champagne	140
Orizaba	Guaymas	S Augustin	60 cases bitters	140
"	"	Redington & Co	1	9
Colon	Panama	Pac M S S Co	2	14
Total 96 cases etc.....				\$ 64

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

August 18th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
San Juan	Unionville N.Y.	Lenormand Bros.	1 octave	30	\$ 45
	Fall River Mass.	"	3 hf-barrels.	80	140
Total				110	\$175

From September 1st to September 20, 1898.

Acapulco	New York	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 bbls 79 hf	2,554	\$1,200
Colon	"	"	35 bbls 85 hf	3,965	1,990
Total				6,519	\$3,290

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

August 18th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Cy of Panama	Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co	2 barrels	100	\$ 108
Curacao	Guaymas	H Levi & Co.	1 hf-bbl	27	14
"	Altata	Crown Dist Co	5 kegs	50	60
"	Guaymas	"	1 hf-bbl	27	21
"	Altata	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 hf-bbl	26	36
J C Glade	Liverpool	C D Barker & Co.	94 cases	600	500
"	"	"	19 pks	397	12
San Juan	Callao	H-Swiss Colony	1 hf-bbl	27	38
"	Ocos	Crown Dist Co	15 cases	120	120
Total 100 cases and				654	\$1,462

From September 1st to September 18, 1898.

Moana	Dunedin	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 cases	8	\$ 20
Coptic	Calcutta	Field & Stone	20 cases	240	240
Orizaba	Altata	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 barrel	49	38
Total 22 cases and				49	\$ 298

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held Aug. 25th, the following California properties were sold:

BRANDY.

40 bbls "California," ex Mobile from New York, entered April 9, 1898, 2 s. 7 d. to 2s. 8d per gallon (62 to 64 cents).

PORT.

24 bbls "Asti," ex Winifreda from New York, entered May 6, 1898, 2 s. 3 d. per gallon, (54 cents).

30 bbls, "St. George's," ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 20, 1898, 2 s. 4 d. per gallon (56 cents).

48 bbls, "Eggers' Sweet," same ship and entry as above, 2 s. 1 d. to 2 s. 2 d. per gallon (50 to 52 cents).

9 bbls. Natoma Port, ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 21st, 2 s. per gallon (48 cents).

OTHER WINES.

50 bbls. California Claret, ex Mississippi from New York, entered 14th January, 1898, 1 s. 5 d. to 1 s. 6 d per gallon (34 to 36 cents).

9 bbls. "Valley View Riesling" (California white) ex Megantie from New York; entered July; 10d to 11d (20 to 22c).

9 bbls. "Heney's Mountain View (California Burgundy)" vintage 1891; ex Georgian from New York; entered June 17, 1898, 3s. per gallon (72 cents).

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

✱ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✱

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Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PRESIDENTA. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY

ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.
MADERA, MADERA CO., CAL.

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CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

AND SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES

(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES)

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

Grand Diploma of Honor
Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893
Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

DEPOT and CELLARS, 109 and 111 BATTERY ST.,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS.

MAIN OFFICE, 518 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH and FERNET-AMARO

Gold Medal Turin, 1884

+ + Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.

Death of Joseph May.

Joseph May, formerly one of the firm of Livingston & Co., died in this city on September 17, at the age of 51 years.

Mr. May was a native of Germany, but had been on this coast many years. He was one of the most popular men on the road, and with Livingston & Co. his record was of the highest. About three years ago the firm was reorganized, Mr. May retiring with a comfortable fortune. He was a widower, and left one young daughter.

The funeral took place on the 20th inst., from the residence of his brother, Edward May.

Treasury Decisions.

Circular Letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1898. }

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Letters addressed to this office from all parts of the United States by persons who have become liable for special taxes under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 13, 1898, and who, having failed to make the prescribed return (Form 11) under oath within the calendar month in which their liability began, have been called upon by collectors to pay 50 per cent. additional tax, clearly show that these persons, while aware of their special tax liability under the new (war-revenue) act, had no knowledge nor notice whatever that it was their duty, under section 3237, Revised Statutes, amended, to make sworn return regarding their business to the collector not later than the last day of the calendar month in which their liability began.

The war-revenue act gave them full notice as to their special-tax liability, but gave them no information of the requirement that they should make formal sworn return to the collector within the time prescribed by section 3237, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 53 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

There being nothing in the new law specially calling the attention of the public to the provisions of section 3237, Revised Statutes, amended, as applicable to these new classes of special taxpayers, it would be manifestly inequitable and unjust to regard the mandatory provision of section 3176, Revised Statutes as requiring imperatively the addition of 50 per cent. to the taxes due in these cases, as if they were on the same footing with special taxpayers under the old law, who have had for many years complete information as to what is required of them, not only through published official notices but also through the express terms of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

Collectors are accordingly hereby authorized and directed for this time, in all cases of persons who had neither notice nor information that they were required to make sworn return within the calendar month when their liability began, and who, consequently, failed to make such return, to report the facts in these cases in their next lists for assessment of the special tax without the 50 per cent. penalty, and to refer to this circular as their authority for doing so. This is not to be extended to cases hereafter arising.

In each particular case of this kind, therefore, notice should be given that hereafter, for any neglect or failure to make such return, without the excuse of "sickness or absence" (the only excuses provided for by section 3176, Revised Statutes), the 50 per cent. penalty must be assessed and collected.

General notice hereof should be given by collectors for the information of the public.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

Internal Revenue Figures.

According to the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, amounted to \$170,869,519—an increase, as compared with last fiscal year, of \$24,219,925. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the year are given as follows:

Spirits, \$92,536,899, increase, \$10,539,356; tobacco, \$33,230,622, increase \$5,520,324; fermented liquors, \$39,815,421, increase \$7,043,250; oleomargarine, \$1,315,780, increase \$281,600; filled cheese, \$16,518, decrease \$2,473; banks and bankers, \$1,180, increase \$1,054; miscellaneous, \$1,243,096, increase \$867,713.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars on which tax was paid during the year are stated as follows:

Spirits, distilled from fruit, 1,411,448 gallons, increase 265,317 gallons; whisky and other spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, 78,359,210 gallons, increase, 9,515,979 gallons, fermented liquors or beer, 37,486,156 barrels, increase 3,063,062; cigars, (number), 4,910,881,541, increase 647,712,444; cigarettes (number), 3,753,539,544, a net decrease of nearly 400,000,000; tobacco, 283,190,074 pounds, increase 27,425,262 pounds; oleomargarine, 53,388,727 pounds, increase 12,874,158 pounds; filled cheese, 1,412,923 pounds, decrease 293,214 pounds.

The expenses incidental to the collection of the internal revenue tax during the year were approximately \$3,886,262.

The States paying the largest amount of internal revenue are given as follows: Illinois, \$39,658,686; New York, \$21,058,569; Kentucky, \$18,220,918; Ohio, \$16,436,908; Pennsylvania, \$13,840,790; Indiana, \$10,022,274.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 2, 1898.

- 608,407—Stopper for Bottle or other receptacle. Gustave Koch, New York City.
608,408—
608,296—Stopper for Bottles, etc. Charles J. Muldoon, Rochester, N. Y.
608,271—Valve-stopper for Bottles. Edgar M. Raignel, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGNS.

- 29,126—Bottle. Alex. Barrie, New York City.
29,127—Bottle. Alex. Barrie, New York City.
29,125—Bottle. Herman Tappan, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 31,834—Certain named Medicinal Mineral Water—Matchless Mineral Water Company, Dallas, Texas. Essential Feature—The figure of Samson standing erect, clad in the skin of a leopard, wearing sandals on his feet and holding at arm's length with his left hand a lion, which stands upon its hind legs, its head thrown backward and its fore paws in close proximity to the left shoulder of Samson, and a lioness in substantially the same attitude on the right side of the figure of Samson.

- 6,633—"Cycle Beer" (Label for Beer.) Commonwealth Brewing Co., Philadelphia.

TOBACCO LIST.

- 608,170—Cigar Holder and Tobacco Pipe. John Bigelow, Minneapolis Minn.
608,532—Tobacco Press. Julius and E. Tisch, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 9, 1898.

- 608,744 Process of and Apparatus for Gasing Beer and similar liquids. John L. Alberger, Buffalo, N. Y.
608,650—Non-refillable Bottle. Edward A. Clair, Camden, N. J.
608,957—Non-refillable Bottle. Shiloh W. Durham, Bushnell, Ill.
608,879—Non-refillable Bottle. Anton M. Legrand, Milwaukee, Wisc.

DESIGNS.

- 29,170—Bottle. Robert H. Levis, Alton, Ill.
29,171—Bottle—Eldridge H. Packham, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

- 608,913—Jean Reuse, Brussels, Belgium. Cigar-making Machine.
608,914—
608,915—

ANOTHER CROP ESTIMATE.

How Mr. Hotchkiss, of the Wine Makers' Corporation, Values This Year's Crop.

An unavoidable delay in the time of getting the present number of the REVIEW from the press gives us the opportunity of presenting the views of Mr. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Wine Makers' Corporation, on the wine prospects of the present season, which were printed in the daily papers of October 1st. Mr. Hotchkiss is reported as follows:

"The vintage of '98 will prove to be one of the smallest in the recent history of the State," said W. J. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Wine Makers' Corporation, which is composed of about 80 per cent. of the wine producers of California. "Our advices indicate that the yield of dry wines is in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 gallons, as against 27,000,000 last year. Sweet wines will show about half the product of last year.

"The falling off of the product is particularly marked in Santa Clara county. We estimate the output at 30 per cent. of last year. The decrease is due to the extreme drought and the overproduction of last year. Usually this district is one of the great producers. Climatic conditions were extremely unusual this year. For instance, while Santa Clara has yielded such a poor crop, owing, largely, to the lack of rain, Sonoma had good treatment from the weather clerk, and the result is a comparatively heavy yield. In respect to quality, we feel confident that this vintage will be one of the best that this famous old section has produced. At the same time, the crop will be only about 45 per cent. of that of '97.

"In the Livermore district we estimate the yield at about 400,000 against 1,500,000 last year. Napa makes a poorer showing. The vintage aggregates about 500,000 gallons, as compared with about 3,000,000 in 1897. Aside from the Sonoma county wine, the quality, owing to the poor development of the grapes, will not be what was expected or desired. That is, it will not be as full-bodied as the average product. At the same time, its other qualities can be satisfactory.

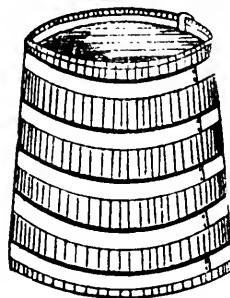
"These facts have a great bearing on the prospective crop of '99. The dry weather has prevented the proper growth of the shoots, which is necessary to the production of a good crop next year, and furthermore, phylloxera is now in every district. We therefore look for a reduced yield in '99.

"This is the dark side of the story, but it is a case in which good comes out of evil.

"The stocks of wine in the State do not aggregate over 16,000,000 gallons, and, while the production for the time being is decreasing, the consumption is increasing largely. The proof of this statement is shown in the New Orleans market. Last spring we went into that field and made arrange-

ments to sell direct from the producer to the consumer. The result is, that whereas the average annual consumption there was 4,000,000 gallons, the sales during the months of June, July and August were 2,300,000 gallons. This is an enormous increase, and the promise is for a still greater demand. Incidentally it may be remarked that within the past few days the prices in that market have advanced 5 cents per gallon.

"The satisfactory feature of the situation is the fact that before another large crop can be produced and made marketable, this 16,000,000 of stock will have gone into consumption. With the existing growing demand, prices must necessarily advance, and good figures should be obtained for the '98 crop."



REDWOOD TANKS.

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723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalon sur Marne..Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein.....Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,....{ Scotch Whisky
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....{ Jamaica Rum.
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

* * * * *

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
 ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

KOLB & DENNHARD

NONPAREIL

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES

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B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

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SAN FRANCISCO,

INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

IMPORTATIONS

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From August 1st to August 31st, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GEN. BRANDY.		
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	6-bbl kegs	Cases	1/2-Bbls.		
W. Craig & Co.	60	130							
Bolle & Haslett				70					
O. F. T. Co.				73	39	51			
William Wolff & Co.		135	160						
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	100		65					
Crown Dist Co.		125		73					
Louis Lays & Co.		100							
De Sza & Wise				89					
C. F. Hottel & Co.				75					
R. D. Pike & Co.				15					
Sherwood & Sherwood			134	175					
Jesse Moore Hunt & Co.				20	70				
Shea, Boespert & Co.				65					
1. Dammann				25		15			
L. Siebenhauser				52					
C. Klyner									
N. J. Walter									
P. Dugan									
Greenberg & Co.									
W. J. Dyer									
Total	75	850	674	734	109	66			

From September 1st to September 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			RUM.		
	Cases	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	6-bbl kegs	bbls	6-bbl kegs	bbls
L. Cohen & Son			65						
C. W. Craig & Co.			140		553				
William Wolff & Co.		65	65		100				
Bolle & Haslett					214	2			
Crown Dist Co.			120						
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10		210				10		
J. F. Plunel					60				
L. Taussig					109				
O. F. T. Co.				50	75	10	5		
Roth & Co.					113				
E. A. Fargo					75				
Shea, Boespert & Co.					75				
Spranger, Stanley & Co.					75				
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.					5				
Sherwood & Sherwood					5				
Redington & Co.					60				
B. O. Regan					1				
J. Winters					1				
Total	75	639	700	800	13	5	10		

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOVD.

Date.	From	Contents.	Consignees.
July 19	Hamburg via N. O.	11 barrels Hoffman whisky.	Louis Taussig & Co.
23	"	47 cases wine.	F. Berton
23	"	5 cases rum.	"
23	"	1 case liqueurs.	"
23	Liverpool via N. O.	50 cases champagne.	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
23	"	50 baskets champagne.	"
23	Hamburg via N. O.	13 cases liqueurs.	A. Vignier
23	Southampton via N. Y.	50 cases gin.	A. B. Wilberforce
27	N. Y. Bonded W. H.	19 octaves gin.	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
27	Liverpool via N. Y.	54 cases wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
27	Hamburg via N. O.	1 case liqueurs.	F. Berton
27	"	2 cases liqueurs.	A. Vignier
Aug. 1	Chicago W. H.	50 bbls ginger ale.	Meigs & Co.
1	"	71	"
1	Liverpool via N. Y.	5 cases whisky.	Sherwood & Sherwood
1	Hamburg via Galveston	25 cases wine.	Wm. Wolff & Co.
6	Liverpool via N. O.	140 cases champagne.	Macondray & Co.
8	Genoa via N. Y.	24 cases bitters etc.	Gramucci Bros
9	Hamburg via Galveston	28 cases wine.	A. Vignier
25	N. Y. Bonded W. H.	60 cases champagne.	Order.
30	Antwerp via N. O.	67 cases wine.	Bilo, Newman & Steenberg
30	"	100 cases champagne.	Macondray & Co.
1	Rotterdam via N. Y.	12 cases wine.	Louis Taussig & Co.
Sept 2	Genoa via N. Y.	109 cases wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
7	Liverpool via N. O.	28 cases of whisky.	A. B. Wilberforce
17	"	15 cases wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. UMATILLA, July 1, 1898.

250 cases whisky	Christy & Wise
30 barrels whisky	B. Solomon
30 1/2-barrels whisky	"
80 cases bottled beer.	Hildebrand P & Co
10 cases	Wm Wolff & Co

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. QUEEN, July 6.

180 cases whisky	B. Solomon
10 crates whisky	"
60 barrels spirits.	"

FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA—Per S. S. STARBROCK, July 19.

6 cases wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co
60 cases champagne	W. C. Peacock & Co

FROM ENGLAND—Per SHIP CLAN MACFARLANE, July 24.

10 oct whisky	Hellman Bros & Co
70 bbls ginger ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood
60 1/2-bbls	"
50 bbls mineral water	"
6 blads ale	"
16 1/2-bbls ale	"
15 cases beer	Forbes Bros
120 cases beer	"
201 cases whisky	R. H. Warfield
75 cases liquors	Wm Wolff & Co
63 barrels mineral water.	"
150 cases whisky.	"
10 octs	"
50 cases	A. B. Wilberforce
21 octs	Chas. Meinecke & Co
25 cases	W. H. Campbell
1 hhd	F. Townsend
1 hhd	Arlington Club
10 octs	Livingston & Co
625 cases	Bank of Br N A
150 cases gin	"
680 cases stout	"
120 cases ale	"
55 cases beer	Crown Dist Co
6 cases wine.	Order
6 sixteenths wine.	Order marked A in diam'd
105 cases whisky.	Order
30 barrels mineral water.	Order
50 cases liquors.	Order marked F & S
250 cases beer.	Order marked F
340 cases stout	Order
50 cases ale.	Order

FROM ANTWERP—Per BRITISH SHIP GLENBROOK, July 26.

30 cases bitters	A. Vignier
4 cases wine.	"
10 octs geneva	Crown Dist Co
5 cases brandy.	Livingston & Co
50 cases Picon	J. De Fremery & Co
60 cases geneva	Chas. Meinecke & Co
60 cases wine	W. P. Fuller
23 barrels whisky.	J. H. Boden & Co
200 cases whisky.	Order
350 cases mineral water.	Order
150 cases geneva	Order
35 octaves	Order
25 bbls	Order

FROM ANTWERP—Per BRITISH SHIP ALCIDES, July 27.

9 cases liquors.	Pascal Dubedat & Co
50 cases wine.	"
15 cases	"
1000 cases vermouth.	"
100 cases bitters.	"
50 cases absinthe	"
20 cases champagne	"
10 cases kirschwasser.	"
170 cases wine.	A. Vignier
25 cases wine	"
33 cases liquors	"
100 cases brandy.	"
10 cases brandy	"
200 cases absinthe	"
50 cases bitters	"
515 cases vermouth	"
15 cases maraschino	"
610 barrels whisky.	Order marked Senior
100	Order
200	Order marked D
30 cases wine	Chas. Meinecke & Co
20 cases prune juice	"
100 cases liquors.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co
300 cases vermouth	Order
200 cases mineral water.	Order

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. UMATILLA, July 31.

70 bbls wood alcohol	Berry Bros
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FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA, Per S. S. SAN BLAS, August 1.

6 cases ferret.	F. Nierri
20 cases vermouth.	"
50 cases wine	Florien Bros

FROM ENGLAND—Per SHIP CLAN GRAHAM, August 3.

50 cases bottled beer.	Hellman Bros & Co
112 pkgs spirits.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co
275 cases	C. W. Craig & Co.
50 cases whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood
80 cases wine and spirits.	Crown Dist Co
95 cases bottled beer.	"
35 cases beer.	W. H. Campbell
16 cases mineral water.	"
210	United Agency Co
50 cases gin.	J. De Fremery & Co
1 case whisky	J. J. Moore & Co
350 cases bottled beer.	Order marked D O G
12 octaves wine and spirits	M. M. B.
50 cases geneva	V in di'm'd

FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA, Per S. S. SAN JUAN, August 10.

2 cases wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co
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FROM OVERLAND Via VANCOUVER—Per S. S. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 10.

97 cases champagne	W. D. Osborn
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FROM OVERLAND Via VANCOUVER—Per S. S. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 35.

10 cases wine.	A. B. Wilberforce
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FROM HAMBURG—PER BR. SHIP CAPE CLEAR, August 29.

50 cases aqua vit.	Naber Alfs & Brune
50 barrels Whisky	F. Chetler & Co
100 " "	C W Craig & Co
120 " "	Wm Wolff & Co
195 " "	W G Coldewey
60 " "	Rosenblatt Co
50 " "	Haslett & Bailey
620 " "	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. UMATILLA, August 30.

15 cases wine.	A B Wilberforce
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FROM EUROPE—VIA PANAMA, PER S. S. ACAPULCO, August 31.

36 cases liquors.	Woods, Maillard & Sch
18 cases liquors.	Wm Wolff & Co
1 case brandy.	E G Lyons & Co
15 cases mineral water.	C Bissi

FROM VANCOUVER—PER S. S. QUEEN, September 1.

36 cases wine.	London and S F Bank
From Overland—	
135 bbls bottled beer.	Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP GALENA, September 12.

560 cases Absinthe.	J De Fremery & Co
178 cases wine.	"
12 cases wine.	"
35 cases liquors.	"
50 cases gin.	Wm Wolff & Co
100 cases vermouth.	Goldberg Bowen & Co
900 cases " "	C W Craig & Co
100 barrels whisky.	"
125 cases mineral water.	Tillmann & Bendel
150 cases bottled beer.	Crown Dist Co
10 octaves geneva.	"
50 cases " "	"
50 cases gin.	Chas Meinecke & Co
25 barrels Whisky.	Greenbaum & Co
100 cases mineral water.	Order
232 cases wine.	A Vignier
28 cases wine.	"
20 octaves wine.	"
85 cases brandy.	"
75 cases bitters.	"
210 cases absinthe.	"
250 cases vermouth.	"
15 cases kirsch.	"
6 cases mineral water.	"
161 cases liquors.	"

FROM PHILADELPHIA—PER SHIP CHARLES E. MOODY, Sept. 12.

65 cases mineral water.	Order
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FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP GLENCAIRD, September 13.

70 cases Whisky	J C Amelung
5 cases " "	"
15 octs " "	Forbes Bros
35 cases beer.	"
65 cases whisky.	"
10 cases whisky.	R H Warfield & Co
100 barrels ginger ale.	Wm Wolff & Co
50 cases whisky.	"
10 octs " "	"
100 cases bottled beer.	Crown Dist Co.
100 cases wine.	Meyer Wilson & Co
4 qrs " "	"
12 octs " "	"
100 cases whisky.	Chas Meinecke & Co
150 cases bottled beer.	D Nicholson
202 cases whisky.	Goldberg Bowen & Co
40 " "	Cotton Bell & Co
35 bbls mineral water.	Sherwood & Sherwood
40 hf-bls " "	"
250 cases ale.	Bank of Br N A
80 cases stout.	"
75 cases gin.	"
250 cases whisky.	"
5 oct " "	"
50 cas " "	Order
1 hhd " "	Order
250 cases beer.	Order
10 octs sherry.	Order
150 cases brandy.	Order marked M & Co
20 octs sherry.	" H in diam'd
100 cases bottled beer.	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. UMATILLA Sept. 14.

300 cases champagne.	W D Osborn
30 cases bottled beer.	Hildebrandt Posner & Co

FROM HONOLULU—PER BK C. D. BRYANT, September 17.

200 cases whisky.	Spruance Stanley & Co
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FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP ILLAWARRA, September 17.

1 hhd beer.	A B Wilberforce
45 cases Spirits	Crown Dist Co.
2 cases wine.	Pascal Dubedat & Co
100 cases ale.	Wm Wolff & Co
500 cases bottled beer.	Bank of Br N A.
50 cases gin.	Order
125 cases stout.	Order
9 hlds ale.	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. QUEEN, Sept. 19.

20 cases wine.	Du Vivier & Co
500 cases whisky.	Wm Wolff & Co

FROM NEW YORK—VIA PANAMA, PER S. S. STARLICK, Sept. 20.

500 barrels Whisky.	Order marked W in diamond
From Europe—	
1 case wine.	P C Rossi
60 cases wine.	F Notti
100 cases kirsch.	A Vignier

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP VIMEIRA, September 22.

400 cases geneva.	Chas Meinecke & Co
875 cases geneva.	W C Peacock & Co
145 cases wine.	Chas Meinecke & Co
100 cases brandy.	Wm Wolff & Co
15 cases " "	J De Fremery & Co
60 cases " "	Pascal Dubedat & Co
500 cases vermouth.	"
12 cases curacao.	"
50 cases bitters.	"
20 cases wine.	"
10 cases kirsch.	"
100 cases mineral water.	Order marked E M
21 cases wine.	" G
15 cases mineral water.	" O
340 cases " "	Johannis
1 case wine.	Order

Gothenberg System a Failure.

The Gothenberg system of turning over the sale of liquor to the State, on which South Carolina modeled its famous Dispensary plan, has been repealed in Norway.

The Norwegians, alarmed at the spread of drunkenness, repealed the existing law, and substituted for it a law decreeing absolute prohibition. The result has been a lamentable failure. Drunkenness increased from the very moment of the passage of the prohibition act. Illicit distilleries were set up everywhere. Children were found intoxicated and arrests increased 50 per cent. Thus the old world adds its testimony to the experience of the new—prohibition does not prohibit.

The "Pearl of Epernay."

By strictly adhering to the conservative traditions of the old honored custom of the ancient house of Moët & Chandon, the present management's aim is not to turn out immense quantities, but it has well succeeded in its endeavor for recognition on part of the connoisseurs by catering principally to the aristocratic classes in Europe and better custom all over the world.

Their "White Seal" (Grande Cuvee), justly called the "Pearl of Epernay," owing to its pleasant and insinuating properties peculiar to that district, appeals to the palate of the cultured, and in shipping wine of this well known, standard quality, this establishment, the largest in the world, is kept constantly busy.

From W. A. Taylor & Co.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1898.

Do you know Oporto Ports? Will take great pleasure in sending you a line of samples of the "Silva & Cosen's" Ports. They will surprise you by showing the wonderful values that famed house ship. Tawney or full-bodied wines, just as you want them.

W. A. TAYLOR & Co., Sole Agents.

Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., of London, announce that, owing to the development of their business, they have found it necessary to have largely increased cellars and storage accommodation, and it being impossible to add to their Regent-street premises, they have built large stores, cellars and offices in a more convenient building adjoining Waterloo Bridge, and having a frontage on the River Thames. Their address will, consequently, in future be, "Big Tree" Wine Store, Waterloo Bridge, London, from which all the business of the Company will be conducted.

WANTED—A practical and scientific overseer, with nine years' experience in all branches in Germany, seeks a place as superintendent of a vineyard or wine-cellar in California. For further particulars, apply to the REVIEW. (11-12)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF AUGUST, 1898.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	638.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California.....	
" " " " Eastern Districts	9,760.2
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California..	.....
" " " " " Eastern Districts .....	.....
Exported.....	
Tax-paid	3,777.4
Remaining in bond Fourth District August 31, 1898.....	320,418.3

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF AUGUST, 1898.		Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....		35,319.8
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....		
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....		
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....		
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....		2,495.4
Exported.....		215.3
Tax-paid.....		23,663.6
Remaining in bond August 31, 1898.....		491,971.0

J. E. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

No. 529-537 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETABLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE OF **GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY** THAN ANY OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLD IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

GOVERNMENT ROOMS
Nos. 48 & 49 MONTGOMERY BLOCK

E. A. Ogden.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

F. CHEVALIER & CO.

9, 11, 13, 15 Beale Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHOLESALE

WINES AND LIQUORS

**Eastern Shipments
a Specialty**

PROPRIETORS
Chateau Chevalier Vineyard and Winery

Branch Office, Portland, Or.
242 Washington Street

CITY BREWERY . . .

OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

**BEST
BEER** In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

BEER

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From August 15th to August 31, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	arrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	90	50		105	10	10
C A Zinkand				60		
Collector of Port.			110			
L D Speckels & Bros			2			
Hilbert Bros.		240	90			
Williams Diamond & Co	60		130			
Total	150	290	160	165	10	10

From September 1st to September 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.
L. Calton & Son.	200		65			
Hilbert Bros.		120				
C Zinkand.				60		
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				80	30	51
Hansen & K (Oakland)				20	40	60
Baldwin, Grotto				50	10	
Total.	200	120	65	210	80	111

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 18th to August 31, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
City of Panama	Avajutla	Goldtree Bros.	40 casks bottled.	\$ 352
Caracca	Guaymas	S F Breweries Ltd.	12 cases bottled	54
"	Santa Rosalia.	"	34 cases bottled	160
"	Ensenada.	"	1 cask bottled.	9
"	Mazatlan	"	10 casks bottled.	64
"	La Paz	"	13 casks bottled.	132
"	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier.	24 cases bottled.	91
Glentarg	Hong Kong.	S P Co	150 cases bottled.	900
Mohren	Honolulu	"	100 barrels bottled.	631
Galilee	Tahiti.	S F Breweries Ltd	1 cask bottled.	10
San Juan	Ocos	H Levi & Co.	20 cases bottled.	115
"	"	Sherwood & Sherwood.	20 cases bottled.	105
"	Panama.	S F Breweries, Ltd.	5 casks bottled.	45
Total, 60 casks, 100 barrels and 270 cases bottled.				\$2,688

From September 1st to September 20, 1898.

Australia	Honolulu.	S F Breweries Ltd.	250 third bbls bulk.	\$ 775
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co.	5 bbls bulk	
"	"	"	100 hi-bbls bulk.	615
"	"	"	30 third-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	20 sixth-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	1 case bottled.	2
"	"	Buffalo Lt Co.	25 eighths bulk.	97
"	"	"	50 16ths bulk	
"	"	J D Speckels & Bros Co	100 barrels bottled	20
Albert.	"	Williams D & Co.	150 barrels bottled.	1,385
"	"	S P Co	30 cases bottled.	270
Belgie	"	S P Co.	90 cases bottled.	631
"	"	"	45 casks bottled.	831
"	Yokohama	"	10 cases bottled.	96
"	Mamla.	Hilbert Bros	120 casks bottled.	780
"	Hong Kong.	"	1 case bottled.	5
"	"	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	45 casks bottled.	420
W G Irwin.	Honolulu	S F Breweries Ltd.	30 boxes bottled.	411
"	"	Williams D & Co.	50 cases bottled.	325
Moana	Apia	S F Breweries Ltd.	100 casks bottled.	681
"	Sydney	"	1 half-bbls bulk	10
"	"	S P Co	4 casks bottled	27
Acapulco	Tonala	Sherwood & Sherwood.	140 cases bottled	1,640
"	Acapulco	"	40 casks bottled	300
Glengyle.	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	40 cases bottled	45
Robertek Phu.	Hongkong	S P Co	2500 barrels bottled	15,328
Coptic	Hongkong.	J D Speckels & Bros Co	1 barrel bottled.	15
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	40 cases bottled.	300
J G North.	Honipu II I	"	110 casks bottled.	1,095
Orizaba.	"	Hind Rolph & Co.	2 cases bottled.	18
"	La Paz	I Gutte	1 barrel bottled.	12
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd	11 casks bottled.	117
"	"	"	23 cases bottled.	232
"	Guaymas	"	20 cases bottled.	90
"	Santa Rosalia	"	30 cases bottled.	135
Colon.	Champerico	F Santellier.	30 cases bottled.	114
"	Corinto	S F Breweries Ltd	6 cases bottled.	31
"	"	"	60 cases bottled	315
"	"	"	6 packages bottled.	61
Total, 533 cases, 475 casks, 252 barrels, 90 boxes and 6 packages, bottled, and 5 barrels, 104 hi-bbls, 280 third barrels, 20 sixth barrels, 25 eighth-barrels and 50 sixteenth barrels bulk				\$27,607

Notwithstanding the slow general conditions prevailing in all branches of business, the California Brewing Co. is having a satisfactory summer season. This brewery although established only a few years, has an excellent reputation, and no better steam beer is made than this.

A Big Combination in Prospect.

The combination of the breweries of Cincinnati is progressing. It is now stated that there are twenty-three included in the deal, and that two malt houses are in the combination as well. By this it would seem that the combination proposes to patronize itself for malt, and it may thus call down upon its head the ire of the malt combine. An incipient beer war was started about three weeks ago by the action of one of the breweries that was bought up by the combination and organized into a company by itself. Apparently, the reason for the organization of the concern by itself seems to have been to get a lever by which to work upon the outside houses. The plant that was bought up has been going after the business of the three companies that will not join the combination, while the business of those within the fold is not touched. The three Columbus, Ohio, breweries, are also included in the company that will be organized to take over the Cincinnati plants.

A dispatch from Columbus states that agents of the syndicate which is endeavoring to purchase all the breweries of Ohio have obtained an option on the three breweries in that city—Hoster's, Born's and Shlee's. On reliable authority it is stated that Born's brewery has been offered at \$1,050,000, and Schlee's at \$450,000. A price is also made on the Hoster property. Experts are examining the books of the three breweries, to ascertain the amount of last year's business, and the profits. The syndicate is said to have a capital of \$100,000,000, and is believed to be the same company which recently cornered the breweries in Indiana. All the breweries in Toledo, Cleveland and Dayton, and all in Cincinnati except two are included in the deal, with hints of English capital entering profusely into the scheme.

PETERS BROS.

CHAS. BALTZ

CALIFORNIA



TRADE MARK

BREWING COMPANY

DOUGLAS STREET,

Between 17th and 18th Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE MISSION 228

An average crop of maize would take somewhat less than the above quantities; nevertheless, the fact that the vines exhaust the soil as much as most of the very exhaustive cultures is to-day put beyond doubt.

To prove how many old beliefs have been done away with nowadays through the recent progress of chemistry as applied to agriculture, I may mention that it is a general credence that the vine wants in the soil plenty of potash. This is an exaggeration, because the vine does not want potash more than any other crop, and there even other plants more exigent as regards potash than vines — like the potato, for instance.

Experimental Plots.

We have discussed the nature of the losses to soils under vines, and to what they amount, and so I must now explain how the vigneron may find out of what ingredients his soil has plenty, and in what it is rather deficient. The best system is that of the experimental plot. This is the way to carry them out:—

Square in your vineyards five plots of one-tenth of an acre each. Each plot should contain the same variety of vine, of the same age, and trained on the same method of pruning. Give to the first plot a complete formula of manure, comprising the three most important elements, viz., nitrogen phosphoric acid, potash. To the second plot apply only phosphoric acid in tobacco.

Special permits are only granted when it is ascertained that the manufacturer has material on hand which he finds is not suitable for his business, and special permits are also granted by the Commissioner when the manufacturer desires to close his factory.

The Regulations, Series 7, No. 8, page 7, permit manufacturers who desire to sell stems, shorts, or refuse scraps, cuttings, clippings, and sweepings of tobacco in bulk and as material to another manufacturer, to apply to the collector for special permits to make such sales and transfers.

Stems, after being reduced by admixture with lime, ashes, or sulphur to a condition from which they would afterwards be unfit for use in the manufacture of snuff or smoking tobacco, may be disposed of as fertilizers, insecticide or sheep wash without special permit from the collector, but any sale of stems in their natural condition by manufacturers of tobacco is prohibited by the regulations.

Manufacturers confining their business within the limits of prescribed regulations are not required to register and pay special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco or as dealers in manufactured tobacco.

Manufacturers are not permitted to occupy any portion of their bonded factory premises for carrying on separate business as dealers in leaf tobacco or as dealers in manufactured tobacco.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*
Mr. Geo. P. Waldorf, *Collector Tenth District, Toledo, Ohio.*

Leaf Tobacco Sold by Farmers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, you are advised, as heretofore on 14th ultimo, that the farmer or grower is permitted to sell tobacco of his own growth or raising, either in the hoghead, case, or bale, or loose in the hand, without restriction, but he is not permitted to stem, twist, roll, plait, sweeten, cut, or grind, or otherwise reduce the tobacco from its natural condition in which it was cured on the farm, and sell the same to consumers. All leaf tobacco treated in this manner is regarded as manufactured tobacco, and subject to tax. Registered dealers in leaf tobacco are, however,

Brief Notes and Mention.

School Director Armer has been admitted to the firm of Cellarius & Co., the agents for the Hillsdale Distillery Co. The title of the firm will not be changed. Mr. Armer was formerly in the liquor business with the firm of M. Armer & Co., and is certain to make a success of his new venture.

While delirious from typhoid fever contracted at Camp Merritt, David Coblenz, the 21-year-old son of Felix Coblenz, the wholesale liquor dealer, jumped from a window of his father's house and was killed. His skull was fractured, and other injuries were sustained. Mr. Coblenz was ill only about a week, and had been connected with the Hospital Department of the army. His death, like others, was due to mismanagement and bad sanitation at the camp.

Herman Denhard, of Kolb & Denhard, spent his vacation at Etna Springs, in company with Capt. Prescott Sawyer. Side trips were taken to other resorts, but the greater part of the time was whiled away in a manner best described by Mr. Denhard, who writes—"I really think I was born for just this kind of a life. Get up in the morning in time for breakfast, which means any time before 9 a.m.;—have it. Then take a walk—I won't say where—walk back, and lay in. I have been informed by a local revenue officer that they will be required to discontinue the practice of selling leaf tobacco in this manner unless they register as dealers in leaf tobacco, and they ask whether they are required to register as dealers, and if so, whether they will be required to pay special tax imposed on dealers in leaf tobacco. They have been referred to you.

You are advised that manufacturers who have not sufficient storage room on their factory premises in which to store their surplus stock of material preparatory to using the same at their factories, and who do not sell their tobacco, are permitted to qualify as dealers in leaf tobacco without being required to pay special tax imposed on dealers in leaf tobacco, although they are required to register and make return on Form 277, but are not required to make return on Form 11, unless they engage in the business of selling leaf tobacco.

This case does not come within the rule, as these manufacturers purchase tobacco which they do not intend to use at their factory, and yet the office does not desire to restrain or prohibit them from purchasing and afterwards assorting their tobacco, and disposing of material which they cannot use at their factory, nor does the office desire to extend to them the privilege of disposing of this unsuitable material under special permits issued by the collector without special authority from the Commissioner, as required in all cases when leaf tobacco is sold by manufacturers.

This office has no knowledge, except that gathered from the abstract of manufacturers on Form 146, as to the quantity of tobacco manufacturers have disposed of in this manner in the past. If they do a large business of selling leaf tobacco to other manufacturers, it would appear that they should qualify as dealers in leaf tobacco and pay special tax and keep account of their transactions in the same manner, and have the same privileges as other dealers in leaf tobacco.

The office does not object to granting, occasionally, special permission to manufacturers to sell, transfer or return leaf tobacco when the same is not found suitable for their particular brands of tobacco, but it must be understood that manufacturers cannot go into the open market and purchase leaf tobacco for the purpose of assorting and reselling the same, or part of the same; and this rule is best understood when attention is called to the fact that manufacturers are held accountable each year for all tobacco that is received at the factory. At the

use of the year, if the annual product of manufactured tobacco does not correspond with the quantity of material received, the manufacturers are required to make up the deficiency in tax, and if they were permitted to purchase and resell large quantities of material much confusion would arise in their accounts, and the chances are that they would suffer material loss if they were permitted to carry on the business of dealers in leaf tobacco at the factory, and there would be some uncertainty attending such accounts, which the Government desires to avoid.

You will advise them that they will be required to confine their business as manufacturers within the limits of the regulations, and, further, that they can not qualify and carry on business as dealers in leaf tobacco at the factory, and that if they engage in that business they will be required to register and qualify at some location not on the factory premises.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Mr. John C. Lynch, *Collector First Dist., San Francisco, Cal.*

Subdivisions of Parcels of Authorized Packages for Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1898.

SIR: This office has received a letter, dated 8th instant, from B. Leidesdorfer & Co., tobacco manufacturers at Milwaukee, who ask to be informed whether they are permitted to pack a subdivision package of tobacco weighing 2 ounces, and inclose eight of such subdivisions in a paste-board box stamped with a 16-ounce or 1-pound stamp.

In reply, you are advised that this office has suspended approval of submitted subdivisions of packages for fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, and while the office may hereafter make some regulation authorizing subdivisions or parcels of authorized packages for fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, and extend the regulations to include plug, cavendish, and twist tobacco, you will advise the manufacturers that each subdivision, if hereafter permitted, will only include small packages of fine-cut chewing or smoking tobacco, weighing less than one ounce each.

All packages of such tobacco weighing one or more ounces must conform in size to packages authorized by law, and each such package must be properly stamped by the manufacturer and the stamp canceled before the tobacco is removed from the factory.

Any number of unstamped packages of fine-cut chewing or smoking tobacco weighing one or more ounces each can not be consolidated in one stamped package. Any package of such tobacco must itself be of size authorized by the statutes, and each such package must be labeled and stamped and the stamps canceled before the tobacco is removed from the factory.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Mr. Henry Fink, *Collector First District, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Reciprocity with France.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 15, 1898.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo in regard to the apparent discrepancy between the provisions of section 3 of the act of July 28, 1897, and of the reciprocal commercial agreement with France, which was negotiated under said provisions of law and promulgated by the President under date of May 30, 1898 (Synopsis 19405).

You invite attention to the fact that the section of law above referred to limits the privileges to be conferred to exportations to the United States to the country or colony entering into an agreement with the United States, while the

agreement entered into with France covers the products of said country specified therein, and contains no reference to the country of exportation, and you inclose a copy of the Department's letter of the 22d ultimo, addressed to Messrs. Paris, Allen & Co., in which they were advised that "the recent reciprocal commercial relations with France provide for reduced rates of duty on certain products of that country without restriction as to the country of exportation."

In regard thereto, I have to state that, after consultation with its law officers, the Department has advised Messrs. Paris, Allen & Co. that products of France exported from other countries are not entitled to the privileges of said reciprocal commercial arrangement, the Solicitor of the Treasury concluding as follows:

"The words 'the products of France' must be confined in their significance to the articles mentioned in said section exported by France, or the colonies of France, to this country, and cannot embrace French products exported by any other country. To hold otherwise would be to give the benefit of the act so far as the products of France or its colonies are concerned, to countries with which the United States has made no reciprocal arrangement. The words 'producing and exporting' forbid the more liberal interpretation contended for."

The former ruling is, therefore, revoked.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL, *Assistant Secretary*.

Collector of Customs, New York City.

Sale of Leaf Tobacco by Farmers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, you are advised that the act of June 13, 1898, does not change the law previously existing relating to farmers or growers of tobacco. The farmer has a right to sell and deliver leaf tobacco of his own raising in the original hogshead, case or bale, or loose in the hand, but is not permitted to stem, twist, roll, plait, sweeten, cut, or grind, or otherwise reduce the tobacco from its natural condition in which it was cured on the farm, and sell the same to consumers. The farmer cannot employ an agent to travel from place to place and sell and deliver his tobacco, but he may himself sell and deliver the tobacco in any quantity. If the tobacco is sold on sample by an agent, it must be delivered by the farmer or grower direct to the purchaser.

There is no special tax imposed upon the farmer or grower for selling tobacco of his own growth and raising. Neither is he required to qualify as a dealer in leaf tobacco in order to dispose of his crop.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

T. M. Ryan Tobacco Company, Martin, Tenn.

Stamp Tax on Sales of Products under Schedule A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo was duly received and has been considered.

You state that the exclusive business of your company is selling tobacco on commission for the farmers who grow it, and also from dealers who buy it from the farmers and ship it in. You state that all the tobacco that you receive is sold at public auction in your salesroom, where auction sales are held four times a week; that as soon as it is sold you make out an

account of sales for the owner of the tobacco, and also an invoice for the purchaser, blank copies of which you inclose with your letter. You ask if you are liable for any stamp tax, either on account of sales or invoice, bearing in mind that these goods are not sold by any board of trade, exchange or association. You further state that you occupy the buildings exhibited in the cut at the head of your letter sheet.

It would appear from the size and extent of the buildings pictured in your communication and on the invoice, that they are prepared for a large and extensive business. They include, apparently, great capacity for storage. The sales rooms appear to be large and commodious. It is plain that your establishment is devoted exclusively to the reception and disposal of this one product—tobacco. It is not an exchange or board of trade. But on four days in the week auction sales are held there, according to your statement, which I must infer are largely attended, and at which large transactions are carried on. For the one product which is there marketed it is, in its environments and the general business that is there carried on during four days in the week, similar to an exchange or board of trade. Next to breadstuffs, cotton and tobacco are perhaps the great staples of this country. Although cotton is marketed usually in the large cities at a "cotton exchange," tobacco is disposed of in a somewhat similar manner at either warehouses or, in the Southern States, at what are called "tobacco breaks." The sales of these two great products—cotton and tobacco—are made substantially under similar conditions as are the breadstuff products marketed by their samples at the exchange or board of trade in the cities controlling the main trade therein. In each case there is an open competitive bidding, attended by large numbers of traders, and I am constrained to say that the place where tobacco is sold, in the manner you have described, falls clearly within the law prescribing a tax upon sales of "any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade or other similar place." The tax upon such sales, as prescribed in Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898, is, for each \$100 in value of said sale, or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 1 cent, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 1 cent. The law further requires that on every sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale. It is also required that every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. These requirements appear to be carried out in the form of invoice which you use and make out for the buyer, and this invoice requires a stamp or stamps as prescribed by law.

I have heretofore ruled that the sales made at a "tobacco break" are subject to tax as herein explained, on the ground that it is a "similar place" to an exchange or board of trade, and I must make the same decision in regard to your own establishment.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Mr. H. H. PECK, President Farmers' and Shippers' Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dealers in Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1898. }

SIR: This office has received your letter of 27th ultimo, inclosing one dated the 26th ultimo from Bray Brothers,

tobacco dealers, Greensboro, N. C., in which they state that they do some wholesale cigar business in the name of the Dixie Cigar Company, and they ask to know if they are liable for any tax until their sales have exceeded 50,000 pounds, and whether they have to register until they exceed said limit.

In reply to this question, you are advised that if their annual sales of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes last year did not exceed 50,000 pounds they would not be required to register as dealers in tobacco during the present year until their sales shall have exceeded 50,000 pounds. Upon their sales exceeding that amount they will be required to register on Form 11 and pay special tax of \$12 imposed on dealers in manufactured tobacco.

They further state that the cigars will be made by a factory in another State, but will be labeled as if made by the Dixie Cigar Company, of North Carolina, although the caution notice on the cigar boxes will bear the name of the State and the name of the factory in which they are made.

You are advised that they cannot label cigars in this manner. The packages containing the cigars are required to be labeled and branded by the manufacturer, although it is not necessary that the name of the manufacturer should appear with the factory number and the number of the district and State and the number of cigars branded on the boxes. Neither is it necessary for the manufacturer's name to accompany the caution notice which is required to be affixed to the boxes by the manufacturer.

The office has no objection to the name of the dealer appearing in connection with the name of the manufacturer—that is, they could label the cigars as having been manufactured by A. B. for C. D., giving the address of A. B., manufacturer, but no label will be approved which would indicate that some one not the manufacturer made the cigars.

They further state that they desire to send out samples by mail in a small pasteboard box containing one or two cigars which would be taken from the statutory package.

You are advised that neither the manufacturers nor dealers in cigars have the right to break stamped packages of cigars and repack them in small boxes in any quantity and transmit them by mail or otherwise to consumers. The law provides, however, that "manufacturers of cigars shall be permitted to pack in boxes, not before used for that purpose, cigars not to exceed 13 nor less than 12 in number, to be used as sample boxes;" and these sample boxes have to be properly labeled, branded and stamped before they can be removed from the factory, and the office will not allow a dealer to do that which it prohibits a manufacturer from doing. For, in one sense, a manufacturer of cigars is a dealer, in that he may sell and deliver his cigars in original stamped packages directly to the consumer from the factory, and if the office should permit other dealers to advertise their goods by transmitting free samples through the mails it would, of necessity, be required to allow the same privileges to manufacturers, and the law prohibits manufacturers from transmitting free samples from the factory.

The law levies a tax upon all cigars however prepared or manufactured and removed from the factory for consumption or sale, and makes no provision for free samples. The dealer in manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars is required to deliver the goods directly from the stamped package to the consumer, and a dealer would have no right to repack the cigars in either large or small quantities at the place where he carries on business as a dealer in tobacco.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Mr. E. C. Duncan, *Collector Fourth District, Raleigh, N. C.*

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—STEAM AND HAND—

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I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in the line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

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FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

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FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

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Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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A Wonderful Tonic and Strengtheners

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

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ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered systemEspecially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

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NATHAN ALFES & BEUNL

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Perrier Old Bourbon, Ale.	\$2.75
" " " Old S&K	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pt	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pt	2.50
" " " Pony, 100 pt	4.00
Camp House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pt	2.50
Union Club	1.75
Superior Whisky	1.50
" " " " " "	1.50
Liquors In cases.	

Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
Rock and Eye Whisky, in 5s	7.50
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.	
Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite....	2.50
O. P. T.....	3.50
O. K. Old Stock.....	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jug.....	9.00
O. P. T. jug.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, es.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Carlsile in bbls. Re-imported	2.25
Marshall.....	1.75
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.50
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212 214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlsile in bbls. Re-imported	\$2.50
Spring '89 per gal.....	
Carlsile in bbls. Re-imported	3.25
Spring '89, per gal.....	
Keystone Monogram Rye in	14.25
cases, per case.....	
Old Saratoga, in cases, per	15.25
case.....	
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per	2.25
gal.....	
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls	2.50
per gal.....	
Sherwood Private Stock in	3.00
bbls, per gal.....	
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls,	3.25
per gal.....	
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlsile re-imported, Spring '90.	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co's Old Grand	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.....	2.65
Atherton, Spring '90.....	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.....	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.....	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

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123 California street, San Francisco.	
Perrier Jonet & Co. "Special" \$33.50	\$35.50
" " Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jonet & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pts "Special" \$12 in cs of 48 Bottles.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Krug & Co. "Private Cuvée"	
per case.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co	
per basket.....	19.00 20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.....	17.00 18.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lack Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums	
per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bottle	25.50
27.00	
DUFANLOUP & CO. KRIMS.	
arte Branche, per case.....	21.60 22.60

D. P. ROSSL.

N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.	
Monte-Cristo, 12 quarts to case.....	\$12.00
" " 24 pints " " " "	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

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329 Market street, San Francisco.	
White Seal (Grande Cuvée).....	34.00 36.00
Buck Imperial.....	38.00 40.00

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123 California street, San Francisco.	
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1750.....	\$36.00
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Very Old Cognac, 1865.....	\$45.00

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525 Front street, San Francisco.	
E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.....	5.50 6.50
In cases, see special advertisement	
P. Frapin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves, per gal.....	5.65 6.50
Planat & Co., Cognac.	
Cogna in octaves, per gal.....	5.25

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac

HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " "	20.00
Fine champagne.....	22.00
Grande champagne vieille	
" " extra.....	25.00
" " V. O. P. 1858.....	30.00
" " S. O. P. 1847.....	35.00
" " V. S. O. P. 1834.....	50.00
In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

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329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$15.00
" " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " "	20.00
" " " " " "	25.00
" " " " " "	30.00
" " " " " "	35.00
" " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

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SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection".....	\$12.50

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525 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.80
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's * * * Irish, cases	12.00
" " " " " "	14.00
" " Garunkirk Scotch " "	12.25
" " Viceroyal Scotch " "	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur	13.50
McKenzie's Glenlivet * * *	
Scotch, per case.....	12.50
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Special, cases.....	12.00
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Extra Special, cases.....	13.00
Dauilaine Glenlivet Scotch, in	
wood, per gallon.....	4.25
Burke's Irish Whiskies, in	
wood per gallon.....	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Canadian Club.....	per case.....\$15.00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.	
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)	
Green Diamond, per case.....	10.50
Gold Diamond " " " "	11.50
Three Diamond " " " "	11.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal.....	4.00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.	
(Andrew Usher & Co.)	
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case.....	12.00
Special Reserve, per case.....	13.50
"The Very Finest," per case.....	30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.....	4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

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L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427 West Broadway, New York.	
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened)	\$11.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankenheym & Nolet.	
Union Gin, Vaughan Jones	2.60
Old Tom Gin, in cases.....	11.00
Orange Bitters.....	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	3.00
Guinness' Stout, " " "	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in 1/4s and 1/2s	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks	1.25
per gallon.....	
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de	
Pisco, per case.....	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENHARD.

426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—	
Lots of 5 barrels.....	\$12.75
1 barrel.....	13.50
Net cash.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street San Francisco.	
Per Case	
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co's Gin	
large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin, medium	
white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin	
small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
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" Potash Water, " " "	7.00
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gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
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gal, per case.....	4.60

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cases and over, per case.....	10.50

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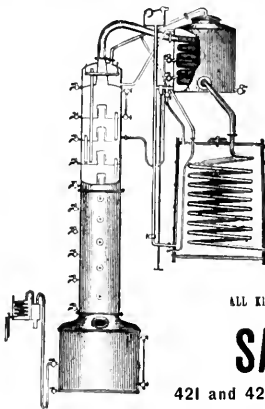
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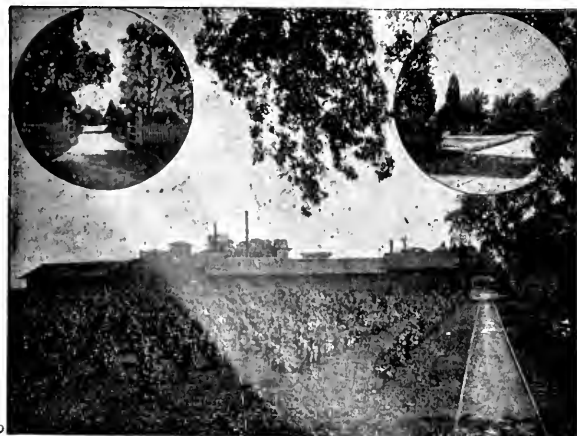
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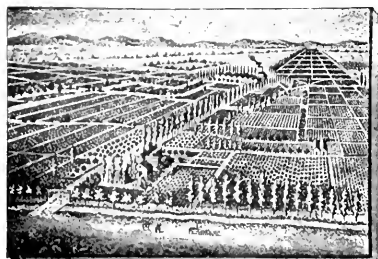
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WINE, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO REVIEW

Combining the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review and the Treasury Register.

VOL. XL, No. 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 31, 1898.

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EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

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Situation in New York.

Bonfort's says: "While the demand for dry wines was very small for the past two weeks, there has been some activity in sweet wines, but there has been no improvement in prices, especially in dry wines, which can be bought at very low figures. Brandies have been in good demand at advancing prices, good qualities becoming very scarce."

Christening the Wisconsin.

So, after all, wine is to be used in christening the magnificent battle ship Wisconsin, now building at the Union Iron Works. That is right and proper, and it is a pleasure to see the hysterical W. C. T. U. and its proposed bottle of water discarded for the old-time custom.

We propose an amendment. The Wisconsin is the product of a California shipyard, and a bottle of California Champagne will be used, as is the custom with the Scotts. But when she glides from the ways let the foaming wine be blended with that typical Milwaukee beverage, foaming beer. Two bottles will not hurt the goodly ship, and there is such a condition as the eternal fitness of things.

Vintage in Southern California.

There appears no prospect that the viticultural industry of Southern California can have any considerable development until prices take an upward movement and the wine business is placed on a permanently improved basis. Only a few vineyards have been planted since the Anaheim disease ran its course, and the acreage in the aggregate is inconsiderable.

Remembering that nearly all of the large vineyards of the South were either destroyed or badly scourged by this disease, and that the loss of vineyards has been estimated as high as 20,000 acres, it is not surprising that the output this year will be comparatively small. Southern California, too, has suffered from the drouth which has visited the State, but not to the extent of other localities where irrigation facilities do not exist. Nevertheless, the total yield of the entire section will not exceed 600,000 gallons of sweet wine. No dry wines will be made for the general market, this branch of the business being entirely abandoned, except by many Italians, French and others who still make wine for their own use. Their product does not figure in the market. Of the sweet-wine makers who have figured largely in the past, some have retired, as for instance, L. J. Rose & Co., Ltd., at Sunny Slope, whose winery, originally designed to crush 5000 tons of grapes annually, is now idle. What grapes are grown are going to Rudel's winery. The San Gabriel Wine Co. is running on a small scale. There is some activity in the wineries in Los Angeles, but elsewhere the vintage is proceeding very quietly.

As in most sections, the berries are small and the quantity of juice below the normal.

Charles Stern & Sons are not making wine this year. What grapes they are getting will be used in distilling brandy. The firm has an established trade, at a good figure, for a round lot of brandy made by themselves, and this trade will naturally be looked after.

Secondo Guasti will probably crush as many grapes as any wine maker in this portion of the State. Mr. Guasti looks for a yield of 600,000 gallons, or thereabouts, in this section. He has built up his own business in the East, as well as in California, and all of his wine will be for his own customers.

Goldschmidt Bros. are making an active run at their winery on Main street. They, too, will be among the largest producers, and their product will be sold direct.

The average price for ordinary varieties of grapes range from \$7 to \$10, according to the location of the vineyard and convenience to wineries.

Wines from the Enemy.

Charles E. Bowen, of the Wetmore-Bowen Co., well-known wine merchants, has just returned from Chicago, and he brings an account of the situation that puts ordinary snob-bismess in the shade. It occurred to Mr. Bowen that on such an occasion as the celebration of the great Peace Jubilee it would be highly proper and appropriate, to say nothing of the demands of patriotism, to have American wines provided at the banquet. He suggested this to the managers of the celebration, and was finally referred to Chairman Henrotin, of the banquet committee. This gentleman is the Belgian consul, a gourmet, connoisseur and club man par excellence in that bailiwick. He will order the food and wines for the banquet, and has very pronounced ideas as to the qualities of American products. "I asked him," said Mr. Bowen, "if he did not think it was a strangely bold stand for him to take on such a thoroughly American and momentous occasion. (According to his proposition, victory for American arms meant defeat for American wines, that had been fighting a hard and discouraging battle.) The chairman did not consider these matters of particular importance. Arguments on consistency, patriotism, etc., had no effect, and he declared that he would stand to his decision."—*San Francisco Call*, Oct. 8th.

Not since Gen. W. L. Barnes and the late Marcus D. Boruck distinguished themselves by trying to exclude California wines from a banquet given in San Francisco to President Harrison have the wine men of this State been stirred up as they have been over the Peace Jubilee Banquet at Chicago. A protest against the use of foreign wines has been unavailing, and American products get another snub by snobs.

German Rhine wines are to be drunk. Germany was a firm friend of this country in its recent war, and naturally American wines are to be cast aside. Germany's friendship was not visible to the naked eye, however, until some lessons were given at Manila and Santiago on the efficiency of the United States navy.

French clarets, sauternes and champagnes are to be quaffed by our patriotic fellow-citizens of Chicago. France, too, was our friend in our hour of need. So much so that her friendship was never noticed until loss of trade brought her merchants and traders to their senses.

Spanish Sherry will of course warm the cockles of the patriotic heart at Chicago. Perhaps there is more sense in admitting Spanish sherry to the board than the other wines. Spain, at least, was openly an enemy, and its wines might with justice have a place.

In the name of decent patriotism, in the name of common sense we protest against this un-American jubilee. We do not care whether Ohio wines, or New York wines, or Missouri wines, or California wines grace that festal board, but we do want American wines there.

Will there ever be an end to the antics of our snobs?

Discussing the Anaheim Disease.

After exemption for the past two or three years, the vineyardists of Southern California are convinced that the Anaheim disease, so-called, is a thing of the past. It left the viticultural industry of the South but a shadow of what it once was, but some small experimental vineyards, planted where old ones were destroyed, are well and flourishing, and, should prices warrant and the wine shippers and makers stop fighting and advance prices, there will be an era of planting, although no boom or general scramble to put in vines.

The United States Government, the late Viticultural Commission and scores of private persons spent many thousand dollars and years of time to identify this disease, to ascertain its cause, and to discover a remedy. It was all in vain. Nothing was learned that the veriest tyro could not see — and that was

that the vines died. Prof. Pierce's book on the "California Vine Disease" — and no thanks to him for the title, considering that the malady never reached north of Tehachipi Pass, excepting, possibly on a few scattered vines — gives a fair description of the scourge, but most of his work is historical, reminiscent, and of no particular value. It was published by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in most of the important and vital portions it is unsatisfactory. Prof. Pierce never had the courage to admit that he did not know.

Prof. Ethelbert Dowlen, engaged by the State, gave a much better description of the disease, which he properly called the Anaheim disease, from the point of its origination. His published reports are much shorter and more lucid, but in conclusions as to cause and remedy a void exists, because Prof. Dowlen, an experienced investigator, admitted, after two years of patient work, that he could go no further.

At the same time these two experts were working. Prof. Harkness, of the Academy of Sciences, and Charles A. Wetmore, both advanced theories, the latter, if we recollect right, believing that the disease might have been due to unusual soil conditions, caused by the heavy rainfall in the seasons prior to 1884, when the malady first attracted widespread attention.

NO DISEASE AT ALL.

And now comes Alfred Stern, of the firm of Charles Stern & Sons, of Los Angeles, who declares that there never was such a thing as the Anaheim disease; that the vines simply died from lack of plant food; and that this is the only rational explanation of the loss of the vineyards.

Besides being interested in the wine industry, Mr. Stern is engaged in manufacturing fertilizers, and it is only proper to state here that fertilization, as a science, is better understood in Southern California and far more widely employed than in the north.

"I saw about as much of that Anaheim disease as any man," said he recently, "and the more I think of the subject the more firmly I am convinced that the vines down here simply starved to death, as I might say. The vines first began to die around Anaheim, where for twenty-five years they had been drawing from the soil without any return being made to it. Each year there was a loss of plant food in the canes, from pruning, in the grape, the seeds, etc. Now, there is a theory prevalent among vineyardists that vines require no fertilizers, and that any poor soil will yield continuous crops. It is a mistake. They fertilize every year in France and other European countries, and up north, where there are still vines in plenty, they will soon have to do likewise. It will also be noticed that where vineyard land was allowed to lie idle for a few years after the vines died, and so was able to recover, vineyards are now doing well. Anyone who saw the vines die down here will surely agree with me that the vines gave every indication of simply starving to death."

Mr. Stern's theory is certain to be exploited by others in Southern California, but the question still remains open.

Great as was the shipment of sixty-seven cars of Schlitz' Milwaukee Beer to Manila, as recently reported in the press dispatches, it now appears that this is only a portion of the immense business done in this beer in the Orient. The Schlitz Brewery is now in the midst of shipping 137 more cars of its bottled beer to the same destination. "Billows of bright champagne," as the song goes, will have to be changed to "Oceans of sparkling beer." Sherwood & Sherwood are the Coast agents for this beer.

H. J. Woollacott, the Los Angeles wholesaler, is making many improvements at his place of business on Spring street. The entire front of the building is being remodeled, and many changes are being effected in the interior arrangement.

No California Wines for France.

A most interesting article on the fallacy of the belief that California wines go to France for treatment, bottling and re-shipping to the United States has been furnished by *Bonfort's* Bordeaux correspondent.

We have for many years contended against this notion, which has such wide currency in the United States. It is not true. What European trade we have is with England, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland, and the wine does not come back.

Right in San Francisco, as well as in New York, Chicago and other large cities, foreign "skeletons" can be bought and the "imported" wines produced from the California article. It is an abuse, an injustice to honest domestic producers who are building up a brand and a name -- an injustice to importers, who are entitled to all the trade they can get, and a violation of law which is only too rarely punished.

No, brethren of *Bonfort's*, it is n't necessary to send wine to France in order that it may acquire the needed foreign labeling demanded by American snobocracy. In your own cities and in ours such deficiencies may be supplied. More power to you towards securing ample legislation to prevent it, and due vigilance in enforcing the laws.

Bonfort's article, in *extenso*, is as follows:

"For many years the idea has prevailed in America that large quantities of California wine were shipped annually to Europe, mixed on this side with the clarets of France, and afterwards sent back to the United States as genuine Bordeaux or Burgundy. The supposition is a preposterous one, for the reason that when it comes to sailing under false colors it is unnecessary to ship wine across the Atlantic and back in order to put a spurious label on the bottle. But such, at all events, is the belief which has for a long time been accepted in the United States, and it is no doubt due to this fact that I receive at frequent intervals from viticulturists in California letters asking if it is not possible to sell the products of their vineyards on the French market.

"It is true that France imports a large amount of wine annually, but it is purely for blending purposes, and must contain between 10 and 11 degrees of alcohol. Admitting that California is desirous of supplying wine for this purpose, let us take into consideration the obstacles and competition against which she has to contend.

"In 1897 France imported from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis and elsewhere, 221,730,648 gallons of wine, valued at \$48,611,149, or an average of 22 cents per gallon. Merchants in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, Nantes, and other French ports, offer Spanish wine of 10.9 degrees at 34 francs per hectolitre, duty paid and laid down on the dock. The growers of California would accordingly have to put their wine on the French market at, say, 30 francs per hectolitre, in order to find sale for it, for it is to be presumed that a profit of at least 4 francs per hectoliter is made by the dealer. This would mean to lay down wine in France at 22 cents per gallon. Let us see if the growers of California can do this:

"The lowest rate of freight from San Francisco to Havre, Bordeaux or Marseilles is 31.25 francs per barrel of 60 gallons, or 2½ hectolitres. Not long since a correspondent in California wrote me that the vintage of 1897 was selling as low as 12 cents per gallon, or say \$7.20 per cask of sixty gallons. Adding to this the cost of the cask, which I will put at \$1, it is possible that California wine can be shipped from San Francisco at \$8.20 per cask, or let us say, to come back to the other measurements, 42.50 francs per 2½ hectolitres. It can, we admit, be put on board ship at this price. But other

charges must follow, and these, added to the original cost of the wine, will give rather a large total. Let us see:

	Francs.
Cost of 1 bbl of wine (2½ hectolitres) at San Francisco.	42.50
Freight from California to France	31.85
French duty	29.70
Various charges; cartage, stevedores, etc. at the minimum	1.20

Total cost of 1 barrel of wine laid down in France... 105.25

"It would therefore, be impossible to deliver California wines in France, freight, insurance, and duty paid, for less than 105.25 francs per barrel, while Spanish and other wines can be put on the market here for 76.50 francs per cask.

"The Californians assume that the wines of the Pacific are superior to those of Algeria, Tunis, Italy and Spain. But no wines, with the exception of sherry, port, muscatel, etc. are imported into France for anything else than for blending, and the products of Europe and Africa give excellent results in this direction. For mixing purposes the French want a wine strong in alcohol, and this they can get in abundance from their next-door neighbors. In fact, the supply is a trifle too abundant, so that it is probable that an increased, and, in fact, prohibitive customs duty will soon exclude from France clarets and white wines of every description. Even under the present conditions, however, the wines of California cannot be put on this market for less than 34 cents per gallon, while those from neighboring countries sell for 30 per cent. less."

The Wine Trade of France.

France continues to hold her position as the greatest purchaser, as well as the producer of the greatest quantity and variety, of wine. In the first half the present year the total quantity of wine imported into the country was 106,626,520 gallons, of the value of £6,505,800. These figures show an increase in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1897, when the quantity was 85,669,892 gallons, and the value £5,634,160. Nearly all the wine imported is sent by Spain and Algeria. The quantity received from the former country in the first half this year was 66,731,060 gallons, or nearly twice as much as in the first six months of 1897, while the imports from Algeria were 36,733,994 gallons, a considerable decline being noted in this case. For some years the wine trade of Algeria with France has been assuming more and more important proportions, and it is difficult to account for the check that has been experienced this year. When we come to the French export figures a striking discrepancy is noticeable, the quantity of wine shipped in the first half of 1898 having been 28,650,908 gallons, as compared with 28,017,924 gallons last year, whereas the value is put at only £4,473,956, as against £4,712,280. This indicates a great decline in the export of finer wines, and proves that in other countries, as well as in England the demand is becoming more and more restricted to the cheaper varieties. The great quantity of wine imported into Bordeaux is a constant source of trouble to ill-informed observers, who jump to the conclusion that it is needed for the English trade. As a matter of fact it is wanted solely to help out the supplies for general consumption in France, the production of that country at present being quite unequal to the home demand. In any case it should be obvious to the meanest understanding that it is not necessary to import 106,626,520 gallons in order to be able to export 28,650,908 gallons. — *Wine Trade Review* (London).

George Brandhorst has been appointed agent for Stevens, Arnhold & Co. and the Inglenook wines for Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The appointment was made by Benjamin Arnhold, who is now East on business.

As to Canada.

While the result of the recent plebiscite in Canada was favorable to the policy of prohibition, the majority was too small to warrant any definite action on the part of the Dominion Government. There was not only a large stay-at-home element, but the cities went hopelessly against the proposition.

Is there, then, to be a worse condition in the cities of Canada than New York City existed under during the enforcement of the Parkhurst-Raines regime? The province of Quebec gave 50,000 majority against prohibition. Are its people to be coerced by the inhabitants of the provinces of Ontario? As much admit that the affairs of the people of Oregon should be ruled from California. And, what is still more pertinent, in Canada the French population of Quebec are likely to resist, to the point of open rebellion, an encroachment from the Anglo-Saxon people of the other provinces. These races, in Canada, do not like each other already, and a general prohibitory law would only add to the ill feeling and dissensions already existing.

Montreal (city) gave 12,000 majority against the prohibitionists who will now clamor for a dry regime therefor. Still more significant, Toronto went "wet" by 4000 majority, although it went "dry" two years ago by 2500. The citizens have evidently had all they want of the fantastical and fanatical ideas of the cold-water reformers.

Foreign Blending Wines in Germany.

The fact that, according to statistics just published 81,000 hectoliters (2,139,777 gallons) of foreign blending wines were consumed in Germany in 1897 ought to induce our American wine exporters to turn their attention to the German market.

Of the above quantity, 64.7 per cent. came from Italy. France furnished 18.2 per cent.; Greece, 8.2 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 6.4 per cent.; Turkey, 2.2 per cent, and the United States, 0.3 per cent.

Of the German native wine, 137,511 hectoliters, (3,632,628 gallons) were mixed with the quantities, viz.: 95,433 hectoliters of red wine, and 42,078 hectoliters of white wine. The proportion of the blending (mixing) wine with the other is 0.59 to 1. The regulations issued by the Federal Council, and now in force, do not admit of more than 150 per cent. of blending wine in the case of white wine, and 50 per cent. in the case of red wine to be added.

Statistics show, upon the whole, that a full and heavy wine finds more favor in north Germany and beer-drinking Bavaria than with the inhabitants of the southwestern German wine countries.

The process of wine blending was performed very little by the wine-growers themselves; the wine dealers usually have charge of it.

I feel sure that the above figures, taken from the Imperial German statistics, will be an incentive to our American wine exporters to be more active in the German market. There is no reason why they should not be successful.

LOUIS STERN, *Commercial Agent.*

BAMBERG, July 20, 1898.

Every Family Drinks Wine.

In his official report to the State Department, Hon John C. Covert, Consul at Lyons, France, writes as follows:

"The total yield in all departments (in 1897) was 727,791,245 gallons; total acreage, 4,222,325 acres.

"All of the product except about \$10,500,000 worth is common wine, drunk by the people, bought in the vineyards or their immediate vicinity. The use of wine at the table is

deemed as necessary as bread. It is brought within the reach of the most limited purse, and daily consumed by large and small families. For my man-of-all-work and his wife, five children and mother-in-law, one case of wine is purchased every three and a half months. It contains about 215 quarts, and costs, at the dealer's near the vineyard, 70 francs (\$13.50); the tariff demanded at the city's gates being 28.10 francs (\$5.40). In many families the consumption per day is about one quart for each grown person.

The World's Wine Production.

Consul-General Du Bois writes from St. Gall, July 11th, 1898: "According to the *Moniteur Vinicole*, the world's wine production for 1896 and 1897, by countries, was as follows:

COUNTRY.	1896.	1897.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
France	1,179,811,520	854,713,420
Algiers	107,001,300	113,402,580
Tunis	2,509,900	2,377,800
Italy	569,958,660	685,836,730
Spain	471,008,600	519,328,600
Portugal	86,657,600	66,050,000
Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	8,454,400	6,605,000
Austria	66,050,000	49,556,000
Hungary	43,593,000	31,704,000
Germany	82,166,200	55,482,000
Russia	76,618,000	66,000,000
Switzerland	39,630,000	33,025,000
Turkey and Cypress	80,581,000	49,556,000
Greece	56,803,000	31,704,000
Bulgaria	35,931,200	28,797,800
Servia	29,002,000	24,300,400
Roumania	198,150,000	85,544,000
United States	17,905,400	30,303,740
Mexico	1,849,400	1,583,200
Argentine Republic	42,007,800	38,044,800
Chili	45,706,000	73,974,000
Brazil	12,549,500	10,503,800
Cape Colony	2,377,800	5,151,900
Persia	8,45,440	600,500
Australia	4,955,600	2,404,220
Total production	3,262,103,820	2,843,478,920

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
October 2	59,550	.....
" 3	70,950	3,500
" 4	52,200	.....
" 5	94,200	.....
" 6	84,250	.....
" 7	48,600	.....
" 8	59,400	.....
" 10	49,200	3,750
" 11	78,850	.....
" 12	64,400	.....
" 13	67,100	.....
" 14	67,800	.....
" 15	59,900	.....
" 17	45,550	2,500
" 18	27,900	.....
" 19	71,100	3,300
" 20	171,150	.....
" 21	96,900	5,830
" 22	82,700	.....
" 24	83,350	5,617
" 25	86,250	.....
" 26	118,000	2,900
" 27	40,000	2,560
" 28	79,100	.....
" 29	70,700	.....
" 31	63,000	9,580
Total for October	1,892,100	39,537

An explosion in the Fleischman distillery, at Long Island City, recently, wrecked the building and it is believed resulted in one death. Three workmen were seriously injured. The explosion set fire to the ruins, which were consumed; loss estimated at \$25,000. Cause of the explosion not known.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER BRIG CONSUELO, September 20, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Mahakora	Cal Wineries	1 hf-barrel	28	\$ 18
Total			28	\$ 18

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, September 21, 1898.

Honolulu	Napa & Sonoma W. Co.	10 cases		\$ 50
"	McChesney & Sons	6 hf-barrels		24
"	Spreckles Bros & Co.	1 barrel	50	43
"	It-Swiss Colony	1 case		43
"	"	12 bbl 6 lfs 250 kgs	3,749	1,490
Total amount 11 cases and			4,024	\$1,607

TO TAHITI—PER BARK MAUNA ALA, September 22, 1898.

Honolulu	C Schilling & Co.	3 barrels	(bottled)	\$ 76
"	Cal Wine Association	33 barrels 8 hf 21		2,822
"	"	csks 60 kegs		1,035
Total			2,822	\$1,171

PER PAMPA—SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

London		55 barrels	2,750	\$ 650
"	Cupertino Wine Co.	102 barrels	5,100	2,040
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	49 barrels	10,000	2,900
"	C Corbin	1 barrel	30	15
Total			17,880	\$3,605

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 28, 1898.

Manzanillo	Stevens, A & Co.	1 barrel	51	\$ 25
Sau Juan de Guat'la	C Schilling & Co.	2 barrels	104	63
Corinto	"	10 barrels	525	210
"	"	1 hf 3 kegs	42	80
Mazatlan	It-Swiss Colony	1 barrel	68	37
Ocos	Cal. Wine Association	21 kegs	200	67
Panama	"	100 casks	6,000	1,000
"	"	8 cases		
"	J Martenstein & Co.	7 barrels	350	125
"	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels	1,289	280
San J de Guatemala	Cal Wineries	3 hf barrels	36	28
San Blas	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	2 barrels	81	32
La Libertad	"	8 1/2 barrels	46	165
"	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels	250	125
San Juan de Guat'la	Crown Dist Co	6 cases		20
Total amount 6 cases and			9,512	\$2,577

TO BOSTON—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 28, 1898.

Boston	Cal Wine Association	1500 barrels	75,000	\$22,000
"	L T Snow	14 barrels	707	141
"	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels	105	50
Total			75,810	\$22,171

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. CITY OF PEKING, October 1, 1898.

Yokohama	Field & Stone	6 barrels	306	\$ 70
Nagasaki	C Schilling & Co.	5 barrels	265	106
Shanghai	S Puschow	20 barrels	1,010	240
Yokohama	Cal Wine Association	20 barrels	1,250	440
"	"	30 cases		
Calcutta	"	40 cases		140
Yokohama	Southern Pacific Co.	50 cases		200
Total amount 120 cases and			2,831	\$1,196

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER S. S. UMATILLA, October 1, 1898.

Vancouver	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	2 hf-barrels	55	\$ 40
"	C M Mann	3 barrels 12 cases	253	88
Victoria	A Chirchyl & Sons	1 hf barrel	28	9
"	E G Lyons & Co.	2 packages	119	48
"	A Repsold & Co.	7 1/2 barrels	241	140
"	River Ex Co.	1 1/2 barrels	80	22
"	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	48	20
"	Lachman & Jacobi	5 kegs	71	47
Total amount 12 cases and			895	\$414

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. QUEEN, October 7, 1898.

Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	10 barrels	525	\$ 105
"	Bertin & Lepori	1 barrel	52	10
Wellington	Farnsworth & R.	2 barrels	100	20
Vancouver	Italian-Swiss Colony	3 kegs	105	46
Victoria	"	1 keg	21	11
Total			803	\$ 192

PER BARK SANTIAGO—OCTOBER 8, 1898.

Hilo	Cal Wine Association	5 bbls 100 kegs	1,050	\$490
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TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER SS. SAN BLAS, October 8, 1898.

New York	Care Uraz	3 barrels 1 keg	1020	\$ 55
"	Cal Wine Association	1000 barrels	50,000	12,000
Total			50,100	\$12,555

TO TAHITI—PER TROPIC BIRD, October 8, 1898.

Papeete	I E Thayer	1 barrel	50	\$ 37
"	B E Ayer	7 barrels	310	80
Tahiti	Lachman & Jacobi	3 barrels	522	132
Tarohae	"	3 barrels	156	40
Tahiti	Cal Wine Association	50 bbls 5 hf-brls	2,705	670
Tarohae	"	1 barrel	52	20
Tatoua	"	2 barrels	103	50
Total			3,990	\$1,034

TO CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.—PER S. S. SAN BLAS, October 8, 1898.

San Benito	Il Levi & Co.	45 kegs	450	\$ 200
Ocos	Bertin & Lepori	40 kegs	400	100
Manzanillo	J Apurio	1 barrel	50	20
San J de Guatemala	C M Mann	7 barrels 10 cases	293	306
Acapulco	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 barrels	250	140
Tonalá	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	10 kegs	200	90
San Benito	Lachman & Jacobi	8 cases		22
Ocos	C Schilling & Co.	50 kegs 20 pks	540	110
Amapala	"	20 kegs 2 cases	232	124
La Union	"	4 1/2 barrels 8 kegs	286	223
Champerico	"	64 kegs	412	378
Amapala	It-Swiss Colony	10 kegs 1 case	20	25
San J de Guat	Cal Wine Association	20 cases	150	150
La Union	"	2 barrels 10 kegs	213	130
San Corinto	"	16 kegs 6 cases	160	150
Acapulco	"	8 kegs	880	389
Tonalá	"	2 1/2 casks	392	178
"	"	2 kegs	40	40
Total, 67 cases and			4,954	\$2,775

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER S. S. GAELIC, October 8, 1898.

Yokohama	Stevens A & Co.	3 barrels	153	\$ 110
"	Care Granx	2 cases	500	5
"	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	500	175
"	J C Ameling	2 barrels	100	27
"	Langfeldt & Co.	4 barrels	124	60
"	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	15 barrels	772	200
Hong Kong	Care Granx	2 barrels	102	68
Nagasaki	H R Borvil	1 barrel	50	50
Shanghai	Getz Bros & Co.	1 barrel	50	50
Manila	Lachman & Jacobi	10 barrels	529	85
Kobe	Woods M & C.	1 case	5,785	1,166
Total 10 cases and			7,115	\$1,950

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER S. S. WALLA WALLA, October 12, 1898.

Vancouver	Stevens Arnold & Co.	1 hf-barrel	27	\$ 20
"	Italian-Swiss Colony	10 cases		38
"	"	8 barrels	413	251
Victoria	Farnsworth & R	2 barrels	100	20
Nanaimo	D De Bernardi & Co.	1 barrel	50	12
Total amount 10 cases and			580	\$ 321

TO LONDON—PER S. S. ALCIDES, October 15, 1898.

London	Cal Wine Association	200 barrels	10,000	\$3,500
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TO HONOLULU—PER STR. CHINA, October 20, 1898.

Yokohama	St George Viney & Co.	2 barrels 1 case	104	\$ 39
Hilo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 barrels 5 cases	457	134
Total 6 cases and			561	\$173

TO MEXICO—PER S. S. GEN. BANNING, October 18, 1898.

San Blas	B Frapoli & Co.	13 kegs	262	\$ 48
Mazatlan	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	12 barrels 4 casks	1,156	288
San Blas	Crown Dist Co.	28 cases	711	338
Total amount 28 cases and			2,129	\$ 789

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER S. S. CITY OF PANAMA, October 18, 1898.

Puntas Arenas	Cal Wine Association	3 hf-barrels 1 cask	141	\$ 85
Panama	"	50 casks	3,000	800
Acapulco	B Frapoli & Co.	1 barrel 10 es	75	63
San Juan de Guatemala	Schwartz Bros.	4 hf-barrels	106	53
Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	50 kegs	375	150
Barraquillo	"	100 kegs	400	200
Puntas Arenas	"	10 barrels	328	211
La Libertad	"	10 barrels	326	210
Corinto	Gundlach-B Wine Co.	3 barrels	151	75
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	3 bbls 4 kegs	230	115
Total amount 10 cases and			5,532	\$1,962

Sunset Wine Co.,

GROWS AND
SELLS

SWEET WINES, &c.

Write for Prices and Samples.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA, Etc.—PER S. S. CURACOA, October 18, 1898.			
Guatemala	H. Leveck & Co.	1 barrel	51 \$ 19
San Salvador	"	1 barrel	51 16
Mazatlan	"	9 barrels 72 kegs	1,088 396
Guaymas	Schlesinger & Bender	10 kegs	100 26
La Paz	Leatte	2 barrels 1 keg	140 57
	Holtum Bros	2 cases	57 20
Guadalupe Wine Co.	"	4 barrels 1 keg	161 51
Aspa & Sonoma W. Co.	"	8 barrels	529 175
Cal Wine Association	"	16 barrels	770 90
Mazatlan	"	1 cask	334 95
La Paz	"	1 cask 1 octave	128 50
Guaymas	"	12 kegs	320 155
	B. Frapoli & Co.	1 bbl 51 kegs 10 cs	791 346
La Paz	"	2 barrels	144 71
	Italian Swiss Colony	2 barrels 31 kegs	352 162
Alfalfa	"	1 bbl 1 keg	74 24
Santa Rosalia	"	113 bbls 10 cs	1,952 748
Guaymas	"	6 barrels	315 51
Mazatlan	C. Carpy & Co.	2 barrels	102 57
Guaymas	O. Schilling & Co.	30 kegs	500 128
Total amount 22 cases and			7,905 \$2,700

TO HONOLULU—PER BK. S. G. WILDER, October 20, 1898.			
Honolulu	Cal. Wine Association	275 bbls 100 kegs	
	"	39 hf-bbls.	3,733 \$1,580
	Kolb & Denhard	3 barrels	155 67
Total			3,888 \$1,647

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER S. S. QUEEN, September 20, 1898.			
Victoria	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	45 \$ 5
	E. G. Lyons & Co.	30 cases	128
Vancouver	Morton D. & W. Co.	60 barrels	3,000 421
Total amount 30 cases and			3,105 \$554

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From September 20th to October 20, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
City of Sydney	New York.	Cal Wine Ass'n	88 bbls 70 hfs	5,980	\$3,100
Unatilla	Victoria.	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	225	91
C. of Panama	New York.	Beringer Bros.	1½ barrels	78	90
Australia	Honolulu	Spreckels & Bros Co	150 pkgs	445	207
J. D. Spreckels	"	"	1 cask	32	40
W. R. Hume	Santa Rosalia	F. Sautellier.	150 barrels	7,500	2,067
W. H. Diamond	Honolulu	Stevens Arnold & C	45 cases	1	185
	"	Cal Wine Assoc'n.	10 bbl 225 kg	625	680
C. D. Bryant	Hilo	Lachman & Jacobi.	18 bbls 4 hfs	4,649	1,782
"	"	"	715 kegs.		
"	"	"	40 cases		
Irmgard	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n.	45 barrels	2,250	900
Total 85 cases and				21,794	\$9,142

Sweet Wine Production.

PRODUCTION—FOURTH DISTRICT, SEPTEMBER, 1898.			
	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.	
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1,566	144,775.2	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	18	1,402.1	
Brandy used for fortification	1,585	145,943.3	
		Wine Gals	
Port produced		390,653.09	
Sherry produced		73,594.18	
Angelica produced		113,759.47	
Muscatel produced		4,201.52	
La Frontignan produced		3,048.92	
Total for September		585,257.18	

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., of 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held on September 22nd, the following California properties were sold:

13½ bbls brandy, vintage of 1889, marked 1889 in diamonds, per S. S. Condor from Bremen, entered February 26, 1897, at 1 s. 3d. per gallon (62 cents).

100 barrels California claret, per S. S. Regulus from New York, marked R. S., entered July 25, 1898, at 1 s. 3d to 1 s. 8 d. per gallon (30 to 40 cents).

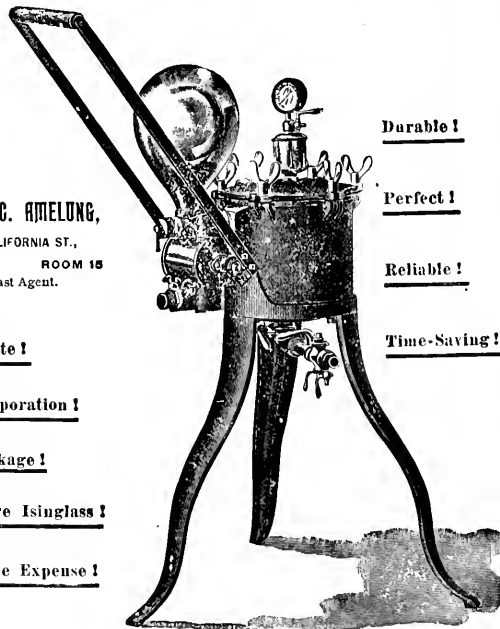
The Italian-Swiss Colony has received word that their wines have received the highest award at the Exposition at Turin, Italy. Their products were in competition with the foreign article, and were judged by the most noted experts in that country. Naturally, President Rossi and Secretary Sbarboro are much pleased with the continued successful awards given by foreign connoisseurs.

George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, who died recently, was one of the best-known viticulturists of this country. He was born at Cortlandville, New York, January 12, 1817, but in early years settled in Delaware, O. Among the best known and most valuable fruits which he introduced and disseminated are the "Delaware" grape and "Campbell's Early," both originated by him, and which he was proud to give to the world as his monument. For many years he was president of the Ohio Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, and was appointed by President Hayes as United States Commissioner to the World's Fair in 1879.

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10 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Treasury Decisions.

Skagway a sub-port in the District of Alaska.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 16, 1898.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs:

IN view of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 16, 1896 (29 Stat., p. 60), Skagway, in the district of Alaska, was, on Aug. 1, 1898, constituted a subport of entry, and the collector for said district was authorized to station a deputy collector and inspector of customs at that place, with authority to enter and clear vessels, receive entries, collect duties, fees and other moneys, and perform such other duties as the interests of commerce may require.

O. L. SPAULDING, *Assistant Secretary.*

Special Tar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1898.

SIR: This office has received a letter from Mr. Edwin J. Wilson, of Albion, Ill, under date of the 4th ultimo, who has to-day been referred to you, stating that about 25 young men of his place have formed an association, that each pays into the same \$1 per week, and with the money the said association makes loans and discounts notes, and asking whether or not said association is liable for a \$50 special tax as a bank.

In reply, you will please inform him that if said association has a place of business where promissory notes are received for discount or sale they must pay the special tax as a banker.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*
Wm. H. Powell, *Coll. Thirteenth Dist., East St. Louis, Ill.*

Registry of Stills.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received, inclosing a letter from Mr. George F. Ott, a coppersmith of Philadelphia, who has made two copper stills for the firm of Hance Brothers & White, which were "reported for registry under date of August 26, 1898, as not to be used for the production of spirits, but exclusively for the purpose of reclaiming alcohol to be used in the manufacture of medicinal articles."

If Hance Brothers & White are druggists, and the two stills in question are to be set up on their premises only for the recovery of spirits previously used by them in the making up of their medicines, and the spirits thus reclaimed are to be used by them again in the manufacture of their medicines, it is held that Mr. Ott (who you say has paid special tax as manufacturer of stills) is not required to pay special tax for these two stills.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*
P. A. McClain, *Collector First District, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Powers of Attorney.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 20, 1898.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, transmitting a letter from Messrs. Wilfred Schade & Co., of your port, concerning the execution by them and the acceptance by you of a certain power of attorney for the transaction of customs business in the firm name.

It appears that Messrs. Wilfred Schade and Carl G. Senden compose the firm named Wilfred Schade & Co., doing business as custom-house brokers; that the member of the firm who attends to such business is either out of the city or it is inconvenient for him to appear personally at the custom house "to make the necessary affidavits," etc., and the firm

desires to execute a power of attorney to the chief clerk thereof for the transaction of such customs business as now requires the personal attendance of a member of the firm.

Inasmuch as section 1, of the act of June 10, 1890, prescribes that imported merchandise shall, for customs purposes, be deemed and held to be the property of the person to whom the same may be consigned, the execution of a power of attorney by the members of said firm to their chief clerk, constituting the said clerk their agent for the transaction of customs business in the firm's name in respect of any and all imported merchandise where the firm is the consignee thereof, will be considered a sufficient delegation of authority for the purposes intended, and will be accepted upon the following conditions being observed in the execution thereof:

The power must be explicit in its terms, without any clause of substitution. Transferable or substituted powers of attorney will not be recognized (see synopses 14029, 14030, 14998, 15431 and 15622), nor will powers of attorney executed to a minor be accepted in customs cases (see synopsis 17139).

Bonds or other sealed instruments executed by the agent or donee of the power will not be valid unless the power of attorney under which such person may be exercising authority be also under seal and duly executed by each partner of the firm, in accordance with the provisions of Synopsis 10124.

As such powers of attorney are accepted in customs cases simply for the convenience of importers and not under any statutory authority, it follows that, with the above reservations, the same are subject to all the principles of common law. Therefore in all other cases, that is to say, that where said firm is not the consignee of imported merchandise, but in respect thereof is itself acting as agent under a power of attorney under the importer or consignee, such authority must be exercised by the firm and cannot be delegated to a subagent, no substitution being allowed in customs cases.

You will be governed accordingly. Respectfully yours,
W. B. HOWELL, *Assistant Secretary.*
Surveyor of Customs, *St. Louis Mo.*

Schedule B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1898.

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that a form of affidavit was attached to the first edition of Form 428, which is a declaration in writing required by section 23 of the war revenue act to be filed monthly by all manufacturers of articles taxable under Schedule B.

There is no provision in the law requiring the same to be sworn to. The law provides penalties for failure to make this declaration, or for making a false declaration, but provides for no oath or affidavit. The new edition of Form 428, which is now being printed, has the oath eliminated.

(Concluded on Page 15.)

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET**

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY		WINE		FROM	BRANDY		WINE	
	Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons		Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons
Boston.....			1	19,930	San Francisco.....	145	20,410	1,664	881,363
Other New England ports.....		26	16	6,545					
Buffalo.....				3,550					
New York.....		3,971	198	431,535	Oakland and.....			10	58
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....			16	6,529	Bay District.....				388
Philadelphia.....		401	62	19,082					
Pittsburg.....			10	6,563					
Other Penn. points.....			17	25					
Baltimore.....			1		San Jose.....		302	31	66,739
Washington.....				3,201	Santa Clara District.....				85,731
Virginia and Maryland pts.....			3	94					
Georgia and Carolina pts.....			6						
New Orleans.....		101	106	576,088	Sacramento Valley.....	11	9,435	34	25,949
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....		26	10	12,825	Napa and Sonoma District.....		911	350	286,216
Mobile.....				3,296					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....		10	1	10					
Dallas.....	15	313	172	2,577	San Joaquin Valley.....		22	7	40,298
Houston.....			2	3,279					
San Antonio.....				3,833	Los Angeles and Southern				
Other Texas points.....		120	66	102	California.....	2	505	153	45,750
Memphis.....				2,778					
Chattanooga.....			44	27					
Louisville.....		21		14,166					
Cincinnati.....		874	6	8,204					
Cleveland.....		829	6	5,354					
Toledo.....				8,963					
Other Ohio points.....		292	15	61					
Other Indiana points.....				96,653					
Chicago.....	2	11,864	441	2,837					
Peoria.....		1,846		7,403					
Other Illinois points.....		590	7						
Detroit.....			1						
Other Michigan.....			2						
Milwaukee.....		713	59	10,111					
Other Wisconsin.....			5	145					
St. Louis.....		1,626	51	34,321					
Kansas City.....		267	8	13,442					
St. Joseph.....		642		3,202					
Other Missouri points.....			2	61					
Sioux City.....				25					
Other Iowa points.....			6	175					
St. Paul.....			25	8,733					
Minneapolis.....			2	9,777					
Other Minnesota points.....			8	3,358					
Omaha.....		1,216	21	4,014					
Other Nebraska & Kansas.....		24	4	219					
Dakotas.....		53	4	339					
Denver.....		824	52	15,549					
Other Colorado points.....	4	1,613	181	26,622					
Santa Fe District.....	9	1,720	112	8,787					
Idaho and Montana.....		224	74	5,154					
Mexico.....	125	1,009	175	14,204					
Germany.....			11	19,590					
England.....				9,460					
Canada.....				52					
Galveston.....									
Other Tenn. and Ky. pts.....									
Albany.....									
Rochester.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Dubuque.....									
Council Bluffs.....									
Total.....	158	31,585	2,249	1,431,079	Total.....	158	31,585	2,249	1,431,079

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial

JO IANNIS LTD., JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters, MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Glueck

MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy, MESSRS. HIRMAN WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.

MESSRS. ANDREW ULLER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.

MESSRS. JOHN DECUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, Gin

MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Beckus.

MESSRS. DOLPHO WOLFF'S EON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.

MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

BARTHOLOMEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.

MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes.

MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., CORLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.

MR. F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, Cote d'Or, Burgundy Wines.

MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherry.

WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherry.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.

MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.

TSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.

MR. THEO LAPP, NUTTENSDORF, Aromatic Bitters.

MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.

MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.

ANDREAS SAKLEINER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Water.

MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

You will please instruct your deputies that no oath is required in making the declaration on Form 428, although the first edition of the form when on hand may be used, omitting the jurat. This will save a great deal of expense and trouble to small manufacturers who are not reached by deputy collectors, and who, it is represented to this office, have been at considerable expense, in many cases, in traveling to take the oath before a notary public or some judicial officer.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Louis J. Souer, *Collector, New Orleans*.

Liquor Dealers in Alaska,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as to the legality of fines imposed by the district courts of Alaska on retail liquor dealers who have paid the special tax under the internal revenue laws, has been referred to this office.

You state that

The tax stamp issued by the Government reads that the holder is not exempt from penalties imposed by the State or municipal laws, but inasmuch as Alaska is under direct supervision of the Government, it would seem to be at least inconsistent to one not having the law made clear to him that the Department would issue a tax stamp to the dealer which reads for the District or Territory of Alaska, and then arrest him for doing that which the stamps says he may do.

You are informed that the internal revenue laws extend over Alaska as well as over other portions of the country. The law requiring a retail liquor dealer to pay a special tax is not a license law, but a law for the collection of revenue for the Federal Government. It does not authorize any person to carry on, in contravention of the local laws, the business for which he makes return and pays tax to the United States, nor does his payment of this tax entitle him to any protection from trial, conviction, or sentence for violations of the local laws.

The United States Supreme Court, in the License Tax Cases (5 Wall., 462), held that the special tax stamp is not a license, gives no semblance of authority, and puts the United States under no obligation whatever to the holder beyond assuring him against prosecution under the special tax laws;

there is no conflict between these laws imposing tax on liquor dealers and local laws regulating and controlling the sale of liquors.

It is not made by the law any part of the duty of the collector of internal revenue to inquire whether the applicant for the stamp intends to carry on his business legally under the local laws.

Under the act of May 17, 1884, permits for the sale of liquor for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes are issuable by the Governor of Alaska. (See Executive order of March 12, 1892, concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska.)

The collector of internal revenue is not to presume that a party who makes return and applies for the special tax stamp intends to violate the act of Congress regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Hugh Weisman, *Dyna, Alaska*.

Special Tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1898.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

It is reported to this office that special taxpayers are not in many instances posting conspicuously in their places of business the stamps indicating payment of the special tax. The attention of collectors is hereby called to section 3239, United States Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"Every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamps, shall be liable to a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the cost of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of the law shall be through willful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount prescribed:

"Provided, That nothing in this section shall in any way

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PHONE MAIN 447.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.
216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

 Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, RENOWNED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye

SCHRAMSBERGER VINEYARD, The Most Famous in California.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass's Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew).

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

SLOE GIN.

E. & J. BURKE'S *** Irish and Garakirk Scotch, DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

A. HOUIMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

O. F. C. Kentucky Bourbon, Bottled in Bond.

KEYSTONE MONOGRAM Whisky.

GLANVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports.

BASS RATCHLIF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hlf. Hhds.

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

ROYALTY HOLLAND Gin in Wood.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Etc.

CLUB COCKTAILS. EVANS Hudson Ale.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT", "ROBINHOOD", "O. P. S.", AND "PRIVATE STOCK".
Canadian Special Rye Whisky (Gooderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision
RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Cartiste Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92. O. F. C.; W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Belmont; Chickencock; W. S. Hume; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

"the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof"

You are instructed that hereafter, for any neglect or failure to comply with this provision of law, it will be your duty to report the delinquents to this office and to the United States District attorney for his action.

You will notify special taxpayers of this requirement, and warn them of the consequences of failure to comply therewith. This does not refer to cases of banks, as special taxes paid by them are assessed, and no special tax stamps are furnished.

N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

Special Taxes — Tirolti Table

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st ultimo, referring to an answer given by this office to a former letter of yours, relating to the question of the special-tax liability of the proprietor of a tirolti table, has been received. You submit a cut of the table in question, and say:

"MM' and NN' are grooves at the side, up which the ball is propelled. This may be done by a cue or thrown from the hand. B is a ball resting near the top of the inclined surface of the table, which, if struck, counts the player a certain number of points. The ball, propelled by the cue or hand, then rolls down the incline, bounding from nail to nail. On the way it may chance to fall into the trap X, thus counting 200; or into the trap Y or Z, thus counting 125; or into the trap R, counting 250. If the ball reaches the bottom, it passes into one or the other of the pockets numbered 55, 45, etc."

From the cut and the description which you thus give of this table, this office coincides with you in the opinion that it is materially different from a billiard or pool table. It is, therefore, held that special tax is not required to be paid thereon under the ninth paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, even when the cue is used instead of the hand in propelling the ball. The former ruling of this office in regard to a tirolti table is hereby modified accordingly.

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

H. C. Grenner, *Collector First District, St. Louis, Mo.*

Special Tax — Social Clubs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, relating to the ruling that social clubs, whether incorporated or unincorporated, furnishing liquors to their members under any conditions constituting sale thereof, are required to pay special tax as liquor dealers, your attention is hereby called to the case of the United States vs. Wittig (22 Int. Rev. Record, 98), wherein it was held by Judge Lovell that where a social club sold tickets for beer to its members, and beer was furnished them accordingly, the club sold beer to its members, and thereby involved itself in special tax liability as a retail liquor dealer. His opinion, as therein expressed, that any course of selling, though to a restricted class of persons and without a view to profit, is within the meaning of the statute imposing the special tax, is clearly the only proper construction to be given to the law.

See, also, United States vs. Woods (24 Int. Rev. Record, 150); United States v. Roliger, (28 Ibid., 314); United States v. Kallstrom et al. (33 Ibid., 152).

Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.

H. L. Hershey, *Collector Ninth District, Lancaster, Pa.*

DISTILLED SPIRITS

Export Whiskies in Bond.

The number of gallons of American distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouses on September 30th, 1898, was 164,021 gallons.

A Campaign in Washington Coming.

The Kentucky Distillers' Association held a largely attended meeting in Louisville early in October, and formulated plans for an active campaign for relief at Washington during the coming session of Congress. After the election of officers, a committee consisting of Frederic W. Adams, E. H. Taylor, R. Monarch, Thos. H. Sherley and John B. Thompson prepared the line of action. The resolutions, which strike the keynote of the distillers' wishes, are as follows:

The distillers of Kentucky, in convention assembled, believe that the true principle of taxation is to levy the tax upon consumption alone, and to collect the same when the goods are withdrawn for consumption and upon the quantity so withdrawn. We therefore re-indorse the position always advocated by this association for an unlimited bonded period.

"Whereas, The present tax of \$1.10 is above the revenue-producing point, and, therefore an unreasonable burden upon the business; and

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated by past experience, established by the records kept in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and conceded by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, that a tax of 70 cents on distilled spirits will yield a greater revenue than any other rate, we, therefore, recommend that the tax be reduced to 70 cents;

"Resolved, That this Association indorses the existing bill permitting the bottling of whisky in bond as wise in its provisions and protective alike to the interests of the distiller and consumer, interfering with the legitimate interests of none.

"We believe that the revision of the internal revenue laws, with a view of simplifying and doing away with annoying and vexatious features of the same, should be made wherever it can be done without interfering with the proper collection of the Government tax.

"Whereas, The distillers have suffered much loss and inconvenience by the appointment of incompetent officers, be it

"Resolved, That we request the Government, in view of the large tax now assessed against us, that only competent and experienced men be assigned to duty at distilleries.

"This Association expresses its willingness to assist the Government at all times in the detection and punishment of those who commit frauds upon its revenue, and is opposed to any settlement of same by compromise, believing that the guilty should be punished and the innocent be cleared."

Mr. John B. Thompson addressed the Association in behalf of these resolutions, after which they were adopted. The Legislative Committee appointed by the Association consists of the following members: John B. Thompson, T. H. Sherley, F. W. Adams, R. F. Balke and George D. Boldrick. Mr. Robert J. Halle, Secretary of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, was invited to take the floor. Mr. Halle said that he represented an association of 175,000 members, and that every member would indorse the resolutions adopted by the distillers. He asked the Kentucky Distillers Association to ally itself with the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and he said that the retail liquor dealers wished to handle only pure whisky. The meeting then adjourned.

Status of Kentucky Whiskies.

George C. Buchanan, in *Fine Whisky Facts*, states that the stock of whisky remaining in bond in Kentucky, June 31, 1898, was as follows:

Crop of 1892	4,986,753	gallons.
" 1893	15,357,725	"
" 1894	8,885,922	"
" 1895	14,828,506	"
" 1896	14,714,134	"
" 1897	5,952,518	"
" 1898	14,871,066	"
Total	79,596,624	"

All reference to quantities in the foregoing table is on the basis of original gauged gallons. If the stock remaining in bond June 30, 1898, was stated on the basis of the present re-gauged gallons, the quantities would be as follows:

Crop of 1892	3,621,957	gallons.
" 1893	11,639,538	"
" 1894	7,015,200	"
" 1895	12,174,983	"
" 1896	12,545,735	"
" 1897	5,325,737	"
" 1898	13,775,303	"
Total	66,098,653	"

The stocks in bond in the United States on the same date (original gauge) are given as follows:

Kentucky	79,596,624	gallons.
Pennsylvania	23,276,664	"
Maryland	8,609,372	"
West Virginia	930,786	"
Tennessee	1,242,320	"
Total United States	131,502,390	"

Five Thousand Barrels of Whisky Change Hands

The biggest single sale of whisky negotiated in Louisville for years was concluded last week by Mr. W. Schmidt, manager in this city for the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, with a New York syndicate represented in Louisville by Mr. Morris Greenbaum and in New York by W. B. Greenbaum. It included nearly 5000 barrels of whisky now stored in warehouses in Bremen and Hamburg, Germany. The whisky sold for about \$55,000, and when it is reimported and tax paid the transaction will mean an outlay of about \$200,000. The deal was a cash one, and when the sale was completed Mr. Schmidt was handed a check for the full amount.

The whisky which was sold was made in 1889, 1890 and 1891. It is a part of 18,500 barrels which belong to the Jesse Moore estate, manufactured in the above years and in 1892, 1893 and 1895. Of the entire holdings of the estate, 8,500 barrels were exported to Bremen and Hamburg in 1892, 1893, and 1894. The whisky has been lying in free port in the German cities, but has been drawn on quite extensively during the past year or two. Mr. T. S. Jones who was the agent for the estate up to last June, reduced the stock of export from 8,500 barrels to about 5,000 barrels, and gave options three different times on the balance. Each time the persons who held the options failed to close the deal.

Greenbaum Bros., who have a distillery, are said to have depleted their stock, and the chance for a paying speculation presented itself in the whisky which had been exported. The syndicate it is said was formed in New York, and negotiations were opened with Mr. Schmidt for the whisky. The syndicate meant business and had its money ready, and as soon as the papers could be made out and the transfer made the deal was completed.

Mr. Schmidt, who closed the deal, said he did not know who the Greenbaums represented, nor when they intended to

import it. He considered the deal a very satisfactory one. He refused to say exactly how many barrels were sold or the exact price, but said they numbered nearly 5,000 barrels, and brought about the figures named—*Wine & Spirit Bulletin*.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From September 30th to October 1, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
City of Syd'y	San J de Guat...	C W Craig & Co.	1 barrel	41	\$ 32
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	75 cases		595
"	Panama.	"	2 bart. ds.	39	38
"	San J de Guat'la.	Wm Wolff & Co.	50 cases		375
Australia	Honolulu	Spruance, S & Co.	35 cases	84	301
"	"	William Wolff & Co.	50 cases		375
"	"	J D Spreckels BCo.	30 cases		150
Total amount 238 cases and				223	\$1,827

From October 1st to October 20, 1898.

Cy of Panama	Acajutla	Crown Dist Co	5 cases		\$ 40
Curacao	Guaymas	Wm Wolff & Co	35 pkgs		570
"	La Paz	"	28 cases		188
"	Ensenada	"	10 cases		48
San Blas	Guatemala	F W Peters	1 case		9
"	Manzanilla	Redington & Co.	1 keg		15
"	Amapala	Wetmore-B & Co	13 pkgs	52	200
Umatilla	Namimino	Mailin & Co	14 cases	25	60
"	San Juan de G.	Wm. Wolff & Co.	100 cases		750
City of Peking	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co	150 cases		714
"	"	F Chevalier & Co.	7 barrels	287	450
Gen Banning	San Blas	Crown Dist Co	12 bbls		258
C D Bryant	Hilo	Spruance S & Co.	30 cases	44	135
Imgard	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co.	10 cases		80
"	"	"	25 cases	56	123
"	"	Crown Dist Co	32 bbls 60 cs	263	592
S G Wilder	"	Wilmerding L & Co	5 barrels	219	550
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	1 bbl 6 cases	196	86
"	"	Spruance S & Co	2 bbl 15 cas	110	231
"	"	Jesse Moore H Co	53 cases	150	349
China	Hilo	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 case	40	6
Gaelic	Hongkong	Crown Dist Co	5 barrels	274	411
"	"	C McInecke	2 barrels	82	90
Total 465 cases and				1,798	\$5,935

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 20, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Bros.	10 cases Base ale	\$ 75
"	"	"	50 cases G stout	373
"	"	"	10 cases vermouth.	34
"	"	"	5 cases bitters	52
Tropic Bird	Papeete	Macondray & Co	5 cases champagne	75
Gen Banning	San Blas	Crown Dist Co	1 bbl gin	15
"	"	"	4 kegs cognac	72
W H Dimond	Honolulu	"	10 cases ale	69
"	"	"	10 cs Jamaica gin'r	20
Imgard	"	J D Spreckels Bros & Co	400 cases gin	759
"	"	Peacock & Co.	876	1,200
City of Peking	Yokohama	Southern Pac Co	45,487 gals alcohol	13,644
China	"	"	81,650 "	17,227
Gaelic	"	"	14,998 "	4,966
Total 1381 cases etc.				\$39,601

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

September 20 to September 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
C. of Sydney	New York	Cal Wine Ass'n	88 brls 70 hf	6,150	\$3,100

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 18th to September 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Australia	Honolulu	Spreckels & Bros Co	150 cases.		\$ 207
Cy of Panama	Acapulco	Crown Dist Co	10 cases.		\$ 70
Curacao	Mazatlan	P Dubedat & Co	10 cases.		35
City of Peking	Hong Kong	Crown Dist Co	10 barrels	329	662
"	Calcutta	Cal Wine Ass'n	6 cases.		50
J D Spreckels	Honolulu	Spreckels & Bros Co	100 cases		152
W H Dimond	"	"	150 cases		207
Imgard	"	Spruance S & Co	3 cases	20	20
Gaelic	Hong Kong	Crown Dist Co.	5 barrels.	226	333
Total 27 cases and				755	\$1,58

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held September 29th, the following California properties were sold:

BRANDY.

31 bbls. brandy, ex Steamer Mobile from New York, entered April 9, 1898, marked T. H. F., 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon (64 to 66 cents).

WINE.

18 bbls Asti Port, ex S. S. Winifreda from New York, entered May 6, 1898, 1s. 11 d. per gallon (46 cents).

18 bbls. Natoma Port, ex Boadicea from New York, entered April 21, 1898, 1s. 9 d. per gallon (42 cents).

18 bbls. Eggers' Sweet Port, same ship and entry, 2s. per gallon (48 cents).

5 bbls. Heney's Mountain View Port, ex S. S. Manitoba from New York, entered January 14, 1898, 2s. per gallon (48 cents.)

10 bbls. Ruby Hill wine, from Valley View Vineyard, ex S. S. Cleopatra from New York, entered Aug. 27, 1898, 1s. 11 d. per gallon (46 cents).

10 bbls. same, 1s. 8 d. per gallon (40 cents).

10 bbls. Burgundy, from Valley View Vineyard, same ship and entry, 2s. per gallon (48 cents).

12 bbls. Heney's Mountain View Burgundy, vintage 1894, ex S. S. Alexandria from New York, entered July 15, 1898, 2s. 3d. per gallon (54 cents).

20 bbls. Heney's Mountain View Burgundy, vintage 1891, ex S. S. Georgian from New York, entered June 16, 1898, 2s. 11 d. to 3s. per gallon, (70 to 72 cents).

10 bbls. Valley View Traminer, ex S. S. Cleopatra from New York, entered August 27, 1898, 2s. 11 d. per gallon (70 cents).

10 bbls. Gutedel, same ship and entry, 2s. 3 d. to 2s. 4 d. per gallon (54 to 56 cents),

10 bbls. Valley View Sauterne, same ship and entry, 1s. 7 d. per gallon (38 cents).

Charles Otto Peters, of the firm of Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters, the New York importers, died in Berlin, Sept. 24th, at the age of 65 years. He had been in the importing business in New York ever since 1870.

The Italian-Swiss Colony have this year inaugurated a new method of transporting grapes by rail. Sheet-iron tanks six feet high and of greater diameter are placed on flat cars. Into these tanks the producer empties his boxes. Besides economizing space, the tanks make it possible for the vineyardist to use fewer boxes in his harvesting.

Grape juice may be preserved without fermentation very easily, and makes a most grateful and very acceptable beverage. The juice of apples may be kept in the same way. Have the bottles and corks ready in boiling water. Heat the juice up to 170 to 175 degrees, and cork quickly. This keeps best in a cool cellar, the same as wine. This can be done in every household. We believe there would be a sale for many thousands of bottles if well advertised.—*Exchange*.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *London Wine and Spirit Gazette*, in writing of the stationary demand for French wines in that market, says in giving reasons therefor: "I do not think it would be safe to assume that the demand for this class of wine has not even increased. For, while it is possible that for the French grown wines we have a stationary demand, or even a slight falling off, it must at the same time be admitted the Australian and California Wines of the same class are gradually becoming more popular. Each year it is becoming more evident that the shippers of the newcomers are profiting by the experience which time gives, and are thereby enabled to send Wines in many instances more adapted to the English tastes than those of France. I think we can be sure of this—that if the French Wines are not on the increase, the others decidedly are."

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, September 30th, 1898.

The following is the list of our importations during the fortnight ending September 30th, 1898:

Per "Sunset," Sept. 20th, 72 barrels claret; and 24th, 61 barrels claret, Italian-Swiss Colony brand.

Per "Spartan Prince," Sept. 26th, 50 cases tomato paste, and 126 cases tunny fish, in oil, Chiappa brand; and 100 bags Italian rice, Profumo brand.

Per "Kaiser Wilhelm," 28th, 50 cases half moon oil, Ardoino & Bonavera brand, and 70 baskets Reggiano cheese.

Respectfully,

L. GANDOLFI & Co.



P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY

ASTI, SONOMA CO., CAL.
MADERA, MADERA CO., CAL.

... PRODUCERS OF THE FINEST ...

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES

(NATURALLY FERMENTED IN BOTTLES)

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

Grand Diploma of Honor
Highest Award Genoa, Italy, 1892
Gold Medal Cal. Midw. Fair, 1894

Gold Medal Dublin, Ireland, 1892
Gold Medal Columbian Exp'n, 1893
Silver Medal Bordeaux, France, 1895

DEPOT and CELLARS, 109 and 111 BATTERY ST.,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS.

MAIN OFFICE, 518 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

P. C. ROSSI VERMOUTH and FERNET-AMARO

Gold Medal Turin, 1894

Highest Award Chicago, 1894

L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.

Then it is claimed that the plaintiff violated the 14th paragraph of the contract, to defendant's damage in the sum of \$25,000.

Plaintiff, in its answer to the amended cross-complaint, denies the violation of the contract as alleged, and avers, to the contrary, its faithful performance of the same.

The first question for the court to decide in the case is the defense now urged by the plaintiff that the contract is void as being in restraint of trade, and void as against public policy, inasmuch as it creates an unlawful monopoly. This defense was not urged by plaintiff until after the close of defendant's case on its cross-complaint, but up to that time plaintiff evidently relied upon the legality of the contract, as it is made the basis of its claim to recover from the defendant, and when it is taken into account that the testimony would inevitably entitle defendant to a judgment for damages against plaintiff, the change of heart of the plaintiff is significant. But, of course, the plaintiff is not estopped from taking that position and urging that defense to the cross-complaint, and it therefore becomes necessary for the court to pass upon the defense urged.

I will consider, firstly, the defense that the contract creates an unlawful monopoly, and is for that reason void, because such contracts are against public policy.

An agreement, the purport or effect of which is to create a monopoly, is unlawful if it relates to some staple commodity or thing of general requirement and use, or of necessity, and not something of mere luxury or convenience. (Herriman v. Menzies, 115 Cal., 21.) A monopoly exists where all of an article of trade or commerce within a community or district is brought within the hands of one man or set of men so as to practically bring the handling or production of the commodity or thing within such single control, to the exclusion of competition or free traffic therein. Anything less than this is not a monopoly. (Ib., 20-21.)

In Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association v Houck—Texas —(21 Southwestern Report., 692), it was held—(see Syllabus) —“A combination of persons and firms in a city for the control of the sale of beer and the cessation of competition *inter se* is not void at common law as against public policy, although in restraint of trade, since beer is not an article of prime necessity, and its sale is closely restricted by public policy.” The same principle, I take it, applies to wine.

Without, however, putting the decision upon the ground stated in the last citation—which to my mind would be all-sufficient—it is nevertheless clear to me that the contract does not create an unlawful monopoly, inasmuch as not all or nearly all of the wines of any district or community are sought to be controlled through its provisions by the parties thereto. A contract which provides for the control of but three-fourths of a commodity is not a monopoly, under the decision of our Supreme Court in Merriam v. Menzies, and this case is the latest expression of the law by our Supreme Court.

Considering now the defense that the contract is void because in restraint of trade, as being violative of Section 1673 of the Civil Code:—

That Section is as follows, to wit:

“Every contract by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, otherwise than as provided in the next two sections, is to that extent void.”

Of this defense, counsel for defendant in their brief say:

“One of the covenants contained in the agreement of February 16, 1895, namely, the covenant of the defendant not to manufacture wine in a number of counties, * * * falls within the prohibition of Section 1673 of the Civil Code, and is, therefore, to that extent void; but it is not illegal.”

Further quoting defendant's counsel — “This is expressly held in Brown vs. Kling, 101 Cal., 300, and Carpet Beating Works vs. Jones, 102 Cal., 508. In such a case it is the duty of the courts to divide the covenants, enforcing those which are valid, and declaring void only such covenants as fall within the prohibition of the statute. (Brown vs. Kling, *supra*; Carpet Beating Works vs. Jones, *supra*; Ragsdale vs. Nagle, 106 Cal., 338.) Eliminating under this rule the covenants by which the defendant agreed not to manufacture wine in certain counties, eliminating even all covenants restricting prices, we still have left a complete and unquestionable contract for the sale and purchase of wine which the court must enforce.”

Further quoting defendant's counsel:—

“In regard to the covenants restricting prices at which wines should be sold, we submit the same argument as we submitted in regard to the covenant not to manufacture wines in certain counties. If objectionable at all, it was simply void under Section 1673 of the Civil Code, but not illegal, even though in restraint of trade. An agreement between persons to maintain prices, or an agreement by a vendor not to sell other goods at less prices than those fixed in the contract, is not even illegal. (Herriman vs. Menzies, 115 Cal., 16. Schwalm vs. Holmes, 40 Cal., 665. Cohen vs. Berlin Envelope Co., 41 N. Y., Sup., 345. Twomey vs. Ice Company, 66 Cal., 233. Smith vs. N. P. R. R. Co., 115 Cal., 584; and particularly where such agreement is a mere incident to the sale of goods:—U. S. vs. Freight Association, 166 U. S., 299; Brett vs. Ebel, 51 N. Y., Sup., 573.)”

If it were necessary to concede that a contract not to manufacture wines was inhibited by Section 1673 of the Civil Code, I think the position contended for by defendant in the quoted parts of its brief would have to be sustained and upheld by the court as being the law applicable to the case. But I do not believe a contract not to manufacture wine is within the prohibition of Section 1673 of the Civil Code. My convictions are predicated upon the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Harrison and others vs. Lockhart, 25 Indiana, 112.

The opinion is quite lengthy, for which reason I will not quote the entire decision, but will give sufficient extracts therefrom to exhibit the principles there enunciated.

The Supreme Court say: “The appellants brought this action upon a bond, the condition of which was that the appellee would not engage thereafter, at any time, nor in any manner whatever, in the business of retailing or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or otherwise, within the original plat of the town of Martinsville, Morgan county, or within one mile thereof, by himself or through the agency of any other person whomsoever. The consideration of the bond was the payment of \$40. The penalty was in the sum of \$500. The breach of the bond assigned is, that the appellee has engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the limits of the original town plat of Martinsville. A demurrer was sustained to the complaint. This is the error assigned:—

“it will be seen * * * that it has not been the policy, either in England or in this country, to encourage the traffic in intoxicating liquor; but that, in this country, the whole action of the legislative power has been uniformly to limit, restrict, or absolutely prohibit the traffic.

“The effect of the entire legislation on the liquor traffic has been, not to encourage persons to embark in the business, but to hedge it about with restrictions and qualifications, and overshadow it with pains and penalties. The whole course of legislation on this subject prevents any presumption being indulged that this traffic, like other employments, adds to the wealth of the nation or the convenience of the public.

“The formal declaration that the granting of the permis-

IMPORTATIONS

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From August 15th to August 31st, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOH. SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GIN, BRANDY		
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Kegs	Cases.	1/2-Bls.	
C W Craig & Co.	65	150							
Bode & Haslett				70					
O F T Co.				73	30	51			
William Wolff & Co.		195	104						
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	140		65					
Crown Dist Co.		125		73					
Shea, Boqueraz & Co.		100							
Christy & Wise				89					
A P Hotaling & Co.				75					
B D Pike & Co.				15					
Sherwood & Sherwood			154	175					
Jesse Moore Hunt & Co.				70					
Shea, Boqueraz & Co.				65					
1. Dannenbaum			29			15			
1. Siebenhauser.			92						
C Rhyner.				1					
N J Walter.				1					
P Dugan.				1					
Greenberg & Co.				1					
W J Dyer.				1					
Total.	75	850	631	734	109	66			

From September 1st to September 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALCOHOL. SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			RUM.		
	Cases	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls	1/2-b kegs	bbls	1/2-b kegs	
L. Cohen & Son			65						
C W Craig & Co.			140	554					
William Wolff & Co.		65	65	100					
Bode & Haslett.				214	2				
Crown Dist Co.			120						
Jones, Mundy & Co.		10	210				10		
J F Flunel.				60					
L. Tausig.				104					
O F T Co.				50					
Roth & Co.				75	10	5			
E A Fargo.				75					
Shea Boqueraz & Co.				75					
Spruance, Stanley & Co				75					
Goldberg Bowen & Co				5					
Sherwood & Sherwood				5					
Redington & Co				60					
B O Logan.				1					
J Winter.						1			
Total	75	630	700	800	13	5	10		

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Date.	From	Contents.	Consignees.
July 1	Hamburg via N O.	11 barrels Hoffman whisky.	Louis Tausig & Co.
23	"	47 cases wine.	F Berton
23	"	5 cases rum.	"
23	"	1 case H. neuus.	"
23	Liverpool via N O.	50 cases champagne.	Chas Meinecke & Co
23	"	30 baskets champagne.	"
23	Hamburg via N O.	13 cases liquors.	A Vignier
23	Southampton via NY50	cases gin.	A B Wilberforce
27	N Y Bonded W H.	10 octaves wine.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
27	Liverpool via N V.	54 cases wine.	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
27	Hamburg via N O.	1 case liquors.	F Berton
27	"	2 cases liquors.	A Vignier
Aug. 1	Chicago W H.	50 bbls ginger ale.	Meigs & Co
1	Liverpool via N Y.	5 cases whisky.	Sherwood & Sherwood
1	Hamburg via Gals.	25 cases wine.	Wm Wolff & Co
6	Liverpool via N O.	160 cases champagne.	Macondray & Co
8	Genoa via N Y.	24 cases bitters etc.	Grancucci Bros
9	H mbg via Galveston	28 cases wine.	A Vignier
25	N Y Bonded W H.	60 cases champagne.	Order.
30	Antwerp via N O.	67 cases wine.	Bibo, Newman & Stenberg
30	"	60 cases champagne.	Macondray & Co
Sept 1	Rotterdam via N Y.	12 cases wine.	Louis Tausig & Co
2	Genoa via N Y.	100 cases wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
7	Liverpool via N O.	28 cases of whisky.	A B Wilberforce
17	"	15 cases wine.	Goldberg Bowen & Co

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S.S. UMATILLA, July 1, 1898.

	290 cases whisky	Christy & Wise
	230 barrels whisky	B Solomon
	30 1/2-barrels whisky	"
	80 cases bottled beer.	Hildebrand P & Co
	10 casks	Wm Wolff & Co

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S.S. QUEEN, July 6.

	185 cases whisky	B Solomon
	10 crates whisky	"
	60 barrels spirits	"

FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA—Per S.S. STARRBUCK, July 19.

	6 cases wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co
	60 cases champagne	W C Pearce & Co

FROM ENGLAND—Per SHIP CLAN MACFARLANE, July 24.

	10 cts whisky	Hellman Bros & Co
	70 bbls ginger ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood
	60 1/2-bbls	"
	50 bbls mineral water	"
	6 bbls ale	"
	16 1/2-bbls ale	"
	15 casks beer	Forbes Bros
	190 cases beer	"
	201 cases whisky.	R H Warfield
	75 cases liquors	Wm Wolff & Co
	62 barrels mineral water.	"
	150 cases whisky.	"
	10 cts	"
	50 cases	A B Wilberforce
	21 cts	Chas Meinecke & Co
	25 cases	W H Campbell
	1 1/2hd	F Townsend
	1 1/2hd	Arlington Club
	10 cts	Livingston & Co
	625 cases	Bank of Br N A
	190 cases gin	"
	680 cases stout.	"
	190 cases ale.	"
	55 cases beer	Crown Dist Co
	6 casks wine.	Order
	6 sixteenth wine.	Order marked A in diam'd
	105 cases whisky.	Order
	90 barrels mineral water.	Order
	30 cases liquors.	Order marked F & S
	250 cases beer	Order marked F
	300 cases stout	Order
	50 cases ale	Order

FROM ANTWERP—Per BRITISH SHIP GLENBROOK, July 26.

	30 cases bitters	A Vignier
	4 casks wine.	"
	10 cts geneva	Crown Dist Co
	5 cases brandy.	Livingston & Co
	50 cases Picon	J De Fremery & Co
	60 cases geneva	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	60 cases wine	W P Fuller
	20 barrels whisky.	J H Boden & Co
	200 cases whisky.	Order
	150 cases mineral water.	Order
	150 cases geneva	Order
	35 octaves	Order
	25 bbls	Order

FROM ANTWERP—Per BRITISH SHIP ALCIDES, July 27.

	9 cases liquors	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
	50 cases wine.	"
	15 casks	"
	1000 cases vermouth.	"
	100 cases bitters.	"
	50 cases absinthe	"
	20 cases champagne.	"
	10 cases kirschwasser.	"
	170 cases wine.	A Vignier
	19 casks wine	"
	23 cases liquors	"
	160 cases brandy.	"
	10 casks brandy	"
	200 cases absinthe	"
	50 cases bitters	"
	515 cases vermouth	"
	15 cases maraschino.	"
	610 barrels whisky.	Order marked Senior
	100	Order
	200	Order marked D
	35 cases wine	Chas Meinecke & Co
	20 casks prime juice	"
	100 cases liquors.	"
	300 cases vermouth	Goldberg Bowen & Co
	200 cases mineral water.	Order

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S.S. UMATILLA, July 31.

	70 bbls wood alcohol	Berry Bros
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FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA, Per S.S. SAN BLAS, August 1.

	6 cases ferret.	F Nierri
	20 cases vermouth	"
	50 cases wine	Florien Bros

FROM ENGLAND—Per SHIP CLAN GRAHAM, August 3.

	50 cases bottled beer.	Hellman Bros & Co
	112 pkgs spirits.	Goldberg Bowen & Co
	275 cases	C W Craig & Co.
	80 cases whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood
	80 cases wine and spirits.	Crown Dist Co
	95 cases bottled beer.	"
	35 casks beer.	W H Campbell
	16 cases mineral water.	"
	210	"
	50 cases gin.	United Agency Co
	1 cask whisky	J De Fremery & Co
	350 cases bottled beer.	J J Moore & Co
	12 octaves wine and spirits	Order marked D O G
	50 cases geneva	" M M B
		" V in di'm'd

FROM EUROPE—Via PANAMA, Per S.S. SAN JUAN, August 10.

	2 cases wine.	Pascal Dubedat & Co
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FROM OVERLAND Via VANCOUVER—Per S. S. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 10.

	97 cases champagne	W D Osborn
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FROM OVERLAND Via VANCOUVER—Per S. S. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 25.

	10 cases wine.	A B Wilberforce
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FROM HAMBURG—PER BR. SHIP CAPE CLEAR, August 29.

50 cases aqua vit.	Naber Alts & Brune
50 barrels Whisky	F Chevalier & Co
100 " "	C W Craig & Co
150 " "	Wm Wolff & Co
125 " "	W G Goldney
60 " "	Rosenblatt Co
50 " "	Hasselt & Bailey
620 " "	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. UMATILLA, August 30.

15 cases wine.	A B Wilberforce
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FROM EUROPE—VIA PANAMA, PER S. S. ACAPULCO, August 31.

36 cases liquors.	Woods, Mallard & Sch
18 cases liquors.	Wm Wolff & Co
1 case brandy.	E G Lyons & Co
15 cases mineral water.	C Biss

FROM VANCOUVER—PER S. S. QUEEN, September 4.

36 cases wine.	London and S F Bank
From Overland—	
135 bbls bottled beer.	Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP GALENA, September 12.

500 cases Absinthe.	J De Fremery & Co
175 cases wine.	"
12 cases wine.	"
55 cases liquors.	"
50 cases gin.	Wm Wolff & Co
100 cases vermouth.	Goldberg Bowen & Co
500 cases "	C W Craig & Co
100 barrels whisky.	"
125 cases mineral water.	Tillmann & Bendel
150 cases bottled beer.	Crown Dist Co
10 octaves geneva.	"
50 cases "	"
30 casks gin.	Chas Meinecke & Co
21 barrels Whisky	Greenbaum & Co
100 cases mineral water.	Order
222 cases wine.	A Vignier
25 casks wine.	"
21 octaves wine.	"
85 cases brandy.	"
75 cases bitters.	"
210 cases absinthe.	"
250 cases vermouth.	"
15 cases kirsch.	"
6 cases mineral water.	"
161 cases liquors.	"

FROM PHILADELPHIA—PER SHIP CHARLES E. MOODY, Sept. 12.

65 cases mineral water.	Order
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FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP GLENAIRD, September 13.

70 cases Whisky	J C Amelang
5 casks "	"
15 cts "	Forbes Bros
35 casks beer.	"
65 cases "	"
40 cases whisky	R H Warfield & Co
100 barrels ginger ale.	Wm Wolff & Co
50 cases whisky	"
10 cts "	"
100 cases bottled beer.	Crown Dist Co.
100 cases wine	Meyer Wilson & Co
4 qrs "	"
82 octs "	"
100 cases whisky.	Chas Meinecke & Co
150 cases bottled beer.	D Nicholson
202 cases whisky.	Goldberg Bowen & Co
40 " "	Catton, Beck & Co
35 bbls mineral water	Sherwood & Sherwood
40 hf-bls "	"
250 cases ale.	Bank of Br N A
810 cases stout	"
75 cases gin.	"
250 cases whisky.	"
5 oct "	Order
1 hhd "	Order
250 cases beer	Order
10 octs sherry.	Order
150 cases brandy.	Order marked M & Co
20 octs sherry	" H in diam'd
100 cases bottled beer	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. UMATILLA, Sept. 14.

300 cases champagne.	W D Osborn
30 casks bottled beer.	Hildebrandt Posner & Co

FROM HONOLULU—PER BR C. D. BRYANT, September 17.

226 cases whisky	Spruance Stanley & Co
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FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP ILLAWARRA, September 17.

1 hhd beer.	A B Wilberforce
45 cases Sphars.	Crown Dist Co
2 casks wine.	Pascal Dubedat & Co
100 cases ale.	Wm Wolff & Co
500 cases bottled beer.	Bank of Br N A.
50 cases gin.	Order
125 cases stout.	Order
9 hlds ale.	Order

FROM OVERLAND—VIA VANCOUVER, PER S. S. QUEEN, Sept. 19.

20 cases wine.	Du Vivier & Co
500 cases whisky.	Wm Wolff & Co

FROM NEW YORK—VIA PANAMA, PER S. S. STARBUCK, Sept. 20.

500 barrels Whisky.	Order mk'd W in diamond
From Europe	
1 cask wine.	P C Rossi
50 cases wine.	F Norri
100 cases brandy.	A Vignier

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP VIMDEVA, September 22.

400 cases geneva.	Chas Meinecke & Co
875 cases geneva.	A C Pencock & Co
145 cases wine.	Chas Meinecke & Co
100 cases brandy.	Wm Wolff & Co
15 casks "	J De Fremery & Co
60 cases "	Pascal Dubedat & Co
500 cases vermouth.	"
19 cases curacao.	"
50 cases bitters.	"
20 cases wine.	"
10 cases kirsch.	"
100 cases mineral water.	Order marked E M
21 cases wine.	" G
158 cases mineral water.	" O
550 casks "	Johannis
1 case wine	Order

Gothenberg System a Failure.

The Gothenberg system of turning over the sale of liquor to the State, on which South Carolina modeled its famous Dispensary plan, has been repealed in Norway.

The Norwegians, alarmed at the spread of drunkenness, repealed the existing law, and substituted for it a law decreeing absolute prohibition. The result has been a lamentable failure. Drunkenness increased from the very moment of the passage of the prohibition act. Illicit distilleries were set up everywhere. Children were found intoxicated and arrests increased 50 per cent. Thus the old world adds its testimony to the experience of the new—prohibition does not prohibit.

The "Pearl of Epernay."

By strictly adhering to the conservative traditions of the old honored custom of the ancient house of Moët & Chandon, the present management's aim is not to turn out immense quantities, but it has well succeeded in its endeavor for recognition on part of the connoisseurs by catering principally to the aristocratic classes in Europe and better custom all over the world.

Their "White Seal" (Grande Cuvee), justly called the "Pearl of Epernay," owing to its pleasant and insinuating properties peculiar to that district, appeals to the palate of the cultured, and in shipping wine of this well known, standard quality, this establishment, the largest in the world, is kept constantly busy.

From W. A. Taylor & Co.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1898.

Do you know Oporto Ports? Will take great pleasure in sending you a line of samples of the "Silva & Cosen's" Ports. They will surprise you by showing the wonderful values that famed house ship. Tawney or full-bodied wines, just as you want them.

W. A. TAYLOR & Co., Sole Agents.

Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., of London, announce that, owing to the development of their business, they have found it necessary to have largely increased cellars and storage accommodation, and it being impossible to add to their Regent-street premises, they have built large stores, cellars and offices in a more convenient building adjoining Waterloo Bridge, and having a frontage on the River Thames. Their address will, consequently, in future be, "Big Tree" Wine Store, Waterloo Bridge, London, from which all the business of the Company will be conducted.

WANTED—A practical and scientific overseer, with nine years' experience in all branches in Germany, seeks a place as superintendent of a vineyard or wine-cellar in California. For further particulars, apply to the REVIEW. (11-12)

sion to engage in the employment will, in each instance, be conducive to the public good, is no longer required, but the continued restrictive legislation on the subject certainly forbids us to conclude that there has been so radical a change in the policy of the law-givers as to create a presumption in favor of the trade, and bring it within the rule prohibiting, for the sake of the public good, any man to contract not to engage in that employment.

"In our judgment, it is not in contravention of the policy of legislation in this State for an inhabitant to bind himself, upon a sufficient consideration, not to engage in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the territory embraced in the contract may be co-extensive with the legislative jurisdiction."

To the same effect are 57 Michigan, 362, and 27 Southwestern, 392, *supra*.

While the restrictions regulating the liquor traffic in the State of California may not be as stringent, onerous or restrictive as those which prevail in the State of Indiana, there are, nevertheless, enough restrictions and restraints placed upon it to make it clear that it is not the public policy of this State to foster and encourage the traffic, and therefore the traffic is not within the inhibitions of Section 1673 of the Civil Code.

This section of the Code is not the creation of any new principle of law, but is merely a statutory re-enactment of the common law, and therefore the section should be construed in accordance with the common law. It follows from the foregoing that the contract, the alleged violations of which are made the basis of defendant's attempted recovery, is not void, either as creating an unlawful monopoly or as being in restraint of trade.

It now becomes proper to consider the plaintiff's and defendant's respective claims to a recovery against the other.

At the trial, defendant did not seriously dispute plaintiff's right to recover the balance alleged to be due and unpaid for wines actually sold and delivered to defendant, and the testimony clearly establishes plaintiff's right to recover the amount prayed for in the complaint. Wherefore plaintiff is allowed a recovery accordingly.

Upon the other hand, plaintiff did not seriously deny having been guilty of some of the violations of the contract, for which defendant seeks to recover damages, but there is a great divergence between them as to what should be the amount of recovery, arising mainly, however, from different constructions of the contract.

I am satisfied that defendant has proved some violations of the contract, as charged by plaintiff in every count, but the proof as to the extent to which the same was violated, as charged in some of the counts, is so unsatisfactory, uncertain, and indefinite that a judgment for defendant other than one for nominal damages cannot be predicated. Breaches of other counts, however, have been proved substantially as charged.

I shall first dispose of the two counts which treat of the shortages in the deliveries to defendant, and the first of these is the shortage in the delivery of the vintage of 1894 and earlier vintages.

The contract called for the delivery of 4,000,000 gallons of wine, but no more than 2,847,288½ gallons were delivered, thus leaving a shortage of 1,152,711½ gallons.

Upon the trial, I held that the expressions in the contract "for sale," "controlled by," and "in the possession of" were used by the parties as equivalents, or synonyms, and I am constrained to adhere to that construction as being the correct one.

Under this construction of the contract, the testimony is conclusive to the effect that plaintiff had ample wine available to fulfill the contract with defendant, and its breach in that

respect entitles defendant to a recovery of the damages sustained thereby.

Upon the question of the amount of damages, for brevity's sake I quote from "Points and Figures," submitted by defendant's counsel:

"Deliveries of the vintage of '94 continued during the months of February and March, 1896, the Mayfield wine being delivered during these months. From April 18th to April 24th, 1896, occurred frosts which raised the price of wine in the market of San Francisco. Thereafter wines of the vintage of '94 were worth in the market—

"Lachman's testimony, 19½ c. per gallon. Trans., P. 453;

"Landsberger's testimony, 22 c. per gallon. Trans., P. 472;

"Schilling's testimony, 20 c. per gallon. Trans., P. 481-2.

"Taking less than the average of these opinions of 7½ c. per gallon, as the basis of our damage, we have the following:

"Shortage in delivery of '94 vintage, 1,152,711½ gallons. This, at 7½ cents, would equal \$86,453.35½."

Plaintiff contends that the breach of the contract for non-delivery occurred at the end of each month, the contract providing for the delivery of no more than 500,000 gallons per month, and that the damage sustained by defendant for failure of delivery is the difference between the contract and the market prices at times of the breach. The testimony, however, discloses that the parties acquiesced in a modification of the contract, if that were necessary, to the extent of permitting plaintiff to make up the shortages in deliveries during February and March and other months at a later time. That deliveries of '94 wines did not cease, in fact, until March, 1896. In fact, they continued until the frosts which occurred in 1896, and which increased the market price of wines.

The case of Hill vs. Smith, 34 Vermont, 536, decides that—"An agreement to enlarge the time stipulated for the performance of a contract requires no new extraneous consideration to support it; the plaintiff's promise to accept performance within the enlarged time being a sufficient consideration to support the defendant's promise to perform within such enlarged time. The rule of damages where time of performance has been extended will be the market price of the commodity at the time of the refusal to deliver it under the terms of such extension." A very strong decision by the Supreme Court of the United States to the same effect was rendered in Roberts vs. Benjamin, 124 U. S., 64.

It follows, therefore, that for the breach of the contract now under consideration, defendant should recover of the plaintiff \$86,453.35½.

Of the vintage of '95, only 3,380,928½ gallons were delivered. (In speaking of wines available and wines delivered, in this opinion, I refer only to standard wines.) As to the amount of wine available to plaintiff from which to deliver to defendant 5,000,000 gallons, the testimony is very voluminous, and I cannot undertake to quote it even in part; but I am clearly satisfied that plaintiff had more than enough standard wine available, of the vintage of '95, to deliver defendant the full amount of 5,000,000 gallons contracted to be delivered, and the extent of shortages in the deliveries amounts to 1,619,071½ gallons.

Upon the question of the amount of defendant's damages for the breach under consideration, I again, for brevity, quote from defendant's "Points and Figures":

"Deliveries of this vintage ceased in December, 1896. Up to January 1, 1897, the value of wines of the vintage of 1895 were as follows:

"Lachman's testimony, 17½ to 18 c. per gallon. Trans., P. 463.

"Landsberger's testimony, 18 c. per gallon. Trans., P. 472-3.

Schilling's testimony, 17½ to 18 c. per gallon. Trans., P. 481-2.

"The average of these opinions would fix our damage at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per gallon. Amount to be delivered under contract, 5,000,000 gallons; amount actually delivered to defendant, 3,380,928 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; shortage in delivery of '95 wines, 1,619,071 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, which at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per gallon equals \$44,524.46."

The testimony having been correctly quoted, and the estimates and calculations being correct and in accordance with law, it follows that for the breach under consideration defendant is entitled to a recovery from plaintiff in the sum of \$44,524.46.

Plaintiff also failed to deliver the proper proportion of wines from the various counties as agreed, particularly from the county of Napa, the standard wines from which, according to expert testimony, are superior to that grown in other counties. But it is almost impossible to assess the difference in quality in money, and for that reason defendant will be allowed only nominal damages for this breach in the sum of \$2.00—\$1.00 for the breach thereof with reference to the vintage of '94, and \$1.00 for the breach thereof with reference to the vintage of '95.

For the breach of Paragraph 10 of the contract by plaintiff defendant is awarded as damages the sum of \$1.00.

For the breach of Paragraph 14 of the contract by plaintiff defendant is awarded as damages the sum of \$1.00.

Paragraph 14 of the contract, which contained the negative covenant not to undersell the defendant, was not violated by the members of the plaintiff generally. The most flagrant violation of said covenant was by the manager of the plaintiff, John H. Wheeler; and his efforts at dissembling to hide his transgressions while giving his testimony were in strange contrast to the frankness of some of the other officers of the plaintiff, who testified without reserve and with evident honesty. When it is considered that almost all the evidence in the case in support of the defendant's cross-complaint was found in the books and documents produced by plaintiff, the honesty of the officers and members generally in their dealings with defendant must be apparent to all. It is therefore very unfortunate that plaintiff should now find itself under great obligations to defendant, as evidenced by this opinion.

It follows, from what has been said, that plaintiff is entitled to recover from defendant the amount prayed for in its complaint, and that defendant is entitled to recover from plaintiff the sum of \$130,981.81.

That the amount of the plaintiff's recovery should be offset against the amount of defendant's recovery *pro tanto*, and that judgment should be entered in favor of defendant against plaintiff for the balance.

Let findings and judgment be prepared accordingly.

(Signed) GEORGE H. BAHR, Judge.

E. H. PILLSBURY, ESQ., and

CHICKERING, THOMAS & GREGORY, *Att'ys for Defendant.*

D. M. DELMAS, ESQ., and

BIGELOW & TITUS, *Attorneys for Plaintiff.*

The WINE, SPIRIT & TOBACCO REVIEW takes pleasure in furnishing its readers with the full decision of Judge Bahrs, of the Superior Court, in the suit of the California Wine Makers' Corporation *vs.* the California Wine Association. The questions at issue between the parties have never been fully understood by the members of the Corporation nor by the public at large. The decision states the points at issue very clearly and concisely; but of course the evidence of the several witnesses who gave testimony is too voluminous for publication, and is not given in the decision nor published herein.

The decision states that the amount claimed to be due the plaintiff, the California Wine Makers' Corporation, is cor-

rect, and they receive judgment in the sum of \$30,019.94, being for wine delivered but not paid for.

The justice of the award of a balance found due the Corporation is conceded, said amount having been fixed and determined by the evidence presented during the trial. It is understood that the Association did not deny the debt, but held the amount for a counter claim for damages, and refused to pay the same until all the terms of the contract had been complied with.

The decision states, further, that the claim made by the defendant, the California Wine Association, that the wine contracted for was not delivered according to contract, was proven, and the defendant is therefore entitled to damages for breach of contract, and judgment is rendered in defendant's favor in the sum of \$130,981.81.

The other questions at issue were settled by judgments in nominal sums of one dollar. The judgments rendered seem to meet the approval of the "trade."

No one questions the justice of the award of damages to the Association for a breach of contract on the part of the Corporation. The said breach of contract being established by legal methods and in a court of competent jurisdiction, the allowance of damages follows by operations of law.

The claim of the Corporation that the contract was void, on the ground that it created an unlawful monopoly and was contrary to law and against public policy, being in restriction of trade, etc., may be true; but even if so, if it was good enough for them when said contract was entered into, and good enough to transact two years' business under, and good enough to commence suit with, it should be good enough to stand by to the end, and it is not to their credit to enter such a plea in their defense.

The contract was held to be legal, and the plea of the Wine Makers' Corporation overruled. The Judge quotes from the decisions of courts in other pertinent cases on this point, to show that the contract was made in an article held to be outside of the laws on which the Corporation relied for their plea.

The argument that the contract was void because the trade in wine was not a trade in a staple commodity or a thing of general requirement, use or necessity, and was not therefore a thing to be encouraged or fostered by protection of law, does not commend itself to the general public of California. The use of wine is as necessary, to those accustomed to it, as the use of coffee, tea or sugar to others, and equally harmless in its results. The law should make no distinction between articles in ordinary use, as perhaps more than one half now used by mankind may not be a "necessity."

In our opinion, the contract was in the interests of all, and should have been strictly adhered to. It was in the interests of the merchants and consumers as well as for the producer. It was an honorable contract, and the member of the Corporation who broke its terms committed an act that has resulted in great pecuniary loss to every member of the Corporation, as well as to other producers, merchants, and the various industries related to or depending upon the wine industry. The result of such breach of contract has been felt in every State of the Union, but especially in California.

As to who was the responsible party for said breach of contract, we quote from the findings of the court, as follows:

"Paragraph 14 of the contract, which contained the negative covenant not to undersell this defendant, was not violated by the members of the plaintiff generally. The most flagrant violation of said covenant was by the manager of the plaintiff, John H. Wheeler; and his efforts at dissembling to hide his transgressions while giving his testimony were in strange contrast to the frankness of some of the other officers of the

THE HOTALING J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES

CERTIFIED
AS THE BEST
IN THE MARKET

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECT AND POSITIVE STATEMENT OF THEIR
ABSOLUTE PURITY MADE BY AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST OF THE HIGHEST STANDING

A. P. HOTALING & COMPANY

NO. 529-537 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, SAMPLES OF YOUR J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET, AND FIND THEREIN NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS WHATEVER—NO FUSEL OIL, NO MINERAL ACIDS, NOR VEGETABLE DRUGS. THE WHISKIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. FURTHER, I CAN STATE THAT, FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE OF **GREATER MEDICINAL EFFICACY** THAN ANY OF THE ALLEGED FINE AMERICAN WHISKIES SOLD IN THIS CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893

GOVERNMENT ROOMS
NOS. 48 & 49 MONTGOMERY BLOCK

C. A. Ogden,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

F. CHEVALIER & CO.

9, 11, 13, 15 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHOLESALE

WINES AND LIQUORS

**Eastern Shipments
a Specialty**

PROPRIETORS
Chateau Chevalier Vineyard and Winery

Branch Office, Portland, Or.
242 Washington Street

CITY BREWERY . . .

OFFICE:
Cor. 12th and H Streets

Ruhstaller's "Gilt Edge" Steam Beer

BEST
BEER In the World

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IMPORTATIONS

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

COPYRIGHTED.

From September 15th to September 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		GIN.		BRANDY.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Kegs	Cases.	1/2-Bls	
L. Cahen & Son.		65							
L. Tausig.		65							
C W Craig & Co.	12	120							
William Wolf & Co.	20	110							
Crown Dist. Co.	30	280		70					
J. A. Granerholz & Co.				65					
Shea, Boqueron & Co.				65					
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	300		75					
Royal Eagle Dist. Co.				75					
A P Hotelling				5					
H Heitman				15					
Man Sadler & Co			15	15					
Sherwood & Sherwood					2		5		
I. Siebenhaun			20						
A B Wilberforce								25	
Carroll & Carroll				10					
J M Flinger				1					
J Kessler & Co				8					
H M Nutt				1					
C G Meyer				1					
Reiss Bros				1					
McFarland & Co				1					
Total.....	72	910	35	468	12	5	25		

From October 1st to October 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.		GIN.		BRANDY.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases	Bbls.	1/2-bbl	Kegs	Bbls.	K'gs	
William Wolf Co.	20	105	85				20		
Jones, Mundy & Co.		305							
Bode & Haslett			30	111	2		7	105	
Crown Dist. Co.		120							
C W Craig & Co.	2	135							
Christy & Wise			500						
Moore Hunt & Co.				120	50				
G F T Co			12	71	10	15			
M McCartney				68					
M Elchhardt				75					
I. Siebenhaun.							35	32	
D B Pike				65					
J Sronie & Co.				75					
L. Cahen & Son.	10	65							
G Wilkens				2					
Carroll & Carroll				5					
I. Lehenbaum.				1					
Levenson & Co.				1					
Total	32	788	627	594	42	15	7	125	35

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

Date.	From	Contents.	Consignees.
Sept 24	London via N. O.	10 cases wine	G F B
24		9 cases wine	H A B
29	Genoa via N. Y.	25 cases liquors	G B
Oct 5	Havre via N. Y.	325 cases champagne	W W & Co
11	N Y Bonded W. H.	35 barrels ginger ale	W A R
11	Liverpool via N. Y.	100 cases champagne	C F S & P
18	N Y Bonded W. H.	299 cases champagne	C G & Co.

From A. Guckenheimer & Co.

PITTSBURG, October 1, 1898.

We propose to start up our Freeport Distillery this month and intend to produce in the neighborhood of 13,000 barrels up to and including May next; our production last season was a little over 10,000 barrels, and the season previous our distillery had remained idle. Our total production for the three seasons, therefore, shows to be less than 24,000 barrels, or an average of less than 8,000 barrels per annum, against withdrawals footing up 14,378 barrels during the last year (Sept. 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1898), and an average of annual withdrawals of 12,554 barrels for the past three years (Sept. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1898); in other words, our production for three years will be less than 24,000 barrels, while our withdrawals for the same period, including two of the dullest years ever known to the trade, have been 37,663 barrels. These figures speak for themselves.

Respectfully,

A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Winfield Scott, one of the editors of the REVIEW, has been rusticated at Los Angeles for the past few weeks. Bro. Scott has been greatly troubled with rheumatism, and goes to the southland for change of climate. It is hoped that the change may effect the desired cure, to enable him to return to his editorial duties. Upon his return the REVIEW will fairly bristle with statistics and other valuable information.

Grape shipping associations have not been successful in controlling the market through restricting the movement of the fruit. Early this month efforts were made among some of the regular shippers to keep fruit off the market until prices advanced materially, but unfortunately ample supplies appeared from other sources, and some low prices have been scored.—*Illinois Farmer.*

On the whole we do not think that the liquor trade of the United States or of the Dominion need fear serious disarrangement of the existing conditions. Certainly, as far as the distillers of this country are concerned, their interests are small, as the Canadian Government has forbidden American distilled spirits in bulk to enter the country in less packages than 100 wine gallons. This is a subterfuge, but it has been effective in reducing exports from this country to a minimum.

Mr. E. J. Curley's new distillery was built not alone from the stand-point of utility, but of beauty as well, and the mash room resembles the interior of a church or cathedral. When the distilleries are not running Mr. Curley allows religious bodies to use this room as a church, which makes clear the following telegram: "(Special).—Nicholasville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Dr. Rutherford E. Douglas, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, and Rev. Mr. Zeigler, the Presbyterian minister at Spearsville, have recently closed a protracted meeting at Curley's distillery, nine miles from here, on the Kentucky river. The peculiar feature of the meeting was that it was held in the mash-room of the distillery. A passer by could hear the singing and preaching in one room, while tubs which once contained the fermenting liquor, now stored in the immense warehouse, were visible through the windows of the adjoining department."—*Bonfort's.*

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne..Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....{Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

* * * * *

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

BEER

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

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From September 15th to September 30, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	90			100	20	40
E G Lyons Co.	80					
Hilbert Bros	240					
Baldwin Grotto.				50	10	
C A Zinkand				60		
Total.	410			210	30	40

From October 1st to October 15, 1898.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				55	10	
W Bogen					135	
Hansen & K (Oakland)				30	30	60
C W Craig & Co.	120					
Goldberg Bowen & Co			90			
Total.	120		90	85	175	60

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 20th to September 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Consuelo	Mahakora	Cal Wineries	1 barrel bottled.	\$ 11
City of Sydney	La Libertad	S F Breweries, Ltd.	1 case bottled	5
Australia	Honolulu	Enterprise Brew Co.	10 cks 200 bbls bottl	865
"	"	National breweries.	225 bbls bulk	975
"	"	"	15 bbls 25 cks bulk	270
Total, 10 casks, 301 barrels, 1 case bottled, and 240 bbls 25 casks bulk.				\$2,217

From October 1st to October 20, 1898.

Irmgard	Honolulu	Buffalo Br Co.	46 cases bottled	\$ 345
"	"	Hilbert Bros	80 bbls 35 cs bottled	920
S G Wilder	"	Anheuser-Busch Br Co	75 bbls 30 cases	825
Santiago	Hilo	S F Breweries Ltd	2 casks bottled	21
"	"	"	4 bbls bulk	19
China	Hong Kong	"	250 casks bottled	2,475
"	Calcutta	S P Co.	100 casks bottled	603
"	Shanghai	"	100 barrels bottled	910
"	Hongkong	"	944 barrels bottled	5,733
Alameda	Wellington	S F Breweries Ltd	20 cases bottled	129
"	Dundin	"	70 cases bottled	603
"	Sydney	"	6 casks bottled	34
"	Apia	"	4 barrels bulk	19
City of Panama	Corinto	"	12 cases bottled	60
Curacao	Acajutla	"	60 cases bottled	225
"	Santa Rosalia	F Santeller	22 cases bottled	84
"	"	S F Breweries Ltd.	57 cases bottled	298
"	"	"	10 cases bottled	105
"	"	"	10 cases bottled	48
San Blas	Amapala	Sherwood & Sherwood	2 cases bottled	10
"	Champerico	S F Breweries Ltd	16 cases bottled	52
"	San Benito	"	6 cases bottled	54
City of Peking	Kongkong	"	140 casks bulk	1,380
"	"	S P Co.	3120 barrels bottled	19,560
Tropic Bird	Tabiti	S F Breweries Ltd.	1 case bottled	11
Gen Banning	San Blas	"	1 barrel bottled	11
W H Dimond	Honolulu	"	50 casks bottled	525
C D Bryant	Hilo	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	109 casks bottled.	754
"	"	Williams D & Co.	95 barrels bottled	720
"	"	"	120 casks bottled.	863
Gaelic	Yokohama	S P Co	2000 barrels bottled	12,100
Total, 387 cases, 628 casks, 6414 barrels, bottled, and 8 barrels and 140 casks bulk				\$49,507

What connection is there between the manufacture of beer and the stage? Every little while the son of a rich brewer marries an actress of high or low degree. There was young Pabst of Milwaukee, who joined hands with Margaret Mather, and only a year since Margaret Craven captured young Kohler, son of the rich St. Louis brewer, and now comes the news that Frank Ehret, eldest son of the multi-millionaire New York maker of beer, has given his name to Ada Dare, one of the effulgent lights of the variety stage, whose graceful curves were much admired recently at the Casino. Are there any other brewers' sons on tap?—*News Letter*.

From Meadville Pa., Distilling Co., L't'd.

Meadville Pure Rye Whisky is guaranteed absolutely pure, and distilled from a guaranteed rye and malt formula, and with spring water. This spring is located on the premises, and from analysis stands as one of the purest and healthiest spring waters in the country.

Meadville Pure Rye Whisky needs no introduction. It is sufficient to state that it is constantly coming into favor, both as a bar and compounding whisky. It is universally giving satisfaction, its merit being recognized.

The strongest argument we can advance, and one that is generally becoming known, is that we produce a superior quality of whisky and ask less money for it than any other standard brand of whisky is sold at.

We produce only one kind of whisky, Meadville, Pa., Pure Rye, under a guaranteed rye and malt formula, and consequently not one bushel of corn enters our distillery.

Statistically we are in excellent shape. We challenge a comparison of our lists of goods in bonded and free warehouses, September 1, 1898.

Goods in bond September 1, 1898, 13,260 barrels, 541 half barrels; goods in free warehouse September 1, 1898, 165 barrels.

We are undergoing extensive improvements at our distillery and warehouses preparatory to resuming operations in October, 1898. We will erect a new fermenting house with improved fermenters, coolers, etc., and an improved heating system in our warehouses, besides other general improvements. All this at a large expense. We will then be better adapted than ever to produce and age a rye whisky superior to any other rye whisky produced.

We limit our production for the season of fall 1898 and spring 1899 to five thousand (5000) barrels. This, as will be observed, is a continuation of the policy adopted by us since 1895, not to produce in excess of the consumption.

MEADVILLE, PA., DISTILLING CO., LTD.

PETERS BROS.

CHAS. BALTZ

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CALIFORNIA



BREWING COMPANY

DOUGLAS STREET,

Between 17th and 18th Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE MISSION 228

TOBACCO

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO—SEPT. 20 TO SEPT. 30.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONTENTS.	VALUE
Australia.	Honolulu.	Hermer & Heyneman.	8 cs smo.	200 lbs \$ 97
From October 1st to October 20, 1898.				
City of Pekin.	Yokohama.	Southern Pac Co.	12 cs smok.	2989 lbs \$ 600
J D Spreckels.	Honolulu.	R Cohen.	5 boxes.	121
		Hayman Bros.	3 cs smo.	300 lbs 138
		J D Spreckels Bros & Co.	5 cs smo.	500 lbs 300
		J E Thayer.	3 box plug.	200 lbs 100
W H Diamond.	Honolulu.	J D Spreckels & Bros Co.	5 cs smo.	300 lbs 300
C D Bryant.	Hilo.	Michaeltsche Bros.	35 pks smo.	1600 lbs 800
Irmgard.	Honolulu.		4 pkg mfg.	400 lbs 200
		E F Gutschow.	116 cs mfg.	416 lbs 128
		I R Little.	20 pkg.	1000 lbs 400
Santiago.	Hilo.		20 pkg.	1000 lbs 400
China.	Hong Kong.	Sam Loy.	41 cs sm.	1127 lbs 376
			1 cs chew.	12 lbs 5
Walla Walla.	Victoria.	M P Kohlberg & Co.	1 case leaf.	55 lbs 20
Queen.			4 cs.	293 lbs 82
Unatilla.	Vancouver.		20 bales.	2006 lbs 1,500
Total value.				\$5,470

EXPORTS OF CIGARS—SEPT. 20 TO SEPT. 30, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
Australia.	Honolulu.	M Blaskower & Co.	2 cases.	10,000 \$ 328
"	"	L Frick & Co.	2 cases.	5,000 63
"	"	Hayman Bros.	1 case.	164
"	"	A Michaeltschke.	3 cases.	36,054 600
"	"	J D Spreckels & Br Co.	1 case.	10,000 500
"	"	M Phillips & Co.	1 case.	10,000 100
"	"	B Henriksen.	1 case cigars & tob.	149
Total.				\$1,904

From October 1 to October 20, 1898.

C D Bryant.	Hilo.	E F Gutschow.	1 case.	\$ 325
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EXPORTS OF CIGARETTES—OCT. 1 TO OCT. 20, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE
City of Pekin.	Yokohama.	S P Co.	100 cases.	31,518 \$5,579
"	Shanghai.		30 cases.	14,926 2,750
W H Diamond.	Honolulu.	Frederick Harris.	16 cases.	400,000 1,250
C D Bryant.	Hilo.	E F Gutschow.	11 cases.	800
Irmgard.	Honolulu.		11 cases.	605
China.	Hong Kong.	Cotton Bell Co.	6 cases.	30,000 550
"		Lon Loy.	5 cases.	93
"		S P Co.	461 cases.	25,168
Total.				\$96,685

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, ETC.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES—CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept 23 From NY Bond W B	13 bales leaf	J Schoenfeld & Co
Oct 3 " "	1 bale leaf	Diamond 5182
Oct 3 Smyrna via N Y.	3 cases tobacco	J K M
Oct 5 N Y B'd W H.	3 bales leaf	M P Kohlberg
Oct 20 From Havre via N Y	2 cases smoking	S B & Co
Oct 20 " "	10 cases snuff.	J L

FROM NEW YORK—Via PANAMA, Per S. S. SAN BLAS, October 2, 1898.

	16 cases leaf	Marked M P K & Co
--	---------------	-------------------

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, per S. S. WALLA WALLA—Oct. 9.

	101 cases smoking	American Tobacco Co
	63 cases smoking	"

FROM ACAPULCO—Per STEAMER CITY OF PANAMA, October 12.

	2 cases Tobacco.	W LORZA & Co
--	------------------	--------------

FROM OVERLAND—Via VANCOUVER, Per S. S. QUEEN, October 19.

	182 cases tobacco	American Tobacco Co.
	2 cases cigarettes	"

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER S. S. SAN JUAN, October 2, 1898.

	150 cases smo tobacco	Order mk'd H in diam'd B
--	-----------------------	--------------------------

WANTED—A practical and scientific overseer, with nine years' experience in all branches in Germany, seeks a place as superintendent of a vineyard or wine-cellar in California. For further particulars, apply to the REVIEW. (11-12)

IMPORTS OF CIGARS.

Sept 19 from Havana via NY	3 cases cigars	G B & Co
24 " " "	2 " "	S Bachman & Co
29 " " "	7 " "	S B & Co
29 " " "	13 " "	M A G & Co
29 " " "	3 " "	M Blaskower & Co
29 " " "	8 " "	M B & Co
Oct 3 " " "	8 " "	M A G & Co
11 " " "	3 " "	M B & Co.
11 " " "	2 " "	G B & Co
11 " " "	3 " "	S B & Co
11 " " "	5 " "	H & Co
11 " " "	1 " "	J B
14 " El Paso Tex.	7 " "	L T & Co
14 " Havana via NY.	2 " "	S B & Co
14 " " "	2 " "	M A G & Co
20 " " "	8 " "	M Bras & Co
20 " " "	5 " "	M A G & Co
20 " " "	2 " "	J A D & Co
20 " " "	1 " "	R B & Co
20 " " "	5 " "	S B & Co
20 " " "	3 " "	M B & Co
20 " " "	4 " "	G B & Co

Havana Tobacco.

The Cuban war has been a severe strain on American tobacco factories using leaf from the island in their business. Many factories stopped making clear Havana cigars at all, and it is freely charged that others resorted to all sorts of substitutions. The war is over, and smokers generally, as well as those who are in the cigar business in any form, will be glad to learn facts as to the prospects of more liberal supplies of leaf.

A Cuban arriving in New York two weeks ago from Havana had this to say on the subject:

"While the tobacco was injured to some extent by the drought, there is a good percentage of the last crop that is of fine quality. This is especially so with Remedios. In fact, the best part of the Vuelta Arriba tobacco will compare favorably with any that has been grown since 1890. The Vuelta Abaja crop contains some very fine goods, but the Partido is a great disappointment. Not more than half of it burns satisfactorily.

"I should say fully two-thirds of the Remedios have come into Havana, and nearly all of the Vuelta and Partido.

"The manufacturers in Havana are purchasing liberally, but they are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining tobacco suitable to their wants. For what they do buy they are paying very high figures. Most of the Vuelta tobacco is being sold by the bale. It is a rare thing to hear of a lot being disposed of by the pound. The price per bale would be high, even if the goods were packed as in former years, that is, from 100 to 125 pounds to the bale. But this year the weight of the bales is from 60 to 70 pounds, which makes a big increase in the price per pound. All the 1897 crop has been bought up.

"I visited only the near-by sections. Going into the country is fraught with great danger. The island is infested with bandits, and travelers are being daily held up and robbed of their money and clothing. Two buyers were stopped on the road over which I had traveled the day before, and were stripped of their shoes and clothing and left on the road perfectly naked. The bandits unhitched the horse, and with it disappeared into the woods.

"I am sorry to say that the prospects for a crop this year are very poor. Most of the oxen, upon which the tobacco grower must depend so much, have been stolen or sold for beef, and in consequence there has been but little land prepared for cultivation. There is an effort being made in some sections to secure mules to take the place of the oxen, but it is questionable if the farmers will be able to keep them, on account of the hordes of thieves that infest the country. The planting could be done as late as December, if the ground was prepared to receive the plants at that time. But without such a preparation it would be too late to set out a crop. I do not believe, unless something unforeseen happens, that more than 50,000 bales of tobacco will be grown this year. The affairs of the island are in a deplorable condition, and until order is restored in the country there will be little disposition to grow farm products in excess of what is needed for home use."

MANURING VINEYARDS.*

M. BLUNNO.

(Concluded.)

DIFFERENT MANURES FOR THE VINES.

I shall now give some few details about the different kinds of manures suitable for vines.

First of all, we must make a clear distinction between the manures which are applied to the soil when the vineyard is being planted, which may be designated as "fundamental manures," and the manure which is applied when vines are in bearing, which may be designated as "periodical manures." For the sake of the purity of the English language, I must say that these two dictions of "fundamental manures" and "periodical manures" are my own literary finds, and if any one thinks that they are barbarisms I shall tender my apologies.

Fundamental manures are applied in order to store a large supply of plant food in the subsoil, so as to enable the young vines to grow strong and rapidly, and to give sooner a full crop. Periodical manures, on the contrary, are applied at intervals, with the view of keeping up the strength of the vines and their faculty of keeping up large crops for many years.

Stable Manure.—Stable manure is very good for fundamental manuring, and is applied in many European districts to the proportion of as much as 30 cwt. to the acre. If those European vignerons had to buy such a large supply, it is very probable that the expense would be rather too great to induce them to do so; but many vignerons have stables properly fitted, and keep enough horses to enable them to conserve such a large bulk.

This stable manure is given to the soil at the time of trenching, and is laid down in the subsoil. It is, as a rule, poor in phosphoric acid; in fact, the mean composition is —

Nitrogen, 5 per thousand;

Potash, 6 per thousand;

Phosphoric acid, 3 per thousand;

Therefore, it should be completed with some fertilizers that can supply more phosphoric acid. Thomas phosphate, bone-dust and mineral phosphates suit very well in this case, because they supply the deep main roots of the vine slowly but steadily with phosphoric acid. About 12 cwt. to the acre of any of these manures, rich in phosphoric acid, mixed with the above-said quantity of stable manure, make a most nourishing store of plant food for any young vineyard, even planted in barren

land. I wish to impress upon vignerons the necessity of giving to the vines plenty of food at the start, so as to make them grow strong from the beginning. They will last a long time, even fifty to sixty years, if properly looked after — a time which you may think an exaggeration, as perhaps you consider an exaggeration the use of 30 cwt. of stable manure to the acre, which is often used in Europe. But you must consider that vineyards there are as a rule planted on lands which have been under other crops for a great many years, while in Australia there is hardly such need, the vineyards being planted in virgin soil with a storage of nitrogen which is ample for a good while.

Nevertheless, while a virgin soil is generally well provided with nitrogen, it may be naturally poor in phosphoric acid if it has been originated by granite rocks, as is the case of several soils in the Riverina, a little way from the River Murray. In such soils I would store away from 5 to 6 cwt. of bone dust per acre before planting, so that the main deep roots may feed on a slowly-dissolving but steady supply of phosphoric acid. This bone dust should be laid from 12 to 18 inches deep, because the superphosphates, which will be given from time to time when the vineyard is in bearing, are applied to a depth of 4 to 5 inches only, and cannot reach the big main roots.

Grape Skins are richer in nitrogen than stable manure.

Scraps of Leather, of horn, hair, contain from 5 to 15 per cent. of nitrogen; therefore, about 10 to 15 cwt. to the acre would make a large store of nitrogen for the young vineyard, though their nitrogen is not so promptly assimilated by the roots as that of the stable manure.

Very promptly-acting is blood manure, which, when dry, contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of nitrogen. It is used in the proportion of 3 to 5 cwt. to the acre on starting the vineyard, or is also given to old vineyards to revive them.

I have spoken of the above manures, rich in nitrogen, as "fundamental manures" — that is, manures to be applied when starting the vineyard — and I must state that, as a principle, I consider their use as "periodical manures" inadvisable, because, though they cause an increase in the quantity, there might be a falling off in the quality of the wine. I do not mean by a decrease in the quality a smaller percentage of sugar in the must, because I do not consider that a fault; but they might develop an after taste, like the earthy taste, in the wine.

This matter of the influence of stable manure, blood, etc., upon the quality of the wine is very much discussed yet, and there are many arguments *pro* and *con*. In fact, in several districts of the center of Europe, producing some of the best wines, vignerons do not mind using stable manure, while in other places they do not dare to do so, being firmly convinced that it would be detrimental to the quality of the wine. My

* This lecture was delivered before the Corowa and Albury Vine-Growers' Associations.

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and is that it is a matter of proportion first, and then of kind of soil to which it is applied, and of the state in which it is given.

Students of chemistry applied to agriculture make this distinction, viz.:

1. Organic nitrogen, like the nitrogen of flesh or blood, or like that which is in some of our food.
2. Ammoniacal nitrogen, like that which is contained in ammonia and in gas which develops from all heaped rubbish that is rotting away.
3. Nitric nitrogen, like that found in saltpetre.

Probably the only form of nitrogen which plants absorb is in the nitric combination; neither organic nor ammoniacal combination of nitrogen appear to be directly absorbed by the roots of any plant, unless they have been first transformed to a nitric compound. In all soils, more or less, are to be found the so-called bacteria of nitrification which can change the organic ammonia nitrogen into a nitric combination that is promptly assimilated by the plant. Suppose now that the soil of your vineyard is loose and dry and not deficient in lime, the power of that soil to transform the organic nitrogen of stable manure, blood and similar manure in nitric nitrogen is very strong; therefore the above-mentioned manures applied in that soil do not keep very long their nitrogen in that objectionable form of organic combination, which is generally admitted to be the cause of injuring the quality of the wine. If, on the contrary, your soil is stiff, wet, cold, and very poor in lime, its power of transformation of the organic nitrogen into nitric nitrogen is very limited, and that objectionable organic compound lasts very much longer in the soil, to the detriment of the wine.

Stable manure, blood, or other nitrogenous matter intended for application to vines in bearing, should be mixed with earth, lime or plaster and well decomposed as a compost, which will assist the transformation of the organic nitrogen into a mineral form that is not objectionable.

Chemical Fertilizers for Periodic Manurings.

These chemical fertilizers are either artificially prepared or are found in natural state in some countries, forming, sometimes, immense deposits, like the nitrate of soda in Chili. By employing them for manuring vineyards, wines are not in the least liable to deteriorate in quality. On the contrary, the quality may be even improved, if we consider that the best vines contain always a larger proportion of mineral elements than common ordinary wines.

A complete formula of chemical fertilizers for vineyards should always contain superphosphate of lime, sulphate of potash and nitrate of soda. But if you have tried the chemical nature of your soil with those experimental plots of which I spoke a little while ago, and have found that your land has plenty of one of these three ingredients, that ingredient may be safely omitted. Nitrate of soda contains 15 per cent. of nitrogen, and the sulphate of ammonia 20 to 21 per cent. The price per ton is nearly equal, therefore the unit value of the nitrogen is cheaper in the sulphate of ammonia than in the nitrate of soda. But nitrate of soda acts more promptly than sulphate of ammonia; the latter, therefore, is more adapted for soils which are not in very urgent need of nitrogen. If in such soil you give nitrate of soda, there would be a too vigorous growth of wood and foliage and comparatively smaller crop of grapes.

The effect of the superphosphates is beyond doubt. Beside the effect of strengthening the vine and disposing it to a large crop, they prevent that inconvenience of the *coulure*, otherwise, flowers not properly setting, when this inconvenience is caused not by anatomical fault of the floral organs but by insufficiency of nourishment.

Superphosphates act much more promptly than the Thomas phosphate.

The superphosphates obtained from mineral deposits contain from 10 to 17 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and those obtained by bones contain 15 to 18 per cent. of same. The Thomas phosphates contain less soluble phosphoric acid, though the price is as much as the former. Their price in Europe is much cheaper than that of the superphosphate, which is an inducement for their application. But in Australia there is much difference in the cost of the two, owing, perhaps, to the freights, which are much higher for the Thomas phosphates than the superphosphates, because Thomas phosphates are much heavier. Besides this, superphosphates are prepared here by the sugar-refining establishments, while the Thomas phosphates are imported. These Thomas phosphates not only contain phosphoric acid, but are much richer in lime, of which they contain nearly 50 per cent.; therefore they may be considered as a lime manure as well.

To give potash to the soil, sulphate of potash is most generally used, and contains 50 per cent. of potash.

The chloride of potash is cheaper than the sulphate, but it acts upon the vines in an unsatisfactory way. They give smaller crops, and musts are not so rich.

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CARL GUNDLACH, Vice-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

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Carbonate of potash is excellent, contains 68 per cent. of potash, but is too dear.

Wood ashes are very rich in carbonate of potash, so they make a good potash manure, and give the soil plenty of lime.

Gypsum, otherwise Plaster of Paris, as manure, has proved to be most efficacious. How it acts in the soil agricultural chemists cannot certainly tell yet, whether it favors the nitrifying power of the soil, or whether it undergoes transformation and forms sulphate of potash, so supporting Mr. Breal's recently expressed opinion on the absorption of the latter by the roots, we do not know yet.

However, whatever the reason may be, the fact is undeniable that Plaster of Paris causes the vines to bear a larger crop without deteriorating the quality. Should you give the vines stable manure, or blood, or any other substance rich in organic nitrogen, as periodical manures, do not forget to give Plaster of Paris as well.

Lime.—when the soil of the vineyard is deficient in lime, this element should be added.

According to Mr. Mientz, an average crop of grapes takes from the soil about 90 lbs. of lime per acre, which should be given back every year, and it would be preferable to give it in a little larger proportion than the above, in view of the triple effect of the lime in the soil. It is not only a direct aliment, but it is a corrective of the mechanical conditions of the soil. In very stiff, heavy soil, lime coagulates the clay, and so makes the soil lighter and of better texture.

Lime helps the nitrification of the organic nitrogen brought in with the organic manures, as we saw in the foregoing, and it corrects, also, the sourness of very black soils rich in humic acid.

Lime may be given to the soil directly as lime; then it is used in proportions which are very oscillating. A soil of average fertility should contain 5 per cent. of lime. In such case from 2 cwt. 2 qrs. to 4 cwt. of it every year would answer the purpose. The above quantities should be modified according to the variation of that percentage which we take as a mean in a soil of average fertility.

The lime which may be got from the gasworks is good, and it contains a good deal of ammonia, which, when in the soil, is a stimulant of the vegetation.

Indirectly, lime may be applied through Thomas phosphate, which contains nearly half its weight of lime, or also through gypsum, which contains about 29 per cent. of calcium (equal to 53 per cent. of lime).

Formula and Time of Application.

The following formula is a complete one for vineyards:—

Superphosphate of lime, from 1 cwt. 2 qrs. to 3 cwt. per acre;

Sulphate of potash, from 1 cwt. 1 qr. to 2 cwt. 2 qrs.;

Nitrate of soda, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. to 2 cwt. 3 qrs.;

Gypsum, from 2 cwt. 2 qrs. to 4 cwt.

I repeat that that either nitrate of soda, or sulphate of

potash, or superphosphate, may be omitted or reduced in quantity, according to the results of experiments. Of course you should use more or less of these ingredients according to the greater or lesser fertility of your soil; but you should, if possible, keep the proportion between them, and do not give, for instance, a maximum quantity of superphosphate and a minimum of potash.

Superphosphates and gypsum should be applied during winter, so that they may have all the benefit of the winter rain.

Nitrate of soda must be applied in the beginning of spring, otherwise the winter rains would wash it away, because it is not retained by the soil, and it is very soluble.

Sulphate of potash may be given about midwinter, and about the same period may also be supplied stable manure or blood in form of compost.

All chemical fertilizers should be mixed with four or five times their volume of earth before they are applied, and put around the stock within a radius of a foot or so, and then covered in.

Put the superphosphate, with the gypsum, about 4 inches deep; the other fertilizers to follow.

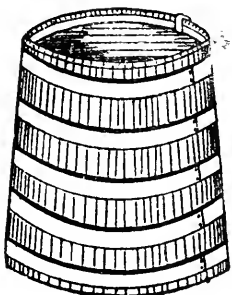
The system of digging around each stock for applying the manures perhaps is expensive; therefore you could open two drills with the plough, about one foot from the stock on each side of it, and put the fertilizers in the drill. This method will be far cheaper, and also very easy.

Nitrate of soda, however, which, as I told you, is to be given in the beginning of spring, must not be put deep in the soil, but only spread round the stock, then lightly covered in.

Now I give the price of some manures and chemical fertilizers, according to the price list of some Sydney firms, and analysis published in the *Agricultural Gazette*:

	£	s.	£	s.
Blood manure, per ton	from	4	5	to 5 0
Bones, lime and hair	3	8	to 5 0	
Bone dust	3	10	to 5 0	
Sulphate of ammonia	12	0		
Nitrate of soda	16	0		
Sulphate of potash	16	0		
Superphosphate	4	10		
Thomas' phosphate	4	10		
Ground limestone, 49 per cent. lime	2	10		
Gypsum	1	15		

When buying chemical fertilizers, you should require from the manures merchant a guarantee as to the percentage of the elements ready for root absorption. I would always prefer purchasing simple manures, and I would mix them myself in such proportion as that which would suit my particular case rather than buying mixtures already made. I would then have purer ingredients, and the mixture made by myself would cost me less, and I would have the satisfaction of knowing that it was suitable to my requirements.



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AND 1118 BROADWAY, Oakland.

Treasury Decisions.

Fermented Liquors Stored in Warehouse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1898.

SUB: Under date of September 10, 1898, Mr. J. W. Brown, president of the Ale Brewers' Association of the States of New York and New Jersey, addressed this office relative to the collection from retail dealers in the Second and Third districts of New York of the additional tax of \$1 per barrel on fermented liquors purchased by them prior to June 14, 1898.

Mr. Brown submits a brief, in which he contends that the exaction of such taxes from retail dealers in fermented liquors purchased by them prior to June 14, 1898, but on hand at that date, is illegal, first, because the law provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be paid by brewers, and that consequently, it could not be legally collected of the retail dealers; secondly, that the words "or stored in warehouse," as used in the act of June 13, 1898, cannot be construed to levy a tax on a retailer, and thirdly, that had the framers of the law contemplated the levying of a tax on fermented liquors in the hands of retail dealers, some intimation thereof would

have appeared in the law, as in the case of dealers in tobacco and dealers in proprietary articles.

This office holds that fermented liquors stored in warehouse June 14, 1898, whether owned by the brewers or other parties, and on which the tax of \$1 per barrel had been paid, were liable to the additional tax of \$1 per barrel, and that this tax is collectible from the owner of the liquors, or by distraint and sale thereof.

The words "fermented liquors stored in warehouse" are held by this office to include all fermented liquors stored by brewers or others in a designated warehouse or other place of storage, omitting only the ordinary supply for immediate use which retail liquor dealers or retail dealers in malt liquors had on hand June 14, 1898. This quantity would, of course, vary with the amount of business done by any particular dealer, and should not, under ordinary circumstances, exceed his sales for a period of not exceeding two days.

In respect to some kinds of fermented liquors, such as ale and porter, it is alleged that they require more time for settling after being received on the dealer's premises, and that consequently a larger quantity of liquors would be required to constitute an ordinary supply for immediate use. If this fact can be established, and it can be satisfactorily shown what length of period the liquor must be held after receipt on the

TO WINE MAKERS, BRANDY DISTILLERS, &c.:

A. CHEVALLIER—APPERT

PARIS

Oenotannin, Pulverine and Sterilizer.

OENOTANNIN

As a corrective and a purifier of all light Table Wines, White and Red, has ceased to be an experiment with the intelligent and progressive wine makers of this State. It is well known and used by them with that confidence experience alone can give. Its merits are best stated as follows:

I. BEING USED AT THE TIME OF CRUSHING THE GRAPES INTO MUST.

It *regulates and secures the perfect fermentation* of the must into wine.

It combines with the ferments, mycodermes and albuminoids, and precipitates all impurities, insoluble, into the lees.

It concentrates and diminishes the lees, leaving a larger quantity of pure wine.

The wine being free of all disturbing elements, it promotes its perfect development of color and bouquet of natural strength and aroma, at the same time strengthening its keeping quality.

II. BEING USED ON FERMENTED WINES BEFORE THE SECOND CLARIFICATION.

It calms and regulates the second fermentation of young wines.

It restores the natural tannin of the wines, which may have been lost or impaired by imperfect fermentation or treatment.

It strengthens and develops their natural color and aroma, preparing and assisting them for thorough clarification, promoting their development and improvement in quality and aroma, as also their keeping quality, and *ripening* them for *earlier delivery*.

PULVERINE

Is a **Clarifying Powder**, which is greatly appreciated abroad for its sure and instantaneous action on both **White and Red Wines**. It has neither taste nor smell, and can be used in perfect safety, for it will not affect the wine in any way, never imparts a disagreeable flavor, as is often the case when other clarifiers are used, such as eggs, etc. With **Pulverine** success is certain, and both time and money are saved; and, kept perfectly dry, it retains its quality for any length of time.

VINI-STERILIZER

For preventing and checking fermentation of wines.

We solicit your esteemed orders from stock at the following

PRICES

OENOTANNIN, for Red Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. \$2.50

OENOTANNIN, for White Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 3.25

PULVERINE, for Red and White Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 2.40

VINI-STERILIZER, for White and Red Wines, per can of 1 Kilogram, or 2 1-5 lbs. 2.75

To avoid counterfeits, see that the names of "Appert" and Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, appear on each tin, which also contains directions for use. Direct importation orders solicited.

OENOTANNIN, PULVERINE and STERILIZER are imported in cases of 15 tins each. *A liberal trade discount allowed on case lots.*

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., SOLE AGENTS,

314 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

premises to be ready for sale, and the usual daily sales of either of these liquors by a dealer, such stock as might be necessarily kept on hand to enable the dealer to have liquor in condition for sale might be considered as an ordinary supply for immediate use.

If assessments have been made which included supply on hand for immediate use, as above defined, claims for remission or refunding, as the case may be, will be considered. Please so notify Mr. Brown.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Charles H. Treat, *Collector New York City*.

Drawback.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 20, 1898.

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 10th ultimo, reporting upon the application of Mr. E. Klinkenberg for such a modification of article 746 of the Customs Regulations as will dispense with the requirement or a bond for the production of a foreign landing certificate, but will merely provide that drawback shall be paid upon the production of such certificate, and also for permission to the exporter, in a case where a drawback on any exportation shall exceed \$100, to waive claim to the excess in order to bring the case within the limit specified in article 762 of the regulations.

In regard to the first request, you call attention to the fact that the subject was considered by the Department in December last, and that it was decided adversely to the proposed change. (Synopsis 18651.)

As to the second request, you state that it occasionally occurs that an exporter may make a miscalculation as to the amount of drawback that may be due on exportation. In such case if, upon liquidation, the amount of drawback should be slightly in excess of \$100, and should the collector be satisfied that the exporter was acting in good faith, without any purpose or intent to defraud the revenue, your office perceives no objection to allowing the exporter to waive the amount of drawback in excess of \$100.

The Department concurs in this view, and you are hereby authorized, in accordance with your recommendation, to revive the practice sanctioned by the Department's instructions of January 17, 1888, and prevailing at your port until the date of said Synopsis 18651, of accepting such waivers under the above described conditions.

Decision Synopsis 18651 was not intended to abrogate said instructions of January 17, 1888.

The request for dispensing with bonds in cases of all exports for drawback exceeding \$100 is necessarily denied.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. HOWELL, *Asst. Secretary*.
Collector of Customs, *New York City*.

Cider.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1898.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant has been received inclosing a letter addressed to you by Mr. L. G. Neal, proprietor of the Neal Bottling Works, Warrenton Ga., submit the question as to "what per cent. of alcohol can be used in extract cider, unfermented, without coming under the tax head."

The beverage called "cider," to which (as it is understood) Mr. Neal refers, is made of various acids and water which are added distilled spirits or wine. It is, therefore, not cider at all in the true meaning of the word cider. Not is cider except the juice of apples, fermented or unfermented.

For the sale of genuine cider made from the juice of apples no special tax is required to be paid under the internal

revenue laws of the United States, because the only liquors for the sale of which special tax is required to be paid under these laws are "distilled spirits, wine or malt liquors," or compounds thereof.

If the imitation of cider in question is mixed with distilled spirits or wine so that it contains any percentage of alcohol whatever (even but 1 per cent.), that brings it within the third subdivision of section 3244, Revised Statutes; and it is a spurious imitation or compound liquor within the meaning of this section, for the manufacture of which for sale the compounder must pay special tax as a rectifier, and for the sale of which all dealers therein must pay special tax as liquor dealers.

There is no provision in the internal revenue laws which exempts any dealer in a beverage composed of distilled spirits or wine mixed with other materials from special tax as a liquor dealer for selling such compounds, because of the fact that its alcoholic strength is small, unless the percentage of alcohol contained therein can be shown to be so extremely small as not to come within the notice of the law.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, *Commissioner*.
Hon. Wm. H. Fleming, *Augusta, Ga.*

Special Tax—Social Club.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1898.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, relating to the practice of the Mercantile Club, of Minersville, in "procuring beer from wholesale dealers, which is paid for out of contributions by the several members," and expressing the opinion that the deputy collector, Mr. Kear, who has demanded payment of special tax by this club as a retail dealer in malt liquors, is in error, under the law, in holding them to this liability.

You say, with reference to the manner in which this beer is procured and distributed:

"The manner of contribution is as follows: The members help themselves at all times to such beer as they desire, and throw their contributions into a box through a slot. When more beer is required they take these contributions from the box and pay for it."

Although, as you state, "by this system * * * there is no person there to sell beer or to sell tickets, or anything as evidence of the amount of beer obtained," and "the contribution of each member is left to his own honor and desire," nevertheless, in the opinion of this office, the payment of money into the box through a slot is a payment for beer consumed; and the beer thus furnished should be reded as sold by the club to its members, for which sales tax is required to be paid by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

It is, I think, entirely immaterial (the beer being furnished under conditions constituting sale of it to members of the club) that there is no person there employed in delivering the beer and in receiving the money therefor.

In the language of the United States District Court, in *United States vs. Wittig* (22 Int. Rev. Rec., 98), any course of dealing, though to a restricted class of persons and without a view to profit, is within the meaning of the statute imposing a special tax.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. WILSON, *Acting Commissioner*.
Hon. Chas. N. Brumm, *Minersville, Pa.*

A CROP ITEM.—C. H. Wentz this week shipped 200 tons grape pomace to San Jose, where it will be used in the manufacture of cream of tartar.—*Livermore Herald*.

Canadian Exposition, Toronto, 1898.

MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN AND CO.

"It is only a short time since we had the pleasure to congratulate the above firm on the success achieved by them at the Queensland Exhibition, Brisbane, 1897, and we have just learned that they have been equally successful in obtaining from the Jury of Awards, Canadian Exposition, Toronto, 1898, special gold medals and highest award for the excellence of their OP Old Irish Whisky and "Balmoral" Old Highland Whisky. Though this old established firm has long had its reputation made in the home countries, it was considered advisable when they embarked in the export trade to adopt the latter day method of exhibiting in order to bring their goods before the public. It is certainly a unique record that they should, as we understand, on the only two occasions on which they exhibited their well-known brands of Irish and Scotch whiskeys, receive special medals and highest awards. It is not surprising that a firm of so long standing, which for almost a century, amidst such keen competition at home, has maintained so enviable a reputation, should at once establish themselves in the foreign and colonial markets. The export department, we understand, is expanding to an extent never anticipated."

The above is taken from the *Irish News*, of Belfast, Ireland. Hellman Bros. are the agents for the Pacific Coast for this brand of whisky.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 9, 1898.

DESIGN.

29,192—Tobacco Package—Gustavus Millhiser, Richmond Va.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,850—Cigars. Hannan Bros., Wheeling, West Va. Essential Feature—The representation of a tray or ash-receiver with a lighted cigar thereon, open boxes at the sides containing cigars; the words "Hannan Bros." and the words "Little Havanas."

LABEL.

6,436—"Cupid's Game," (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., N. Y. City.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 16, 1898.

609,274—Non-refilling Bottle. Christian H. Goebel, Philadelphia Pa.

609,115—Safety Bottle. John J. McComish, New York City.

609,209—Machine for applying Corks and Seals to Bottles. William Painter, Baltimore, Maryland.

TOBACCO, ETC.

609,260—Tobacco Pipe. Henry R. Barnard, New York City.

609,639—Cigarette Machine. Emil Moonelis, New York City.

DESIGNS.

29,221—Cigar Case. John Dittmar, New York City.

PRINTS.

73—"Gone to the Front" (for Plug Tobacco). Sciter & Kappes, New York City.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 23, 1898.

609,493—Air Purifier for Beer Pumps. Henry Buctelspacher, Bridgeport, Conn.

609,736—Non-refillable Bottle. Horace G. Dodds, Newcastle, Pa.

609,507—Non-refillable Bottle. Geremia Giordano, Turin, Italy.

609,635—Beer or Ale Pipe Cleaner. Michael Teehan, New York City.

609,716—Non-refillable Bottle. Simon S. Whitaker, Venetia, Pa.

LABEL.

6,447—"Golden Slipper" (for Rye Whisky). Harry H. Elliott, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO, ETC.

609,744—Mouthpiece Cigarette. Ezra T. Gilliland, New York City.

609,764—Tobacco Pipe. William V. Smith and H. B. Barton, Denver, Colo.

609,641—Tobacco Pipe. Samuel D. Webb and I. L. Johnson, Washington, D. C.

LABELS.

6,445—"Our Hero" (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

6,446—"Navy Belle" (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 30, 1898.

609,867—Carbonating Apparatus. Charles L. Bastian, Chicago, Ill.

609,986—Apparatus for drawing off liquids containing air or other gases. Benno Danziger, Mannheim, Germany.

609,968—Bottle-filler Guard. Charles N. Farnam, Hartford, Conn.

609,815—Fastening device for stoppers of bottles, etc. George Koser, Geislingen, Germany.

609,974—Stoppered Jar, Bottle, or other Receptacle. William A. Parsons and W. Rawson, London, England.

610,149—Bottle-stopper. Ezra M. O. Seaman, Beaver Falls, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,926—Lager Beer. S. S. Pierce Co., Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The

word "Olympia," and pictorial representation of the United States cruiser Olympia.

31,927—Alcohol, Spirits, Gin and Whisky. Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, New York City. Essential Feature—The representation of a hand holding scales.

TOBACCO, ETC.

610,142—Combined Match Box, Cigar Cutter, etc. Adolphe Le Bron, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

609,935—Match Safe and Cigar Cutter. Merrit G. Pood, Minneapolis, Minn.

LABEL.

6,649—"Yankee Drops," Manila Flavor (for Cigars). American Lithographic Co., New York City.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.

610,381—Machine for Corking Bottles. Gouverneur G. Brown, New York City.

610,408—Stopper for Jars, Bottles, Cans or other vessels. Edward A. Mathias, Liverpool, England, and W. H. Harrison, Manchester, England.

610,362—Bottle. Caleb J. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

610,198—Bottle Stopper. Henry L. Phillips, London, England.

610,311—Non-refillable Bottle. Halvar Starck, Davenport, Iowa.

DESIGNS.

29,518—Bottle. Bennett R. Paine, Hamden Junction, Ohio.

TRADE-MARK.

31,943—Certain Bitter Mineral water. B. B. Mineral Springs Co., Bowling Green, Mo. Essential Feature—A representation of two bees.

TOBACCO, ETC.

610,261—Machine for making all-tobacco Cigarettes. Jacob S. Detrick, Baltimore, Maryland.

610,388—Combination Cigar-cutter and advertising device. Richard Dykeman, Logansport, Ind.

610,280—Machine for making all-tobacco Cigarettes. Hanson Robinson, Baltimore, Maryland.

610,249—Tobacco-pipe Rack. Henry Skilton, Ramsgate, England.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1898.

610,794—Lock Bottle. George W. Beteman and W. Candland, London, England.

610,721—Bottle-stopper. Charles De Quillfeldt, Amityville, N. Y.

610,535—Stopper-guard for Bottles. Joseph A. Hensler, Akron, Ohio.

610,715—Cap for bottles, jars, etc. A. E. Long and A. A. Jowes, Philadelphia, Pa.

610,874—Non-refillable Bottle. Luigi de Nacci, Springfield, Mass.

610,695—Bottle. John Van Develde, Cleveland, Ohio.

DESIGNS.

29,331—Bottle. George A. Flaccus, Wheeling, West Va.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,968—Malt, for Brewers' Use. Albert Schwill & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Essential Feature—A pictorial symbol consisting of a perforated cylinder and its accompaniments, or the representation of a mallet apparatus, the characteristic features of which are a drum revolvably mounted on rollers journaled in supports therefor arranged underneath the drum at each end, and an imperforate drum of smaller size extending axially from the near end of the larger drum, over the end of a cylindrical column or pipe rising vertically from the base on which the supports of the perforated drum rest.

LABEL.

6,670—"Social Session" (for Whisky.) Gottschalk & Co., Baltimore, Md.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

610,526—Tobacco-pipe. Gustave Berghaus, Gummersbach, Germany.

610,597—Smoking-pipe. John Bigelow, Minneapolis, Minn.

610,754—Cigar-rolling Machine. John Bung, Binghamton, New York.

610,855—Cigarette Machine. Daniel J. Campbell, New York City.

610,807—Cigar-box attachment. Joseph R. Grinsfelder, Spokane Wash.

610,757—Tobacco-pipe. Peter Johnson, Boston, Mass.

610,839—Tobacco-pipe. James C. Wright, Louisville, Ky.

DESIGNS.

29,326—Tobacco-pipe. Ferdinand Abraham, Boston, Mass.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,981—Cigars. Balsa y Hermano, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Essential Feature—The words "Glorias de Colon."

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1898

611,189—Bottle Washer. Hugo F. Metz, Hamburg, Germany.

610,331—Machine for manufacturing Candles, etc. John B. Vernay, Paris, France.

TRADE-MARKS.

31,992—Bourbon Whisky. Charles W. Jackson, Louisville, Ky. Essential Feature—The words "Kentucky Card" and a picture of a red bird.

6,672—"Porto Rico Special" (For B). Ottmann Lithographing Co., New York City.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

611,107—Forming Tobacco into Wrappers. Patrick Dillon, Milford Mass.

11,635—(Re-issue)—Cigar Machine. John Reuse, Enghein, Belgium.

LABELS.

6,673—"Speckled Cracker Jack" (for Cigars). Lee Broom and Duster Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

TRADE-MARKS.

32,991—Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Hoffman & Co., Red Hoop, N. Y. Essential Feature—The pictorial representation of a book.

Presentation.

The great success of the Red Cross Society in San Francisco has been due to the efforts of her patriotic citizens. Amongst the most prominent workers in this noble cause has been Mr. E. R. Lilienthal, who has been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the Red Cross organization, and to assist in obtaining for them the financial aid and assistance so necessary to enable them to supply the wants of our arriving and departing soldiers, or those who were sick or disabled in hospitals. Through the efforts of Mr. Lilienthal, the Retail Liquor Dealers of San Francisco were enabled to contribute a very handsome sum to the Society, which was very grateful for the needed assistance.

In order to show their appreciation of the personal efforts of Mr. Lilienthal in perfecting the organization of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Red Cross Auxiliary, a committee of its members waited on Mr. Lilienthal, at his office, on October 19th, and presented him with a set of resolutions—which were bound in book form, handsomely embossed—making both an ornament for the library and a remembrance of good work performed in a most worthy cause.

They are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Retail Liquor Dealers of the City of San Francisco have contributed a by no means insignificant sum to the treasury of the Red Cross Society; and

WHEREAS, It is entirely due to the initiative taken by Mr. Lilienthal that the retail liquor dealers have been given the opportunity of manifesting their patriotism and their devotion to the cause of Liberty and Humanity, for which the United States has unsheathed its sword and unfurled its banner; therefore,

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and they are hereby tendered to Mr. E. R. Lilienthal for his alertness, and our admiration expressed for his high conception of the duties of true American citizenship.

(Signed)—

HARRY B. ADLER,	JESSE E. MARKS,
T. M. FERGUSON,	J. E. KRUMB,
JOS. M. PARKER,	W. F. ROEDER,
R. H. FISHBECK,	EDW. G. OSBORN,

CHAS. A. GREEN.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19, 1898.

Mr. Henry Adler, the chairman, made a few remarks stating the purpose of the visit, and then yielded the floor to Mr. Jesse Marks, who made the presentation in his

Upon the application of the E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co., distillers, of Frankfort, Ky., Judge Werner, of Rochester, N. Y., has enjoined E. J. Henahan, a liquor dealer of 137 State street, of that city, from selling or offering for sale whisky purported to be "O. F. C." The Taylor Co. accuses Henahan of refilling bottles of "O. F. C." with whisky of an inferior quality. Henahan denies this, and claims to have purchased the whisky from Hasterlik Bros., of Chicago, Ill., from whom he says he has received a letter pronouncing the goods sold him as genuine, and expressing surprise at the action of the Taylor Co. Henahan threatens to bring an action for \$50,000 damages against the Taylor Co., and its local agents, the Rochester Distilling Co., which, Henahan says, is responsible for the proceedings against him. The chances are that E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons will be amply able to meet the issue, as they generally are well equipped in matters of this kind.

There is a great difference this year in the time of the proper ripening of the grapes. Possibly in some cases the presence of phylloxera prevents the ripening and development of sugar. With present prospects, many feel inclined to abandon the business, but in all situations where growth and quality have been satisfactory, we think time will settle the matter satisfactorily. A sale of grapes under judicial decree for \$6 per ton on the vines—the Scott vineyard, near west Side—is not so bad as might have been expected, but still not enough to be fully profitable.—*Tree and Vine*.

Major Dennett, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is experimenting with the raising of tobacco at his home on K street. He has over a dozen stalks of the weed growing in his yard, several of which are over two feet high. The leaves are looking fine. The other day he cut a stalk and is now curing it. Several of the leaves are fully two feet long and over a foot wide at the middle. The stalk is first left in the sun to wilt, and the leaves are then thoroughly dried. The Major soon expects to be smoking cigars made of tobacco grown by himself. He promises, however, not to spring any of the weeds on his friends.—*Fresno Republican*.

Treasury Decision.

Fifty per cent. Penalty in Cases under the War-revenue Law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1898.

SIR: In reply to a letter of the 17th instant from Revenue Agent Wiene, then on duty with you, you are hereby advised that his understanding of the circular letter to collectors of September 3, 1893, is correct, namely, that it is intended to direct collectors to report for assessment without the 50 per cent. penalty only those cases in which the taxpayers had already failed to make the sworn return required by the law before the expiration of the calendar month in which their liability began.

As full notice has since been given, through publications in the newspapers of the country, of the requirement of the law that sworn return of special tax liability shall be rendered to the collector within the calendar month in which such liability began, persons who become liable for the tax only in the month of September do not come within the meaning and intent of the circular if they fail to make return before the expiration of this month, and all such cases should accordingly be reported by the collector to this office for assessment of the special tax and 50 per cent. penalty, unless the excuse of "sickness or absence" provided for by the terms of section 3136, Revised Statutes, is presented, or unless the facts with regard to the special tax payer's business were disclosed to the collector or deputy in time for the presentation of Form 11 to the special tax payer for his signature and oath before the end of the month. (Sec. 3137, Rev. Stat.)

Respectfully yours,
N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.
James W. McGinnis, Revenue Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES P. DUNNE & CO.,

ELIAS & STOCKTON STS. MARKET & EDDY STS.

San Francisco, Cal.

FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE MAIN 788

JOHN E. YOUNGBERG,

Custom House and Internal Revenue Broker.

502 WASHINGTON ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports, Exports Drawback and Withdrawal
from Bond for Medicinal or Proprietary
Articles, Bottled Wine, Brandy, Whisky,
Beer, Cigars, etc.,

RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

CLAIMS AND PROTESTS AGAINST EXCESSIVE DUTY
OR ASSESSMENTS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

All Kinds of Blank Revenue Books For Sale

THE DIVIDEND,

6 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading
Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy,
Germany, England; is especially indorsed by Del-
monico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison
Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog,
Camp's, Martinelli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Tissue Paper

Manila Paper

Label Paper

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

65-67 N. 4TH MOORE STREET NEW YORK



Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We anxiously request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS.	PINTS.
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel 88.....	5.00 6.00

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel, old.....	4.00 4.50
Burgundy.....	10.00
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatele.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	10.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

430-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00
Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1890.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeira.....	4.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

C. M. MANN.

(Successor to L. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts.).....	\$10.00
XX.....	
Tenturier Port.....	
Tronseau Port, No. 1.....	5
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5
Dry Sherry, Superior.....	\$4.17
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatele.....	4.00
Malaga.....	4.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Tokay.....	4.50
Haut Sauterne.....	5.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	3.50
Hock.....	3.00

Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret.....	3.50
Claret.....	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	

Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00

Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscatele.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown.....	10.00
" " ".....	12.00
" " ".....	15.00
" " ".....	18.00

"CRESTA BLANCA."

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.

140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
WHITE WINES.	
Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00 \$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.....	9.00 10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00 12.00

RED WINES.

Table d'Hote Souvenir.....	5.50 6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00 8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00 9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	5.00 6.00
EL PINAL.	
Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Port, " 1888.....	6.50
Port, " 1886.....	8.50
Old Tronseau Port.....	12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00
Muscatele.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.00
Frontignac.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
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NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY

CASE GOODS.	
White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs. \$30.00	
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs.....	15.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs.....	12.00
Trade discounts according to quantity.	

BULK

(In packages of 25 gallons each.)	
Per gal.	
For ages 1872-1876.....	\$4.00
" 1877-1882.....	3.50
" 1883-1884.....	3.25

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI.

N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.	
FERRA QUINA BITTERS.	
12 quarts to case.....	\$10.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
AROMATIC.	
Per case of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00

Imported Wines.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
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RED WINES.

(Barton & Gnestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts.	Pints.
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Paillac, 1887.....	8.00 9.00
Chateau Lacroix.....	8.50 9.50
Paillac, 1887.....	9.00 10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00 10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1887.....	10.50 11.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50 14.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1887.....	15.00 16.00
Chateau Langon.....	18.00 21.00
" " 1878.....	21.00 22.00
" " 1871.....	24.50 25.50
Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	20.00 21.00
Chat. Leoville, 1887.....	21.00 22.00
" Larose, 1887.....	21.00 22.00
" Laite, 1887.....	25.50 27.50
" Margaux, 1887.....	25.50 27.50
(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Paillac, 1889.....	9.00 10.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50
Chateau Batallay 1881.....	17.50 18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, 78.....	22.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	25.00
" Beychevelle, 1874.....	25.00
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.....	24.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	25.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	30.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

St. Marc.....	\$ 7.50 \$ 8.50
Pontet Canet.....	11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.

(Barton & Gnestier, Bordeaux.)

Santenes 1887.....	9.50 10.50
Vin de Graves, 1887.....	10.50 11.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00 12.00
Haut Santenes, 1887.....	17.50 18.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884.....	31.00 32.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	36.00 37.00
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	30.00 31.00
" La Tour Blanche '84.....	29.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

Graves premieres.....	\$9.00 \$10.00
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(Cuperlino Wine Co.)

Las Palmas Claret.....	5.50 6.50
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CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.

(A. Duval.)

Burgundy, 1892.....	5.00 6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.....	5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.

(A. Duval.)

Riesling, 1889.....	4.50 5.50
Chablis, 1888.....	5.00 6.00
Sauterne, 1889.....	5.00 6.00
Crene de Sauterne, 1889.....	7.50 8.50
(private stock).....	

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beanne Cote D'Or.)

Macon, 1884.....	11.00 12.00
Pommard, 1884.....	15.50 16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Mono-pole).....	25.50 26.50
Chambertin 1884.....	26.00 27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beanne, Cote D'Or.)	
Chablis, 1884.....	13.50 14.50

HOCKS.

(S. Friedberg, Mayence.)

Laubenheimer, 1889.....	\$ 9.50 \$10.50
Liebenfrumlich, 1889, "Se-lected Grapes".....	17.00 18.00
Ranenhauer, 1884.....	21.00 22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884.....	22.50 23.50
Liebenfrumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality".....	30.00 31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876.....	32.00 33.00
(Prince Mettenich's Estate.)	
Schloss Johannisberger, '68.....	\$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)

Pemartin Umbrella.....	21.00
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OLD COGNACS.

(H. Cuvelier & Frere.)

Fine Champagne "Reserve" 1870.....	36.00
(Sazera de Forge & Fils.)	
Very Old Cognac, 1805.....	45.00

GIN.

Coates & Co's Original Plymouth (Unsweetened)..... 11.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)

Dawson's "Perfection".....	12 50
" "Extra Special".....	20.00
" "Perfection".....	21
Blasks.....	14.00
Dawson's "Perfection".....	48
half-blasks.....	16.00
CHAMPAGNE.	
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special".....	35.50 36.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut".....	34.00 35.00
Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of 48 bottles.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon..... \$ 1.50 \$ 5.00

Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case..... 12.00 16.00

Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon..... 1.75 5.00

PORTS.

Odley,..... \$1.75 to \$3.00

Odley, per case..... \$12.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Quarts.

Medoc.....	\$ 7.00
Merin d'Or.....	8
Bouillac.....	8.00
Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50
White Seal.....	10.00
Pontet Canet.....	11.50
La Rose.....	12.00
Gold Seal.....	13.50
Graves.....	8.50
Santenes.....	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon.....	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in cases of 60 gals. \$95.00 to \$160.00

(P. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)

Burgundy wines in cases..... \$10.00 to \$32.00

(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)

Hock and Moselle wines..... \$8.00 to \$32.00

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Ports and Sherries in wood..... \$2.00 to \$5.00

Port and Sherries in cases..... \$10.00 to \$18.00

per case..... \$10.00 to \$18.00

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood..... \$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon..... \$2.00 to \$3.50

Boone's Knoll..... 2.40 to 4.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-26 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Per gal Per cs.

Nonpareil.....	\$2.50 \$7.50
Nonpareil A.....	4.00 9.00
Nonpareil AA.....	5.00 12.00
Canteen.....	3.50 8.0

100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100	0.00	100
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	Per Case
Ch. A. Bourbon, OK, in 58	7.10 1/2
" " " " A1, " "	7.00
" " " " A1, 21 pts	8.00
" " " " A1, 48 pts	7.00
Rock and Rye Whisky	7.00
Pump Punch	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, 600	7.50

SPURFANCE, STANLEY & Co.,			
410 Front Street, San Francisco,			
Kentucky Favorite,	\$ 3.00	Fine Champagne, "Reserve,"	Quarts.
Extra Kentucky favorite,	3.50	1870,	\$36 00
D. P. T.	2.50	(Sazerac de Forge & Fils)	
K. Old Stock,	5.00	Very Old Cognac, 1865,	\$45.00
Jarries' Old Bourbon,	2.00		
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50		
L. O. E. J.	9.00	HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
P. C.	10.50	525 Front street, San Francisco,	
African Stomach Bitters, es.	7.50	E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac,	
		Cognac in octaves per gal.,	6.50

SIERE BROS. & FLAGEMAN.	Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.05	6.50
322 Sansone street, San Francisco.	Plant & Co., Cognac.		
	Cognac in octaves, per gal.	5.25	
OK Extra.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00		
OK Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00		
Ivau.....	2.75		
Golden Pearl.....	2.25		
Marshall.....	2.25		
Old French Bourbon.....	1.75		
Old Bourbon.....	1.50		
	E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac		
	HELMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.		
	325 Front Street, San Francisco.		
	Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.		Fine champagne.....		20.00
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.		Grande champagne vieille		22.00
Carlsile in bbls. Re-imported		"	" extra	25.00
Spring '89 per gal.....	\$2.50	"	" V. O. P. 1858	30.00
Carlsile in bbls. Re-imported		"	" S. O. P. 1847	35.00
Spring '88 per gal.....	3.25	"	" V. S. O. P. 1894	50.00
Key-tone Monogram Rye in		In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to	6.25
cases, per case.....	14.25			
Old Saratoga, in cases, per		WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,		
case.....	15.25	329 Market street, San Francisco.		
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per		Martell's Brandy, " per case	\$15.00	
gal.....	2.25	"	" ** "	17.00
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls		"	" ** "	19.00
per gal.....	2.50	"	" VO "	22.00
Sherwood Private Stock in		"	" VSO "	32.00
bbls, per gal.....	3.00	"	" WSOB "	35.00
J. P. S. Sherwood in bbls,		"	" in octaves	5.00 to 9.25
per gal.....	3.25			
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	4.00			

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.....	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand	
Bad, Spring '90.....	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.....	2.65
Albion, Spring '89.....	2.25
Anderson Co.'s Spring '91.....	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.....	2.45

Imported Whiskies.	
—	
ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
135 California-street, San Francisco.	
—	
SCOTCH WHISKY	
Dawson's "Perfection" '90.....	\$12.50

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILDERFORCE,		J. B. Sheridan & Co., Lochinda
123 California street, San Francisco.		Islay, Scotch whisky
		per case.....
Perrier Joint & Co. "Special" \$53.50	\$25.50	Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,
Reserve Dry.....	34.00 35.00	Dublin, Irish whisky,
Perrier Joint & Co. Brut.....	34.00 35.00	in wood, per gallon....
Half bot. "Special" \$42 in 48 Bottles.		Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,

HILLMANN BROS. & CO.		SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
225 Front street, San Francisco.		312-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Krug & Co. "Private Cuvée"		Burke's * * * Irish, cases	
per case	\$54.00 \$36.00	" * * * "	12
Joseph Perrier, Hls & Co		" Garnick Scotch "	
per basket	19.00 20.00	" * * * "	12
Adrien & his, per basket		" Viennese Scotch "	
	17.00 18.00		12

CHARLES MILLER & CO.	McKenzie's Glenlivet . . . *	12.
214 Sacramento Street San Francisco.	Scotch, per case	
BRUTZ & GILDERMANN, W. CHAMPAINE	Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	12.
Gold Lock Sec. per case . . \$22.00 \$34.00	Special, per case	
Gold Lock Sec. 6 Magnums	Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	12.
per case 30.00	Extra Special, cases	
Gold Lock Sec. 6 Special	Ballantine Glenlivet Scotch, in	12.
Cabinet 6 Special, per bbl . . 25.00 37.00	wood per gallon	
Call on us at 214 S. CALIF. ST. REIMS	Banks's Irish Whiskies, in	12.
Cabinet 6 Special, per case . . 21.00 32.00	wood per gallon	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Canadian Club per case..... \$15.00

IRISH WHISKIES.

(Wm. James & Co., Dublin.)

Green Diamond, per case..... 10.50

Old Diamond "..... 11.50

Three Diamond "..... 14.50

In octaves, proof 122 per gal..... 4.00

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

(Andrew Usher & Co.)

Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case..... 12.00

Special Reserve, per case..... 13.50

"The Very Finest," per case..... 30.00

In octaves, proof 111, per gal..... 4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.
427-431 West Broadway, New York.

Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 12 quarts..	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally fermented, in cases of 24 pints....	14.00

Liberal discount to the trade.

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,
123 California street, San Francisco.
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened) \$11.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 Front street, San Francisco.
Blankenheym & Nolet.

Old Tom Gin, in cases	11.00
Orange Bitters	11.50
Patterson & Hilbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double dzo	3.00
Guinness' Stout,	2.50
H. Deuberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	13.75
J. B. Sherrieff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$	
per gallon,	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks	
per gallon,	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de	
Pisco, per case,	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENHARD,
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Birch's Crystal Bottled Ginger Ale—
Lots of 5 barrels..... \$12.7
1 barrel..... 13.5
Net cash.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, medium white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, octaves per gallon.....	3.75
Bass' Ale in wood, hids.....	8.00
Boules Stone Ale in wood, hids.....	
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel, 8 dls.....	1.00
" Tonic Water, ".....	.75
" Potash Water, ".....	.75
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to gal, per case.....	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to gal, per case.....	4.00
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to gal, per case.....	4.00

Ross Lime Fruit Juice 8 to gal, per case.....	5.50
" Orange Bitters, per case.....	8.00
Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Champagne, cat, pts per bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs. " Old Tom Gin	12.50
" Dry Gin	10.75
Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per case.....	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd per case.....	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10 gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15 gal packages, per gal.....	2.22½
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20 gal packages, per gal.....	2.20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50 gal packages, per gal.....	2.15
Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, quarts.....	3.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand Cider, per case, pints.....	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$20. 00
" " " " med. " "	16. 00
" " " " small " "	9. 00
Cantrill & Cochrane Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel of 10 dozen	15. 00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	9. 50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case pints	10. 50
Benedictine, per case, quarts	20. 00
" " " " pints	21. 50
The, Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	12. 00
Gilka Kummel per case	12. 50
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale—Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read Bros., London	14. 50
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass	15. 00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—Per case 8 doz. pints, glass	14. 00
" " " " 4 " quarts, " "	12. 40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co.	10. 00
Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier fils Aine & Co.	16. 00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co	15. 50
Maraschino, Ruzmano, Vlaho, Zara	15. 50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles	12. 00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116, per gallon	4. 50
Kirschwasser, Mac-holl Bros., Munich	18. 00
Nordhauser Kornbrauntwein, cases 12 quarts	24. 50
Red label	25. 00
Black label	16. 00
Cherries in Maraschino, 12 quarts	10. 0
French Vermouth Nully Pratt & Co.	6. 75
Grand Marnier, 12 bottles, large	20. 00
" " " " 24 " small	21. 25
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24 pints	12. 00
Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—quarts	10. 00
" " " " pints	11. 00

Mineral Water.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.

HENK MINERAL SPRING CO., WAUKESHA,
WISCONSIN.

Waukesha Table Water, per case of 50 quarts.....	\$5.75
Waukesha Table Water, per case of 100 pints.....	7.50

50
57

IAM WOLFF & CO.
street, San Francisco.
REAL WATER ZOLLHAUS

	TEN CASES OR MORE.	
	of 50 quarts.....	\$ 6.25
100	" 100 pints.....	9.75
	" 100 splits.....	7.50
	ONE CASE.	
00	Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.25
00	" 100 pints.....	10.75
00	" 100 splits.....	8.25
	(Terms—Net 30 days)	
	HUNYADI JANOS.	
50	Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.00
50	5 cases and over, per case.....	10.50

THE
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKY
IS MADE AT THE
PHOENIX PARK DISTILLERY
DUBLIN.

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The Monarch of All Non-Intoxicating Beverages.

WHEATLEY'S
HOP BITTERS,

Gold Medals 1892, 1893, and 1894, Whenever Exhibited.

Unequalled for Purity, Excellence, Flavour and Stability. See copies of reports of the most eminent analysts of the day.

Bottlers will find it to their advantage to bottle none other, as this will be found to be the only stable and reliable article.

WHEATLEY & BATES, Ltd., SHEFFIELD.

JAMES LEVY & BRO.

— SOLE PROPRIETORS OF —

W. H. McBRAYER'S

CEDAR BROOK

Recognized as the FINEST Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky in the World.

TEA KETTLE

AND

RICHWOOD

The MOST FAMOUS Fire Copper Whiskies produced in Kentucky.

SUSQUEHANNA

The Most Perfect Distillation. Absolutely Pure Rye and Malt.

PURE RYE

BOND & LILLARD

PILGRIMAGE

Waterfill & Frazier

CRAB ORCHARD

SOUR MASH.

